

**From:** Summers, Christina  
**To:** [Timothy Williams](#)  
**Cc:** [James Cason](#)  
**Subject:** Wilderness Study Areas  
**Date:** Monday, January 22, 2018 8:55:25 AM  
**Attachments:** [DOI Wilderness Data Call - 5.4.17.xlsx](#)  
[NPS Wilderness Cover Memo FINAL.docx](#)  
[For Reference NPS RM #41 Wilderness Land Status Definitions.docx](#)

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Hi Tim,

Attached are the Wilderness Study Area submissions across the Department, in addition to write ups from National Park Service to explain their statuses. Let me know if you have any questions. I will be leaving in a few hours, as I anticipate receiving the non-essential furlough notice.

Thanks!

Christina

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Christina Summers, FAC P/PM

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# Wilderness Study Areas

## Summary

Year Range of Determination	# of Wilderness Studies
2010-2017	19
2000-2009	12
1990-1999	509
1980-1989	6
1973-1979	17
N/A	20
TOTAL	583

Suitability Determination for land to be designated as Wilderness Area	# of Wilderness Study Areas
Recommended	72
Recommended and not recommended (different portions)	69
Recommended and Recommended Potential	12
Suitable	1
Proposed	4
Proposed and Proposed Potential	6
Not Recommended	216
Unknown	148
Blank	1
None	53
N/A	1
TOTAL	583

DOI Bureau	# of Wilderness Studies	DOI Percentage	Note
BLM	531	91.1%	Actual Count is 517; 14 of the Wilderness Study Areas cross states, and are double-counted in the list
NPS	28	4.8%	
FWS	23	3.9%	
Confederated Salish and Kootenai Tribes	1	0.2%	
TOTAL	583		

DOI Wilderness Study Areas - Data Call

5/3/2017

Wilderness Study Area - Bureau of Land Management (BLM)										
Name of Wilderness Study Area	Number of acres	Wilderness Location: State	Wilderness Location: City	Year of Study	Suitability Determination (if any)	Synopsis of the Values Protected/Reason for Potential Wilderness Designation	Wilderness Area Located within a Designated Public Lands Area? (Y or N)	If yes, what is the Name of the Designated Public Lands Area?	Wilderness Area Located within a Monument Boundary? (Y or N)	If yes, which Monument?
Apache Box Add-On	6,229	New Mexico	Silver City	NA	None	Wilderness values; local BLM office has additional details	Yes	Designated BLM public lands*	No	
Avawatz Mountains	49,838	California	San Bernardino County, CA	NA	Not Recommended	Wilderness values; local BLM office has additional details	Yes	Designated BLM public lands*	No	
Baker Canyon	4,812	Arizona	Douglas, AZ	NA	Unknown	The 4,812 acre Baker Canyon Wilderness Study Area is unusually rich in wildlife. It is part of a wildlife corridor connecting ecosystems in Arizona, New Mexico, and Mexico. Bird life is extraordinary with unusual species of hummingbirds, trogons, and turkey, among others. The Wilderness Study Area is also home to a variety of animal species including bats, coatimundi, Coues' white-tailed deer, bobcat, mountain lion, and several species of bats. Interesting plants species, including Chihuahua pine, Mexican pinyon, and Arizona rosewood (a federal candidate threatened and endangered species), have been identified.	Yes	Designated BLM public lands*	No	
Black Canyon	1,430	Colorado	Villa Grove	NA	Recommended	The Black Canyon Wilderness Study Area consists of the western side slopes and lower mountains of the Sangre de Cristo Range an uplifted block formed by faulting along the Rio Grande rift. Intermittent streams have created a maze of valleys, which provide excellent opportunities for recreation, especially hiking. The valleys alternate between steep and level sections creating a stair-step approach to the upper reaches of the mountain slopes. Vistas of the peaks or the vast San Luis Valley are spotted throughout the Wilderness Study Area. Vegetation consists mainly of pine, fir, pinyon-juniper, and aspen. Fauna includes mule deer, elk, black bear, various smaller mammals, and various raptors. Activities include hiking, backpacking, camping, and photography.	Yes	Designated BLM public lands*	No	
Black Mountain	150	California	Barstow, CA	NA	Not Recommended	Black Mountain Wilderness Study Area is an isolated tract of public lands adjacent to Los Padres National Forest. The Wilderness Study Area is at the foot of Black Mountain, which rises impressively to 6,202 feet. The Wilderness Study Area is made up almost entirely of thick chaparral brushland and steep rugged terrain cut by numerous drainages that feed into Yaro Creek.	Yes	Designated BLM public lands*	No	
Cady Mountains	84,400	California	45 miles east of Barstow, California	NA	Not Recommended	Wilderness values; local BLM office has additional details	Yes	Mojave Trails National Monument	Yes	Mojave Trails National Monument
Canyons	3,930	New Mexico	Grants	NA	None	This Wilderness Study Area is made up of sagebrush flats and pinyon covered sandstone hills. This area is under consideration for addition to the Cebolla Wilderness.  Please see the Cebolla Wilderness webpage for more information.	Yes	El Malpais National Conservation Area	Yes	El Malpais National Conservation Area
Central Arctic Management Area	260,000	Alaska	Fairbanks, AK	NA	Unknown	The Central Arctic Management Area (CAMA) Wilderness Study Area (Wilderness Study Area) is located southeast of the National Petroleum Reserve in Alaska (NPR-A), north and west of the Gates of the Arctic National Park, and North of the Noatak National Preserve. CAMA consists of 8 individual parcels of land (A-H), the smallest parcel containing 11,442 acres and the largest containing 106,171 acres. The Wilderness Study Area is located in one of the most remote locations in the U. S. and consists of a spectacular array of tundra covered hills, mountains, and flatlands. Within the Wilderness Study Area, there is a 29,000 -acre Area of Critical Environmental Concern (ACEC) known as the Nigu-Iteriak ACEC which was established to protect geology and cultural resources. The BLM established a withdrawal within the ACEC to protect the Mesa Archaeological Site, the first well-documented Paleoindian site to be found in the North American Arctic.	Yes	Designated BLM public lands*	No	
Death Valley 17	46,218	California	30 miles north of Baker	NA	Not Recommended	Wilderness values; local BLM office has additional details	Yes	Designated BLM public lands*	No	

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Devil's Reach	860	New Mexico	15 miles southwest of Socorro at the eastern end of the Magdalena Mountains	NA	None	The Devil’s Reach Wilderness Study Area is a rugged area just west of the Devil’s Backbone Wilderness Study Area. Devil’s Reach is primarily grass covered.	Yes	Designated BLM public lands*	No	
Great Falls Basin	7,867	California	Ridgecrest, CA	NA	Recommended and Not Recommended (different portions)	Wilderness values; local BLM office has additional details	Yes	Designated BLM public lands*	No	
Kingston Range	39,750	California	Baker, California, 50 miles southwest; Barstow, California, 110 miles southwest; and Las Vegas, Nevada, 50 miles northeast	NA	Not Recommended	Wilderness values; local BLM office has additional details	Yes	Old Spanish National Historic Trail corridor	No	
Moses	558	California	Springville, CA	NA	None	Moses Wilderness Study Area is an isolated parcel of public lands located on the slopes of Lumreau Mountain adjacent to Sequoia National Monument. It features the scrub and oak woodlands and striking exposed slabs of granite typical of the foothills of the Sierra Nevadas, riparian areas, and rugged terrain.	Yes	Designated BLM public lands*	No	
Organ Needles	7,604	New Mexico	East of Las Cruces	NA	Not Recommended	The Organ Needles Wilderness Study Area is located in the south-central portion of New Mexico on the eastern edge of Las Cruces. The mountain range is composed of jagged, high spires with steep rocky ridges interspersed by narrow rocky canyons. The steep, angular, rock pinnacles and outcroppings are massive. The northern area is granite, while the southern portion is rhyolite, which creates a distinct color variation. Vegetation consists of mixed desert shrubs, piñon, and juniper woodlands and, in narrow chasms between rock outcrops, ribbons of green oak trees and ponderosa pine. Many of the canyons contain seasonal or year-long springs which create unique habitats for plants and animals. Archaeological sites include remnants of historic mining and prehistoric rock shelters.	Yes	Organ Mountains-Desert Peaks National Monument	Yes	Organ Mountains-Desert Peaks National Monument
Pats Cabin	9,817	Oregon	North of Mitchell , OR	NA	None	Wilderness values; local BLM office has additional details	Yes	Designated BLM public lands*	No	
Peña Blanca National Conservation Area	4,444	New Mexico	East of Las Cruces	NA	None	The Peña Blanca National Conservation Area Wilderness Study Area is located in the south-central portion of New Mexico on the eastern edge of Las Cruces. The Peña Blanca National Conservation Area rock shelters are the site of the earliest known cultivated corn in the United States, a primitive variety with eight rows of kernels.	Yes	Grand Staircase-Escalante National Monument	Yes	Grand Staircase-Escalante National Monument

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Scodie	420	California	approximately 4 miles east of the community of Onyx, CA and 2.5 miles west of the community of Canebrake, CA.	NA	None	Scodie Wilderness Study Area is located adjacent to Kiavah Wilderness. The Wilderness Study Area encompasses portions of the rugged foothills of the Scodie Mountains. It includes a scattering of huge granite boulders and patches of grey pine and pinyon pine intermixed with desert shrubs and joshua trees.	Yes	Designated BLM public lands*	No	
Soda Mountains	80,430	California	Baker	NA	Not Recommended	Wilderness values; local BLM office has additional details	Yes	Old Spanish National Historic Trail corridor	No	
Sutton Mountain	28,878	Oregon	North of Mitchell , OR	NA	None	Wilderness values; local BLM office has additional details	Yes	Designated BLM public lands*	No	
White Mountains	1,700	California	Bishop	NA	Not Recommended	Wilderness values; local BLM office has additional details	Yes	Cottonwood Creek Wild and Scenic River corridor	No	
Cactus Plain	59,118	Arizona	Parker, AZ	2005	Unknown	The 59,100-acre Cactus Plain Wilderness Study Area is 15 miles southeast of Parker, and three miles north of Bouse, Arizona in La Paz County. The Wilderness Study Area embraces the western two-thirds of the Cactus Plain, an immense open area of stabilized and semi-stabilized sand dunes, unique in western Arizona. Dunes vary in type and color from west to east. Recreation such as backpacking, day hiking, sightseeing, horseback riding, and botanical and wildlife study are enhanced by varying dune topography, colors, and vegetation.	Yes	Designated BLM public lands*	No	
Adobe Badlands	10,425	Colorado	Western Delta County	1993	Not Recommended	The Adobe Badlands Wilderness Study Area is characterized by abruptly sloping hills dissected by rugged, serpentine canyons. Most of this Wilderness Study Area is composed of Mancos shale formations that create a sparsely vegetated badlands landscape known locally as "the adobes." In portions of the area, wind and water erosion have created isolated small mesas surrounded by a maze of deeply-carved canyons, washes, and ravines. The Devil's Thumb, a conspicuous rock formation, is a predominant feature of this Wilderness Study Area. Vegetation includes low saltbush, desert trumpet, buckwheat, grasses, the Uinta Basin hookless cactus, and pinyon-juniper. Fauna includes deer, elk, pronghorn antelope, prairie dogs, badgers, coyotes, bobcats, red-tailed hawks and golden eagles. Within the Mancos shale formations are ancient marine deposits containing numerous fossils. The northern portion of the Wilderness Study Area includes expansive views of the Uncompahgre Plateau and the San Juan Mountains. Activities include hiking, backpacking, horseback riding, hunting, and photography.	Yes	Designated BLM public lands*	No	
American Flats	3,306	Colorado	Ouray	1993	Recommended and Not Recommended (different portions)	The American Flats Wilderness Study Area is adjacent to the Uncompahgre Wilderness (managed by the BLM). A high-elevation expanse of rolling, grassy tundra, it is centered on Sunshine Mountain (13,321 feet), and includes the headwaters of North Fork Hensen Creek. Vegetation consists mainly of alpine grasses, sedges, and forbs, and spruce and fir at lower elevations. Fauna includes Rocky Mountain elk and Rocky Mountain bighorn sheep. Expansive alpine meadows and steep mountain summits support outstanding opportunities for solitude and challenge. Activities include hiking, backpacking, mountain climbing, hunting, and photography.	Yes	Designated BLM public lands*	No	
Ant Hills	4,354	Colorado	Craig	1993	Not Recommended	The Ant Hills Wilderness Study Area consists of hills and valleys on the slopes of Douglas Mountain trending southward to the Yampa River in the adjacent Dinosaur National Monument. Vegetation consists mainly of ponderosa pine, pinyon-juniper woodlands, sagebrush, and native grass communities. Fauna includes mule deer, elk, and various birds, small mammals and reptiles. The area offers opportunities for deer and elk hunting, camping, sightseeing, hiking, backpacking and horseback riding, all off trail.	Yes	Designated BLM public lands*	No	

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Antelope Creek	12,350	Montana	Benton	1993	Recommended and Not Recommended (different portions)	The Antelope Creek Wilderness Study Area is a river breaks topography with steep, highly eroded coulees formed by tributaries that drop toward the Missouri River. The Missouri River cut deeply into soft shales and sandstones forming numerous steep hills and deep coulees of sparsely vegetated exposed rock. Vegetation includes sagebrush, greasewood, and short prairie grasses. Juniper, ponderosa pine, lodgepole pine, Douglas fir and cottonwood grow along the coulees. This Wilderness Study Area offers outstanding opportunities for solitude and provides a diversity of primitive recreational opportunities such as hiking, photography, hunting, and rock climbing. The area is rich in historical significance, including Kid Curry's outlaw hideaway.	Yes	Upper Missouri Wild and Scenic River corridor, Upper Missouri River Breaks National Monument	Yes	Upper Missouri River Breaks National Monument
Axolotl Lakes	7,804	Montana	Dillon	1993	Not Recommended	The Axolotl Lakes Wilderness Study Area is a picturesque land of numerous small lakes, grasslands, meadows, and forests. The abundant wide variety of wildlife in the area includes grizzly bears, elk, deer, moose and antelope. The area is home to the “axolotl” salamander, a unique non-metamorphosing form of the blotched tiger salamander which retains its juvenile characteristics. The terrain is ideal for horseback riding, hiking and backpacking, and the scenery and varied habitats provide excellent opportunities for photography, nature study, hunting and fishing.	Yes	Designated BLM public lands*	No	
Beaver Creek	26,150	Colorado	Canon City	1993	Recommended and Not Recommended (different portions)	The Beaver Creek Wilderness Study Area varies from rocky, rolling hills in the southern portion to steep, rugged peaks in the north. The focal points are the spectacular scenery of the east and west branches of Beaver Creek, which twist through several miles of deep, rugged, granite-walled canyons, with several falls and many boulder-strewn pools and rapids along their courses. Vegetation within the area is very diverse, including semi-arid species in the lower elevations, riparian zones along streams, and spruce, fir, and pine forests on the mountain slopes. Fauna includes cutthroat trout, Rocky Mountain bighorn sheep, mountain lion, mule deer, black bear, bobcat, elk, badger, and various species of raptors. From the higher points in the Wilderness Study Area excellent scenic views of snowcapped peaks of the Sangre de Cristo Range and Pikes Peak provide a feeling of vastness. Activities include hiking, backpacking, camping, rock climbing, hunting, fishing, and photography.	Yes	Designated BLM public lands*	No	
Bell/Limekiln Canyons	9,650	Montana	Dillon	1993	Not Recommended	The Bell and Limekiln Canyon Wilderness Study Area is a mosaic of grass, sagebrush, forested ridges, canyons, and slopes. Drainages are seasonally dry except for occasional springs. Excellent mule deer hunting and in addition, elk hunting are outstanding here as well as cross country skiing and snowshoeing.	Yes	Designated BLM public lands*	No	
Big Horn Tack-On	2,470	Montana	Wedged between the Pryor Mountain Range and Bighorn Canyon National Recreation area, less than two miles west of the Crow Indian Reservation and crossing the Wyoming border.	1993	Recommended	The Bighorn Tack-On Wilderness Study Area is located on the Rim of the deeply incised Bighorn Canyon and includes colorful sedimentary geology. The scenic quality of the surrounding area is outstanding with views down into the bighorn canyon to the east, and to the south and west, the hillsides and steeply incised canyons and coulees of Pryor Mountain. There is a small herd of Rocky Mountain bighorn sheep in the area. The Wilderness Study Area is located within the Pryor Mountain Wild Horse Range and so wild horse viewing opportunities are excellent. Other recreation opportunities include, hiking, photography, and rock climbing.	Yes	Designated BLM public lands*	No	
Bill Hare Gulch	76	Colorado	Lake City	1993	Not Recommended	The Bill Hare Gulch Wilderness Study Area is adjacent to the Uncompahgre Wilderness (managed by the USFS). The Wilderness Study Area is comprised of steep terrain at the lower end of three gulches. Vegetation consists mainly of aspen, spruce-fir, sagebrush, grasses, shrubs, and forbs. Fauna includes elk, mule deer, mountain lion, black bear, and bighorn sheep. Activities include exploring and hunting.	Yes	Designated BLM public lands*	No	

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Billy Creek	3,450	Montana	Glasgow	1993	Not Recommended	Billy Creek Wilderness Study Area contains three deep coulees in rugged topography. Ridge tops and creek bottoms contain moderate stands of ponderosa pine and juniper. Elk, deer, hawks, owls, and a variety of songbirds find their home in this landscape. Steep slopes expose geological layers millions of years in age.	Yes	Designated BLM public lands*	No	
Bitter Creek	59,660	Montana	Glasgow	1993	Not Recommended	Bitter Creek Wilderness Study Area is located in glaciated plains of grassland prairie. Bird species of interest include Sprague’s pipit, McCown’s longspur, Baird’s sparrow, and long-billed curlew. The Wilderness Study Area is a Watchable Wildlife area and a featured stop on Montana’s Northeastern Plains Birding Trail. This is a popular area for hunting, backpacking, photography and wildlife viewing.	Yes	Designated BLM public lands*	No	
Black Mountain	9,932	Colorado	Meeker	1993	None	The Black Ridge Canyons Wilderness Study Area is adjacent to the Black Ridge Canyons Wilderness. The Wilderness Study Area is a strip of land between the 100-year high water mark of the Colorado River (the boundary of the Wilderness) and the southern edge of the Colorado River. When the majority of the original Wilderness Study Area was designated as wilderness, these parcels were left in Wilderness Study Area status. Vegetation consists mainly of pinyon-juniper, native grasses, cottonwood, willow and box elder. Fauna includes desert bighorn sheep, mule deer, elk, golden and bald eagles, peregrine falcons, various other raptors, and collared lizard.	Yes	Designated BLM public lands*	No	
Black Ridge Canyons	0	Colorado	Fruita	1993	Not Recommended	The Browns Canyon Wilderness Study Area contains very rugged topography, with many granite knolls and rocky outcrops, canyons, and gulches. Middle Cottonwood Gulch, Cottonwood Gulch, Spring Gulch, Sawmill Gulch, and Green Gulch drain east-to-west across the Wilderness Study Area. Vegetation includes pinyon pine and juniper, ponderosa pine, Douglas fir, aspen, willow, cottonwood, rabbitbrush, blue gramma grass, mountain muhly, Indian ricegrass, prickly pear cactus, cholla, yucca, and wildflowers. Fauna includes mule deer, mountain lion, bighorn sheep, red-tailed hawks, prairie falcons, and peregrine falcons. Majestic views of the 14,000-foot peaks of the Sawatch Range create a sense of vastness from the Wilderness Study Area, and outstanding opportunities for solitude are especially prevalent in the canyons and gulches. Activities include hiking, backpacking, camping, horseback riding, snowshoeing, and photography.	Yes	McInnis Canyons National Conservation Area	Yes	McInnis Canyons National Conservation Area
Black Sage	5,926	Montana	Halfway between Boulder and Whitehall near HWY 69	1993	Not Recommended	Black Sage Wilderness Study Area is characterized by rolling hills vegetated with grasses, sagebrush, juniper, mountain mahogany, limber pine and Douglas-Fir. Elevations range from 5,000 to 6,000 feet in elevation. High quality antelope and mule deer hunting is found here. Other recreational opportunities include hiking, horseback riding, and nature study.	Yes	Designated BLM public lands*	No	
Blacktail Mountains	17,479	Montana	Dillon	1993	Not Recommended	The Blacktail Mountains Wilderness Study Area is predominantly forested. Located near sagebrush and riparian habitats, the edge effect of the different but adjoining habitats supports a broad array and abundance of wildlife species. Big game hunting is outstanding in the Wilderness Study Area.	Yes	Designated BLM public lands*	No	
Bridge Coulee	5,900	Montana	Just south of Charles M. Russell Wildlife Refuge near Glasgow and north of the Musselshell Breaks Wilderness Study Area	1993	Not Recommended	Bridge Coulee contains three moderately deep drainages separated by narrow ridges. Small stands of ponderosa pine and juniper grow in the bottoms. Grasses, saltbrush and native legumes cover the tops of the ridges. The setting is a limitless landscape of miles of rolling prairie and overlooking the Musselshell River. Fantastic panoramic vistas of the Little Snowy Mountains, Judith Mountains and Little Rocky Mountains create a sense of vastness.	Yes	Designated BLM public lands*	No	

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Browns Canyon	6,614	Colorado	Salida	1993	Recommended	The Browns Canyon Wilderness Study Area contains very rugged topography, with many granite knolls and rocky outcrops, canyons, and gulches. Middle Cottonwood Gulch, Cottonwood Gulch, Spring Gulch, Sawmill Gulch, and Green Gulch drain east-to-west across the Wilderness Study Area. Vegetation includes pinyon pine and juniper, ponderosa pine, Douglas fir, aspen, willow, cottonwood, rabbitbrush, blue gramma grass, mountain muhly, Indian ricegrass, prickly pear cactus, cholla, yucca, and wildflowers. Fauna includes mule deer, mountain lion, bighorn sheep, red-tailed hawks, prairie falcons, and peregrine falcons. Majestic views of the 14,000-foot peaks of the Sawatch Range create a sense of vastness from the Wilderness Study Area, and outstanding opportunities for solitude are especially prevalent in the canyons and gulches. Activities include hiking, backpacking, camping, horseback riding, snowshoeing, and photography.	Yes	Browns Canyon National Monument	Yes	Browns Canyon National Monument
Bull Canyon	11,777	Colorado	Dinosaur	1993	Not Recommended	The majority of Bull Canyon is located in Colorado with 599 acres of the Wilderness Study Area in Utah. Geographically the area is cut by deep ridges and canyons of sandstone eroded by rain and snowmelt waters. Colorful cliffs, a maze of canyons, and unique rock formations are a result of deep erosion. The vegetation includes semi-arid species such as sagebrush and pinyon-juniper communities, with riparian zones along the drainages. The Dominguez/Escalante Expedition of 1776 reportedly camped within the west central portion of the Wilderness Study Area. The history of the National Conservation Area is well documented and recounts that the expedition drew water from a flowing well and hunted buffalo there. Significant paleontological resources have been found in the vicinity of the Wilderness Study Area and are likely to occur there.	Yes	Designated BLM public lands*	No	
Bull Gulch	15,000	Colorado	Eagle	1993	Recommended and Not Recommended (different portions)	The Bull Gulch Wilderness Study Area is characterized by rugged topography of colorful stratified cliffs, and unique geological formations such as pinnacles, landslide deposits, and volcanic intrusions. Major vegetation types include sagebrush/mesic mountain shrub, pinyon-juniper, aspen, Douglas fir, and cottonwood-willow riparian areas. Portions of the Colorado River, Alamo Creek, and Posey Creek are within the Wilderness Study Area. This landscape provides habitat for peregrine falcons, bald eagles, mountain lion, mule deer, Rocky Mountain elk, Rocky Mountain bighorn sheep, sage grouse, fox, and bobcat. The variety of topography and habitat types provide for outstanding opportunities for hiking, backpacking, camping, horseback riding, fishing, hunting, snowshoeing, rock climbing, rafting, canoeing, kayaking, and photography.	Yes	Designated BLM public lands*	No	
Burnt Lodge	13,730	Montana	Adjacent to the western edge of the Pryor Mountain Range and in the southern edge of Custer National Forest (just over two miles north of the Wyoming border)	1993	Recommended	Burnt Lodge Wilderness Study Area is on the Missouri Plateau in the northern Great Plains. Spectacular riverbreaks topography formed by tributaries to the Missouri River have exposed shale and sandstone rock into steep south-facing badlands with little vegetative cover. Ridgetops and north-facing slopes are vegetated by prairie grasses and forbs along with scattered stands of ponderosa and lodgepole pine, juniper and Douglas fir. The landscape provides outstanding opportunities for solitude. Big game and upland bird hunting are popular activities here. Other recreation opportunities include hiking, backpacking, primitive camping, hunting, wildlife viewing, photography, and horseback riding.	Yes	Designated BLM public lands*	No	



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Burnt Timber Canyon	3,430	Montana	South of Billings, near the Wyoming Border	1993	Recommended	The Burnt Timber Canyon Wilderness Study Area is an extremely rugged and isolated area containing broad mesas and a deeply incised limestone canyon, Crooked Creek, which exhibits unique and outstanding geologic and scenic multicolored, multilayered shales and limestones. The canyons contain many caves, rock overhangs, and alcoves. Utah juniper, sagebrush, and ponderosa pine dominate on the higher canyon walls, while dense broadleaf shrub is the primary plant type in the canyon bottoms. Wildlife includes black bear, mule deer, rubber boa, and trout. Demijohn Flat Archeological District in the Wilderness Study Area contains an abundance of stone rings, rock cairn alignments, and petroglyphs made using paint in combination with incised designs. There are outstanding opportunities hiking, backpacking, photography, caving, nature study, study of cultural heritage, and exploration within the Wilderness Study Area.	Yes	Designated BLM public lands*	No	
Cahone Canyon	8,960	Colorado	Cahone	1993	Not Recommended	The Cahone Canyon Wilderness Study Area contains a magnificent confluence of three canyons: Cahone, Cross, and Dove Creek. The canyons are cut into the Morrison Formation and Dakota Sandstone revealing the geologic processes of the Jurassic and Cretaceous periods. The Morrison Formation is rich in fossil plants and vertebrates. Sandstone cliffs and ledges line the canyon rims overlooking deep, winding canyons, with numerous rock outcrops, and boulder-strewn and talus slopes. The ruggedness of the terrain creates scenic beauty as well as provides for outstanding opportunities for solitude. Vegetation consists of pinyon-juniper, sagebrush, cottonwood, boxelder, Russian olive, willow, tamarisk, and various shrubs. Fauna includes deer, beaver, badger, mountain lion, bobcat, red fox, great horned owls, bald eagles, and various raptors. The Cahone Canyon Wilderness Study Area provides a refuge for native flora and fauna displaced from surrounding areas by human activity. Activities include hiking, backpacking, horseback riding, hunting, and photography.	Yes	Old Spanish National Historic Trail corridor	Yes	Canyons of the Ancients National Monument
Camel Back	10,402	Colorado	Delta	1993	Not Recommended	The Camel Back Wilderness Study Area is characterized by a series of deep canyons and extensive mesas, sculptured by perennial and intermittent streams. These streams, which are oriented in a predominantly north-to-south direction, cut canyons with massive cliffs, amphitheaters, and talus slopes, and isolated numerous highlands as mesas and buttes. The area's geologic structure is of mesozoic sandstones raised by the Uncompahgre Uplift, which created the Uncompahgre Plateau. The Wilderness Study Area is in a transition zone between two ecosystems and two associated vegetation types: the Colorado Plateau Province and the Rocky Mountain Forest Province. Vegetation consists mainly of pinyon-juniper, saltbush/greasewood, spineless hedgehog cactus, Uinta Basin hookless cactus, cottonwood, and willows. Fauna includes deer, elk, coyote, raccoon, mountain lion, rabbit, desert bighorn sheep, and various non-game birds. Within the canyons, vegetative and topographic screening produce strong feelings of solitude. Activities include hiking, backpacking, camping, rock climbing, horseback riding, hunting, and photography.	Yes	Designated BLM public lands*	No	
Castle Peak	11,940	Colorado	Eagle	1993	Not Recommended	Castle Peak, the namesake of the Wilderness Study Area, is a prominent, basalt formation with steep, rugged slopes. Four outstanding geologic formations of sedimentary and volcanic origins from Cretaceous to Pleistocene time are exposed in the area. The Wilderness Study Area contains several peaks that stand around 10,000 feet in elevation. From the main peak, topography varies from gently rolling hills to basins and meadows. With many springs, small lakes, and the headwaters of Milk Creek, Alkali Creek, Big Alkali Creek, Catamount Creek, Norman Creek and Castle Creek, the Wilderness Study Area provide abundant wetlands and aquatic habitat and in some waters, support trout. The main vegetation types include sagebrush/mesic mountain shrub, aspen, spruce-fir, and a number of grassy meadows replete with wildflowers. Fauna includes Rocky Mountain elk, mule deer, black bear, bobcat, mountain lion, coyote, beaver, raptors, and waterfowl. Opportunities for hiking, backpacking, camping, snowshoeing, fishing, hunting and photography abound.	Yes	Designated BLM public lands*	No	

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Wilderness Study Area - Bureau of Land Management (BLM)										
Name of Wilderness Study Area	Number of acres	Wilderness Location: State	Wilderness Location: City	Year of Study	Suitability Determination (if any)	Synopsis of the Values Protected/Reason for Potential Wilderness Designation	Wilderness Area Located within a Designated Public Lands Area? (Y or N)	If yes, what is the Name of the Designated Public Lands Area?	Wilderness Area Located within a Monument Boundary? (Y or N)	If yes, which Monument?
Centennial Mountains	27,691	Montana	South of Red Rock Lakes near Yellowstone National Park	1993	Recommended and Not Recommended (different portions)	The Centennial Mountains Wilderness Study Area is some of southwest Montana’s wildest and most scenic country. Considered an important corridor for wildlife movement, it provides an east-west trending mountain range connecting the Yellowstone Ecosystem with the northern Rocky Mountains. The Continental Divide forms the southern boundary of the Wilderness Study Area, and the northern face of the range rises nearly 3,000 feet in less than a mile. The climate is harsh and cold with considerable snowfall. Three hundred sixty-two taxa of vascular plants have been identified in the Wilderness Study Area. Lower elevation slopes are dominated by stands of Douglas fir with occasional lodgepole pine, Engelmann spruce, alpine fir, and quaking aspen. Higher elevations contain broad alpine meadows with scattered stands of subalpine fir, spruce, and whitebark pine. Wildflowers are especially abundant in mid to late summer. Abundant wildlife include wolverines, wolves, black and grizzly bears, peregrine falcons, and bald eagle. The scenic mountains and contrasting colors of the valley provides outstanding opportunities for photography and wildlife viewing. The Hell Roaring Creek area is popular for backcountry skiing. A 30-mile segment of the Continental Divide National Scenic Trail (CDT) runs through the mountain range.	Yes	Continental Divide National Scenic Trail corridor	No	
Chew Winter Camp	1,320	Colorado	Maybell	1993	Not Recommended	The Chew Winter Camp Wilderness Study Area consists of ridgetops on the slopes of Douglas Mountain trending southward to the Yampa River in the adjacent Dinosaur National Monument. Vegetation consists mainly of ponderosa pine, pinyon-juniper woodlands, sagebrush, and native grass communities. Fauna includes fox, coyote, black bear, mountain lion, mule deer, elk, raptors and songbirds, gopher snakes, and western diamondbacks. The rugged topography, dense vegetation, low recreation use and remoteness of this Wilderness Study Area result in outstanding opportunities for solitude. There area offers opportunities for deer and elk hunting, camping, sightseeing, hiking, backpacking and horseback riding off trail.	Yes	Designated BLM public lands*	No	
Cow Creek	34,050	Montana	North side of the Missouri River along the Upper Missouri River Breaks National Monument near Fort Benton	1993	Not Recommended	The Cow Creek Wilderness Study Area is on the Missouri Plateau in the northern Great Plains, where the Missouri River has cut a canyon 600-800 feet deep. The Bull Creek, Winter Creek, and Hay Coulee drainages display spectacular sandstone cliffs, while other parts of the Wilderness Study Area are rolling open prairie. A four-mile long sheer wall of sandstone is found on the west side of the Winter Creek drainage. Vegetation is predominantly short prairie grasses, sagebrush and greasewood. Ponderosa pine, lodgepole pine, Douglas fir, and juniper are prevalent throughout and forming dense stand in the north. Hunting, horseback riding, hiking, photography, and rock climbing provide outstanding opportunities for recreation.	Yes	Nez Perce National Historic Trail, Upper Missouri Wild and Scenic River corridor, Upper Missouri River Breaks National Monument	Yes	Upper Missouri River Breaks National Monument
Cross Canyon	11,580	Colorado	Cahone	1993	Recommended and Not Recommended (different portions)	The Cross Canyon Wilderness Study Area contains several breathtaking canyons, including Cross Canyon, Ruin Canyon and Cow Canyon, which are cut through uplifted Dakota Sandstone and Morrison Formation. Perennial streams are found in the 300 to 800 foot deep canyons. Many smaller tributary canyons spread out from the main canyons exposing rock outcrops, ledges, and cliffs creating scenic panoramas, as well as scientific and educational opportunities of Jurassic and Upper Cretaceous geological periods. Vegetation consists of pinyon-juniper, sagebrush, cottonwood, willow, boxelder, sage, mormon tea, mountain mahogany, rabbitbrush, cliffrose, antelope bitterbrush, and various other shrubs. Fauna includes black bear, mountain lion, coyote, bobcat, desert spiny lizard, western ribbon snake, Ord's kangaroo rat, various fish, bald and golden eagles, and various other raptors. This area is significant as an undisturbed refuge for indigenous flora and fauna in a region greatly modified by human activity. The Wilderness Study Area also contains abundant archaeological sites including numerous Anasazi ruins. Activities include hiking, backpacking, camping, hunting, horseback riding, and photography.	Yes	Canyons of the Ancients National Monument	Yes	Canyons of the Ancients National Monument

DOI Wilderness Study Areas - Data Call

Wilderness Study Area - Bureau of Land Management (BLM)										
Name of Wilderness Study Area	Number of acres	Wilderness Location: State	Wilderness Location: City	Year of Study	Suitability Determination (if any)	Synopsis of the Values Protected/Reason for Potential Wilderness Designation	Wilderness Area Located within a Designated Public Lands Area? (Y or N)	If yes, what is the Name of the Designated Public Lands Area?	Wilderness Area Located within a Monument Boundary? (Y or N)	If yes, which Monument?
Cross Mountain	14,081	Colorado	Maybell	1993	Unknown	The Cross Mountain Wilderness Study Area includes the majority of Cross Mountain, an easily-identifiable landmark in the region. The oblong, flat-topped land mass rises over 2,200 feet above the Yampa River and the Little Snake River. The Yampa River cuts a 1,000-foot-deep gorge, the Cross Mountain Canyon, through the mountain, forming a classic example of a superimposed river gorge with spectacular geologic history. Erosion of the mountain's east and west flanks has exposed colorful, rocky rims, side canyons and rock outcrops. Where the Yampa River cuts through the Wilderness Study Area expert high risk and challenging whitewater provides outstanding opportunities for kayaking not found elsewhere in the region. The south end of the Cross Mountain is excellent for day hikes and fishing while the north end of the mountain provides a large area for backpacking, backcountry camping, hunting, and photography. Numerous side canyons provide outstanding opportunities for exploration, boulder scrambling and enjoying our cultural heritage.	Yes	Designated BLM public lands*	No	
Demaree Canyon	21,050	Colorado	Grand Junction	1993	Not Recommended	The Demaree Wilderness Study Area is characterized by four large, north-to-south canyons that dissect the high desert terrain between East Salt Creek and West Salt Creek. The Book Cliffs form the southern boundary, breaking the topography between this Wilderness Study Area and the Grand Valley. Vegetation consists of scattered pinyon-juniper woodlands, sagebrush, and mountain shrub communities. Fauna includes mule deer, elk, mountain lion, black bear, wild turkey, gray fox, raccoon, ringtail, squirrel, coyote, great horned owl, golden eagles, various other raptors, rattlesnake, and the collared lizard. Solitude and scenic vistas of the La Sal Mountains and the Grand Mesa are enjoyed from high points along the ridge top. Activities include hiking and backpacking off trail in a remote primitive setting where backcountry skills and knowledge are necessary.	Yes	Designated BLM public lands*	No	
Diamond Breaks	31,480	Colorado	Maybell	1993	Recommended and Not Recommended (different portions)	The Wilderness Study Area consists of the broken, mountainous land mass known as Diamond Mountain, part of the eastern extension of the Uinta Range. A dominant feature of the area is a series of northeast-southwest trending mountain peaks with ridges, steep draws, and canyons draining north and south. This series of colorful, rugged red sand stone ridges “break” toward the Green River to the north in Browns Park. The diverse vegetative communities range from sagebrush and pinyon-juniper woodlands to aspen, mountain brush, Douglas fir, limber pine, and Ponderosa pine forests. Significant cultural resources such as rock art, granaries, rock shelters, and lithic scatter sites related to prehistoric and historic occupation can be found in the Wilderness Study Area.	Yes	Designated BLM public lands*	No	
Dog Creek South	5,150	Montana	South side of the Missouri River along the Upper Missouri River Breaks National Monument near Fort Benton	1993	Not Recommended	The Dog Creek South Wilderness Study Area contains extremely deep drainages separated by narrow ridges. The terrain formed during the Pleistocene Period when the ice sheet covering the region melted. The Missouri River cut deeply into the soft shales and sandstone, forming numerous steep hills and deep coulees creating a striking vertical and heavily eroded topography. Most slopes are composed of clay and soil layers, with shortgrass prairie communities present on the ridges. Vegetation includes greasewood, big sage, juniper, and native legumes. Isolated areas of ponderosa pine and Douglas fir grow primarily on the north- and west-facing slopes of the steeper drainages.	Yes	Upper Missouri River Breaks National Monument	Yes	Upper Missouri River Breaks National Monument

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Wilderness Study Area - Bureau of Land Management (BLM)										
Name of Wilderness Study Area	Number of acres	Wilderness Location: State	Wilderness Location: City	Year of Study	Suitability Determination (if any)	Synopsis of the Values Protected/Reason for Potential Wilderness Designation	Wilderness Area Located within a Designated Public Lands Area? (Y or N)	If yes, what is the Name of the Designated Public Lands Area?	Wilderness Area Located within a Monument Boundary? (Y or N)	If yes, which Monument?
Dolores River Canyon	28,668	Colorado	Dove Creek	1993	Recommended and Not Recommended (different portions)	The Dolores River Canyon Wilderness Study Area consists of rugged canyons cut through sedimentary strata creating vertical walls with colorful ledges and massive cliffs. Leading into to the main canyon are numerous tributary canyons. Many are very narrow, sheer-walled, and boulder-choked, with hidden grotto pools of clear, cool water and hanging ferns. The geologic history of the area is clearly exposed, offering a 160-million-year-old exhibit, beginning with the oldest exposed rock-limestones of the Pennsylvanian Period (formed 300 million years ago) progressing to the youngest exposed material of the Entrada Sandstone from the Jurassic Period (formed 140 million years ago). The Wilderness Study Area lies within the Colorado Plateau Province. Vegetation includes pinyon-juniper, spineless hedgehog cactus, sagebrush, Mormon tea, squaw brush, buffalo berry, cottonwood, ponderosa pine, aspen, and spruce/fir. Fauna includes desert bighorn sheep, river otter, mountain lion, bobcat, mule deer, waterfowl, coyote, collared lizard, peregrine falcons, bald eagles, golden eagles, and various other raptors. Opportunities for primitive and unconfined recreation are excellent and include backpacking, hiking, photography, rock climbing and whitewater rafting.	Yes	Designated BLM public lands*	No	
Dominguez Canyon	2,086	Colorado	Grand Junction	1993	None	The Dominguez Canyon Wilderness Study Area is adjacent to the Dominguez Canyon Wilderness. The Wilderness Study Area is primarily on Steamboat Mesa, but includes numerous small scattered parcels. When the majority of the original Wilderness Study Area was designated as wilderness, these parcels were left in Wilderness Study Area status. Vegetation consists mainly of pinyon-juniper. Primitive forms of recreation may be engaged in on the Wilderness Study Area.	Yes	Dominguez-Escalante National Conservation Area	Yes	Dominguez-Escalante National Conservation Area
Eagle Mountain	330	Colorado	Aspen	1993	Recommended	This Eagle Mountain Wilderness Study Area is adjacent to the Maroon Bells-Snowmass Wilderness (managed by the USFS). At 9,937 feet, Eagle Mountain is the eastern terminus of a mountainous ridge that includes Haystack Mountain, Mt. Daly, and Capitol Peak and offers fantastic high-elevation views of the surrounding Elk Range. Eagle Mountain includes the Mancos Shale formation, and the Maroon, State Bridge, Chinle, Entrada, Morrison, Dakota, and Burro Canyon sandstone formations. Vegetation consists of spruce, Douglas fir, ponderosa pine, aspen, oakbrush, sagebrush, and narrow strips of riparian vegetation along the perennial streams in gulches. Several springs and wetlands are also found within this Wilderness Study Area. Fauna includes Rocky Mountain elk, mule deer, black bears, mountain lions, bobcat, sage-grouse, and various other small mammals, birds, and reptiles. The Wilderness Study Area provides outstanding opportunities for hiking, sightseeing and photography.	Yes	Designated BLM public lands*	No	
East Fork Blacktail Deer Creek	6,230	Montana	North of Red Rock Lakes near Yellowstone National Park	1993	Recommended	The East Fork of Blacktail Deer Creek Wilderness Study Area is primarily a forested habitat especially on the north facing slopes, with several peaks and a steep canyon. A diversity of habitat types is present including open sagebrush foothills, grass parks, aspen and willow groves, alpine meadows, barren talus slopes, and Douglas fir and limber pine forests are located within the Wilderness Study Area. Outstanding recreation opportunities include hunting, hiking, and backpacking.	Yes	Designated BLM public lands*	No	
Elkhorn	3,585	Montana	Clancy	1993	None	One of the state's healthiest elk herds inhabits the Elkhorns. The remnants of trails and wagon roads once used by American Indians, trappers and gold miners remain and form the core of a primitive transportation system throughout the Elkhorns. Recreation opportunities include: wildlife viewing, camping, hunting, mountain biking, and hiking.	Yes	Designated BLM public lands*	No	
Ervin Ridge	10,200	Montana	Fort Benton	1993	Not Recommended	Ervin Ridge Wilderness Study Area is rugged with many steep and highly eroded ridges that drop sharply to the Missouri River. Scenic steep slopes of exposed clay and soil layers combine with short prairie grasses and sagebrush, and occasional groves of ponderosa and lodgepole pine, juniper, and Douglas fir. The area provides big game hunting and floating activities on the Upper Missouri River as well as hiking, sightseeing, photography, and fishing.	Yes	Lewis and Clark National Historic Trail and Upper Missouri Wild and Scenic River corridors, Upper Missouri River Breaks National Monument	Yes	Upper Missouri River Breaks National Monument

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Wilderness Study Area - Bureau of Land Management (BLM)										
Name of Wilderness Study Area	Number of acres	Wilderness Location: State	Wilderness Location: City	Year of Study	Suitability Determination (if any)	Synopsis of the Values Protected/Reason for Potential Wilderness Designation	Wilderness Area Located within a Designated Public Lands Area? (Y or N)	If yes, what is the Name of the Designated Public Lands Area?	Wilderness Area Located within a Monument Boundary? (Y or N)	If yes, which Monument?
Farlin Creek	1,139	Montana	Dillon	1993	Recommended and Not Recommended (different portions)	The Farlin Creek Wilderness Study Area is hilly in nature and contains primarily forested habitat with open grasslands on the south facing aspects. Aspen stands and meadows border the creeks. Opportunities for hiking, backpacking, horseback riding, and hunting are present.	Yes	Designated BLM public lands*	No	
Hack Lake	10	Colorado	Glenwood Springs	1993	None	The Hack Lake Wilderness Study Area is adjacent to the Flat Tops Wilderness (managed by the USFS). Topography of the Wilderness Study Area is formed by the points of two flat-to-rolling ridges, flanked by steep, rugged cliffs with rocky outcrops and rock slides. The area provides expansive views of Sweetwater Creek and rugged hills to the south and west. Vegetation consists mainly of spruce, fir and aspen. Fauna includes black bear, mountain lion, mule deer, Rocky Mountain bighorn sheep, and Rocky Mountain elk. Outstanding opportunities include hiking, backpacking, hunting and photography. A hiking trail leads to Hack Lake, about 4 miles from the trailhead. Continuing on the trail another 2 miles enters the Flat Tops Wilderness. Elevation ranges from 7,700 to 11,000 feet.	Yes	Designated BLM public lands*	No	
Handies Peak	16,664	Colorado	Lake City	1993	Not Recommended	The Handies Peak Wilderness Study Area includes multi-colored rock strata, numerous drainages, glacial cirques, diverse vegetation, and vast, open vistas. The namesake of the Wilderness Study Area, Handies Peak, rises to 14,048 feet elevation and is the highest point of land managed by the Bureau of Land Management outside of Alaska. The Wilderness Study Area includes 12 peaks over 13,000 feet, three alpine lakes, and three major canyons with streams. The geomorphology shows a variety of volcanic, glacial and Precambrian formations. Scenic quality is outstanding due to the high alpine mountainous landform. Vegetation consists mainly of mixed spruce, fir, aspen, alpine grasses, sedges, and forbs. Fauna includes elk, deer, black bear, various small mammals, bighorn sheep, and mountain goats. Activities include hiking, backpacking, camping, mountain climbing, and photography.	Yes	Designated BLM public lands*	No	
Henneberry Ridge	9,806	Montana	Dillon	1993	Not Recommended	The Henneberry Ridge Wilderness Study Area includes a maze of erosional features including small peaks, ridges, and drainages that create scenic interest. The Wilderness Study Area is dominated by sagebrush filled grasslands, dotted with juniper and pockets of forested habitat on the north facing slopes.	Yes	Designated BLM public lands*	No	
Hidden Pasture Creek	15,509	Montana	West of Dell	1993	Not Recommended	The Hidden Pasture Creek Wilderness Study Area is located in the lower slopes of the Tendoy Mountains. Sagebrush habitat with some forested areas are cut by numerous seasonally dry drainages. The area provides habitat for a bighorn sheep herd. The area is well suited to cross-country hiking, horseback riding, hunting, and fishing, and provides outstanding opportunities for solitude.	Yes	Designated BLM public lands*	No	
High Mesa Grassland	680	Colorado	Canon City	1993	Not Recommended	The High Mesa Grassland Wilderness Study Area spans over a rolling mesa and the steep slopes of Table Mountain, locally known as Sommerville Table. Vegetation includes 17 species of native grasses, oakbrush, conifers, and mountain shrubs. Fauna includes elk, mule deer, bighorn sheep, black bear, mountain lion, bobcat, ringtail, gray fox, coyote, wild turkey, bald and golden eagles, and a diverse mix of migratory birds. Activities include hiking, horseback riding, and photography.	Yes	Designated BLM public lands*	No	
Hoodoo Mountain	11,380	Montana	Near the Wales Creek Study area Nevada Lake north of Deer Lodge	1993	Not Recommended	Hoodoo Mountain Wilderness Study Area is a forested area with interspersed rock outcrops, open grassland parks, and wet meadows. The area provides habitat for a variety of wildlife, including elk, moose, deer, black bear, porcupine, grouse, pine martin, fisher, wolverine and mountain lion. Wet Cottonwood Creek provides habitat for cutthroat trout and Cottonwood Meadow at the head of the creek is important habitat for elk and moose. Recreational opportunities include hunting, hiking, camping and remnants of foot trails.	Yes	Designated BLM public lands*	No	

DOI Wilderness Study Areas - Data Call

Wilderness Study Area - Bureau of Land Management (BLM)										
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Humbug Spires	11,175	Montana	South of Butte	1993	Recommended and Not Recommended (different portions)	The Humbug Spires Wilderness Study Area is located in western Montana. Granite outcroppings, part of the Boulder Batholith, rise 300-600 feet and provide scenic interest and outstanding rock climbing opportunities. Hiking along the trail located in the wilderness winds along Moose Creek and through a mixed conifer forest, and then climbs a ridge and continues to the "Wedge," one of the more prominent and scenic spires.	Yes	Designated BLM public lands*	No	
Little Book Cliffs	26,525	Colorado	Grand Junction	1993	Not Recommended	The Little Book Cliffs Wilderness Study Area is characterized by gently-sloping plateaus, four major canyons: Main Canyon, Coal Canyon, Cottonwood Canyon and Spring Canyon. Part of the southern edge of this Wilderness Study Area is dominated by the 2,000-foot-high face of the Book Cliffs. Several natural bridges and hoodoos are found within the wilderness contributing to outstanding scenic beauty and topographic diversity. Cultural sites of the Fremont Culture are found in the Wilderness Study Area. Vegetation consists mainly of sagebrush, rabbitbrush, four-wing saltbush, and pinyon-juniper. Fauna includes mule deer, elk, mountain lion, black bear, wild turkey, gray fox, raccoon, ringtail, squirrel, coyote, great horned owl, golden eagles, various other raptors, rattlesnake, and the collared lizard. The topography and vegetation create a setting which supports excellent opportunities for solitude and unconfined recreation. Activities include hiking, backpacking, horseback riding, and photography.	Yes	Designated BLM public lands*	No	
Lower Grape Creek	11,220	Colorado	Canon City	1993	Not Recommended	The Lower Grape Creek Wilderness Study Area varies from rocky, rolling hills to steep, rugged canyons and mountains. The predominant feature is Horseshoe Mountain, in the northeastern portion of the Wilderness Study Area. Vegetation consists mainly of pinyon and juniper, ponderosa pine, Douglas fir, and riparian species along Grape Creek. Fauna includes mule deer, mountain lion, black bear, various small mammals, wild turkey, various species of raptors, and trout. Subtle remains of the Denver and Rio Grande railroad spur offer historical significance. Activities include hiking, backpacking, camping, horseback riding, hunting, and photography.	Yes	Designated BLM public lands*	No	
McIntyre Hills	16,650	Colorado	Canon City	1993	Not Recommended	The McIntyre Hills Wilderness Study Area is comprised of rugged canyon slopes, numerous rock outcrops, and rolling, forested, interconnected hills. Numerous drainages, including Thomas Gulch, Five Point Gulch, and Washtub Gulch, twist and turn to created many secluded areas. Vegetation includes pinyon pine, juniper, ponderosa pine, Douglas fir, and riparian areas along drainages. Fauna includes bald eagles, mule deer, elk, bighorn sheep, black bear, mountain lion, bobcat, coyote, gray fox, and wild turkey. The Wilderness Study Area offers numerous outstanding opportunities for solitude and primitive/unconfined recreation including cross country hiking, backpacking, horseback riding, hunting, and photography.	Yes	Designated BLM public lands*	No	
McKenna Peak	19,398	Colorado	Dove Creek	1993	Not Recommended	The McKenna Peak Wilderness Study Area contains several intriguing features including McKenna Peak, rising 1,000 vertical feet, the Spring Creek Basin and Brumley Point. Highly eroded Mesa Verde sandstone and Mancos shale badlands are exposed by deep canyons, gently rolling mesas, and twisting arroyos which illustrate the geologic processes and natural history of the area. From high points, there are expansive vistas that give a feeling of vastness. Numerous fossil marine invertebrates can be found in the sedimentary strata. Vegetation includes salt desert shrubs, forbs, grasses, pinyon-juniper, ponderosa pine, Douglas fir, oakbrush, mountain mahogany, Uinta Basin hookless cactus, Naturita milkvetch, and spineless hedgehog cactus. Fauna includes mule deer, elk, pronghorn antelope, mountain lion, black bear, bobcat, coyote, long-tailed weasel, bald and golden eagles. The diversity of topography and vegetation provide for outstanding recreation opportunities including hiking, backpacking, horseback riding, hunting, wildlife viewing, nature and scenic photography, and rock climbing.	Yes	Designated BLM public lands*	No	

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Wilderness Study Area - Bureau of Land Management (BLM)										
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Menefee Mountain	7,089	Colorado	Mancos	1993	Not Recommended	The Menefee Mountain Wilderness Study Area contains scenic rugged terrain consisting of steep-sided canyons, cliff-rimmed mesas, and overhanging cliffs. From Menefee Mountain, steep canyons radiate out from the mountain's six-mile-long ridge. Exposed, layered rock of the Cretaceous Mancos Shale, Point Lookout, and Cliff House Sandstone are formed into vertical cliffs and overhangs in the canyons and slopes of the mountain. In the eastern section of the Wilderness Study Area, Joe's Canyon and its associated drainages form finger-like projections cut into the side of the mountain. Vegetation includes pinyon-juniper, oakbrush, ponderosa pine, serviceberry, cottonwood, sagebrush, mountain mahogany, Douglas fir, spruce, Mesa Verde cactus, Knowlton miniature cactus, and Mancos milkvetch. Fauna includes deer, elk, black bear, bobcat, mountain lion, bald and golden eagles. The area includes several archaeological sites related to the Anasazi culture- communities of prehistoric farmers who lived in earthen and stone structures approximately six to 20 centuries ago. The Wilderness Study Area provides outstanding recreation opportunities for the hiker, backpacker, rock climber and photographer.	Yes	Designated BLM public lands*	No	
Musselshell Breaks	8,650	Montana	Glasgow	1993	Recommended	The Musselshell Breaks Wilderness Study Area is an area of steep hills and deep coulees, cut deeply into soft shales and sandstone forming a precipitous landscape and drainages that open out to the Musselshell River. Erosional process have created attractive riverbreaks scenery. Vegetation includes groves of ponderosa pine and juniper, range grasses, native wildflowers, and brush. The steep hills and deep coulees provide habitat for wildlife, including deer and elk.	Yes	Designated BLM public lands*	No	
Needle Rock	80	Colorado	Delta	1993	Not Recommended	The Needle Rock Wilderness Study Area is dominated by its namesake and main feature: Needle Rock. This is a highly unique geologic feature believed to be a neck of intrusive igneous rock, or a laccolith. Needle Rock originated in the late Miocene as molten rock which remained below the earth's surface and intruded into sedimentary formations. Gradually, with the passing of several million years, the overlying sedimentary beds eroded away, leaving this core of igneous rock that abruptly rises nearly 1,000 feet above the Smith Fork River valley. Vegetation consists mainly of oak, serviceberry, juniper, native grasses, and shrubs. Fauna includes falcon and various other raptors, and various small mammals. Activities include hiking, rock climbing, and photography.	Yes	Designated BLM public lands*	No	
North Sand Hills	791	Colorado	Walden	1993	Not Recommended	The North Sand Hills Wilderness Study Area includes a Cold Climate Eolian sand deposit, forming active dunes. Two large active parabolic dunes are present with small, internal dunes migrating up the windward slopes. Several archaeological sites are located near the dunes. Vegetation around the dunes is mostly sagebrush and rabbitbrush, intermixed with stands of aspen. East of the active sand dunes is lodgepole pine forest. Fauna includes deer, elk and black bear. Activities include hiking, backpacking, camping, hunting and photography.	Yes	Designated BLM public lands*	No	
Oil Spring Mountain	17,740	Colorado	Rangely	1993	Not Recommended	The Oil Spring Mountain Wilderness Study Area is dominated by its namesake, the flat-topped Oil Spring Mountain. As elevations drop from the mountain, the landform changes to arid slickrock with numerous sandstone draws. A cave, and a natural arch are located in the slickrock terrain. Natural earth flows have occurred in several locations on the highly erosive soils of Oil Spring Mountain. Pinyon-juniper woodland, sagebrush steppe, mountain mahogany/oak scrub, and Douglas fir/pine forest ecosystems are found in the Wilderness Study Area. Fauna includes mule deer, elk, black bear, mountain lion, and various raptors. Activities include hiking, backpacking, camping, horseback riding, hunting, and photography.	Yes	Designated BLM public lands*	No	
Papa Keal	366	Colorado	Alamosa	1993	Recommended	The Papa Keal Wilderness Study Area consists of the western-facing side slopes of the lower portion of the Sangre de Cristo Range. The side slopes, which have been cut by intermittent streams that originate higher up in the Sangre de Cristo Range, transition to a rolling landform at the base of the mountain. Streams have created many small valleys. Dry streambeds offer a stair-step approach to the higher reaches of the range. Vegetation consists mainly of juniper-pine, pinyon-juniper, rabbitbrush, and grasses. Fauna includes mule deer, elk, black bear, various small mammals, and various raptors. Dense forests and winding valleys create great opportunities for solitude. Outstanding recreational opportunities include hiking, backpacking, camping, and photography.	Yes	Designated BLM public lands*	No	



# DOI Wilderness Study Areas - Data Call

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Wilderness Study Area - Bureau of Land Management (BLM)										
Name of Wilderness Study Area	Number of acres	Wilderness Location: State	Wilderness Location: City	Year of Study	Suitability Determination (if any)	Synopsis of the Values Protected/Reason for Potential Wilderness Designation	Wilderness Area Located within a Designated Public Lands Area? (Y or N)	If yes, what is the Name of the Designated Public Lands Area?	Wilderness Area Located within a Monument Boundary? (Y or N)	If yes, which Monument?
Peterson Draw	5,160	Colorado	Maybell	1993	Not Recommended	The Peterson Draw Wilderness Study Area consists of several deep draws on the slopes of Douglas Mountain trending southward to the Yampa River in the adjacent Dinosaur National Monument. The Wilderness Study Area contains portions of Peterson, Buck, and Five Springs Draws which include intermittent drainages, rocky ridges, peaks and gently rolling hills. Vegetation consists mainly of ponderosa pine, pinyon-juniper woodlands, sagebrush, and native grass communities. There are also scattered mountain brush species and aspen trees. Fauna includes fox, coyote, black bear, mountain lion, mule deer, elk, raptors and various songbirds, gopher snakes, and western diamondbacks. The Wilderness Study Area offers opportunities for deer and elk hunting, camping, sightseeing, hiking, backpacking and horseback riding.	Yes	Designated BLM public lands*	No	
Platte River Contiguous	30	Colorado	Walden	1993	Recommended	The Platte River Contiguous Wilderness Study Area is adjacent to the Platte River Wilderness (managed by the USFS). It includes portions of Northgate Canyon and the rim of the North Platte River, a rugged, mountainous terrain with rock outcroppings, boulders and crags. North facing slopes have dense stands of Douglas-fir, sparse stands of Aspen among sagebrush occur on gentler slopes west of the canyon rim, and scattered Juniper and Limber Pine occur on the canyon rim. Fauna includes raptors, deer, elk, various other big game, and sage-grouse. The deep river canyon creates outstanding opportunities for solitude. The Wilderness Study Area provides outstanding opportunities for whitewater float boating in Class III-IV rapids, hiking, backpacking, fishing, hunting, and observing wildlife.	Yes	Designated BLM public lands*	No	
Powderhorn	7,022	Colorado	Lake City	1993	Not Recommended	The Powderhorn Wilderness Study Area is adjacent to the Powderhorn Wilderness (managed by BLM). The Wilderness Study Area is characterized by dense forests and deep drainages. Vegetation includes spruce, fir, ponderosa, aspen, alpine grasses, sedges, forbs, and a small willow species. Fauna includes mule deer, elk, bighorn sheep, and trout. The Wilderness Study Area's remoteness provides opportunities for solitude and wildlife viewing. Activities include hiking, backpacking, camping, hunting and photography.	Yes	Designated BLM public lands*	No	
Pryor Mountain	12,575	Montana	Adjacent to Custer National Forest and reaching the border of Montana and Wyoming	1993	Recommended	The Pryor Mountain Wilderness Study Area contains rugged, isolated portions of the Pryor Mountain Range. The wide expanses and topographic and multicolored erosional geologic features provide for high scenic values. In less than 13 miles, the landscape transitions through a wide spectrum of geologic and biotic features, ranging from desert environments to those found in sub-alpine mountainous settings. Opportunities for nature photography, rock climbing hiking, backpacking, nature study, and scenic viewing are outstanding.	Yes	Designated BLM public lands*	No	
Quigg West	520	Montana	Hamilton	1993	Recommended	The Quigg West Wilderness Study Area includes forested ridges blend into grass and talus slopes. The abrupt slopes and heavy vegetation make foot travel difficult. The area provides habitat for bighorn sheep, elk and mule deer. Recreational use consists primarily of hunting and wildlife photography.	Yes	Designated BLM public lands*	No	
Rare Lizard and Snake	443	Colorado	Cortez	1993	Recommended	The Rare Lizard and Snake Wilderness Study Area is characterized by numerous, winding canyons with rugged, steep walls. Ancestral Puebloans were once in the area, leaving an abundant archaeological history. Located in the upper Sonoran Life Zone, which is sparsely vegetated by shrubs and grasses, sustains a relatively undisturbed population of reptilia, including at least 12 species of lizards, that are rare and unique and the most diverse in Colorado. These include the desert spiny lizard, collared lizard, sagebrush lizard, eastern fence lizard, tree lizard, side-blotched lizard, western rattlesnake, western whiptail snake, common kingsnake, gopher snake, and the western garter snake. Vegetation, although fairly sparse, includes pinyon-juniper, greasewood, grasses, sagebrush, and saltbrush. Activities include hiking, nature study, and photography.	Yes	Canyons of the Ancients National Monument	Yes	Canyons of the Ancients National Monument



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Wilderness Study Area - Bureau of Land Management (BLM)										
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Red Cloud Peak	36,722	Colorado	Lake City	1993	Not Recommended	The Red Cloud Peak Wilderness Study Area is heavily forested in the lower elevations, creating a feeling of total seclusion, and opens to tundra and multi-colored rock strata in higher terrain with broad vistas of exceptional scenic quality due to the high alpine mountainous landform including glacial cirques and alpine lakes and streams. The Wilderness Study Area contains 30 mountain peaks over 13,000 feet in elevation and two peaks over 14,000 feet (Red Cloud Peak (14,034 feet) and Sunshine Peak (14,001 feet)). Vegetation includes spruce, fir, alpine grasses, sedges, forbs, and a small willow species. Fauna includes mule deer, elk, bighorn sheep, cutthroat trout, and the Uncompahgre Peak fritillary butterfly. The higher elevations, with its expanses of alpine tundra and open scenic vistas, provides feelings of vastness and solitude. Activities include hiking, backpacking, camping, mountain climbing, horseback riding, hunting, fishing, and photography.	Yes	Designated BLM public lands*	No	
Ruby Mountains	26,611	Montana	Dillon	1993	Recommended and Not Recommended (different portions)	The Ruby Mountains Wilderness Study Area is precipitous in the northern portion and more gently sloped in the south. The Wilderness Study Area is mostly forested, with exposed, open, grassy ridges and south facing slopes. Vegetation is dominated by Douglas fir, lodgepole pine, limber pine, and Engelmann spruce. Rock outcrops, rock fins, caves, cliff faces and talus slopes emerge from the surrounding forest. There are a few springs, but no water flows through the canyons except during snowmelt. Aspen and canyon bottom meadows are common. Scenic quality of the Wilderness Study Area is high. Hiking, backpacking, camping and big game hunting is outstanding in this Wilderness Study Area.	Yes	Designated BLM public lands*	No	
San Luis Hills	10,240	Colorado	Manassa	1993	Not Recommended	The San Luis Hills Wilderness Study Area is a series of hills which rise abruptly above the broad San Luis Valley. Cliffs occur in the northern portion of the otherwise rounded hills topography and numerous small drainages and the larger John James Gulch provide topographic relief. Distant views of the Sangre de Cristo and San Juan Mountains create a wonderful feeling of vastness. The arid climate results in low-growing desert shrubs and grasses, pinyon and juniper. Fauna is also sparse due to lack of water, but includes mule deer, antelope, various raptors, and various songbirds. Activities include hiking, backpacking, horseback riding, and photography.	Yes	Designated BLM public lands*	No	
Seven Blackfoot	20,250	Montana	Glasgow	1993	Recommended and Not Recommended (different portions)	The Seven Blackfoot Wilderness Study Area consists of terrain highly dissected by washes and a single creek, Seven Blackfoot Creek. Wild and broken landforms formed by erosion through shales and sandstones have left a vista of rugged, stark cliffs cut into rolling prairie meadows and offset by pockets of ponderosa pine and Douglas fir. It is a rugged area of breathtaking beauty. The presence of Douglas fir is unusual this far east. Plant and flower enthusiasts can find several types of grass, many flowering forbs, brush such as silver sage, big sage, yucca, and greasewood. Wildlife within the Wilderness Study Area includes elk, deer, coyotes, porcupines, hawks, owls, badgers, horned lizards, and rattlesnakes. The fossils bearing Hell Creek and Tullock formations are exposed in places. Recreational opportunities in this Wilderness Study Area include hiking, hunting, horseback riding, nature photography and sightseeing.	Yes	Designated BLM public lands*	No	
Sewemup Mesa	19,140	Colorado	Gateway	1993	Recommended and Not Recommended (different portions)	The Sewemup Wilderness Study Area is formed of impressive sandstone cliffs, which almost entirely surround the Sewemup Mesa, the namesake of the Wilderness Study Area. The name comes from the days of cattle rustling when the McCarty Gang burnt off and "sewed up" the cattle's rightful brands and replaced them with their own - hence the name, "Sew 'em up." The mesa is surrounded by sheer 500 to 700 foot cliffs on three sides, making access difficult. The difficult access resulted in little use of the area, therefore, this Wilderness Study Area is one of the most ecologically pristine areas in Colorado. Vegetation consists mainly of ponderosa pine, pinyon-juniper, monkey flower, spike pappusgrass, purple lovegrass, wolftail, scrub oak, serviceberry, native grasses, sagebrush, and various wildflowers. Fauna includes elk, mule deer, desert bighorn sheep, mountain lion, peregrine falcon, golden eagle, and various other raptors. Activities include hiking, backpacking, camping, rock climbing, and photography.	Yes	Designated BLM public lands*	No	

DOI Wilderness Study Areas - Data Call

Wilderness Study Area - Bureau of Land Management (BLM)										
Name of Wilderness Study Area	Number of acres	Wilderness Location: State	Wilderness Location: City	Year of Study	Suitability Determination (if any)	Synopsis of the Values Protected/Reason for Potential Wilderness Designation	Wilderness Area Located within a Designated Public Lands Area? (Y or N)	If yes, what is the Name of the Designated Public Lands Area?	Wilderness Area Located within a Monument Boundary? (Y or N)	If yes, which Monument?
Skull Creek	13,740	Colorado	Dinosaur	1993	Recommended	The Skull Creek Wilderness Study Area lies in the center of Skull Creek Basin. A slickrock formation area, this area contains scenic, colorful ridges, deep gullies, rock outcrops, and sandstone canyons eroded by rain and snowmelt. Rugged Box Canyon runs through the entire western portion of the Wilderness Study Area and with its intermittent creek is especially scenic. There are numerous archaeological sites dating back some 10,000 years within the area. Vegetation consists mainly of pinyon-juniper, sagebrush, native grasses, and saltbush/greasewood. Fauna includes deer, elk, golden eagles and numerous other birds, mammals, and reptiles. The Wilderness Study Area is also home to some of the oldest known pinyon pine trees. Activities include hiking, backpacking, camping, horseback riding, hunting, and photography.	Yes	Designated BLM public lands*	No	
Sleeping Giant/Sheep Creek	10,454	Montana	Wolf Creek	1993	None	The Sleeping Giant/Sheep Creek Wilderness Study Area are two units separated by a powerline Corridor. The Sleeping Giant unit is named for a profile of Beartooth Mountain and lower elevation rock outcroppings that resemble a reclining human figure as visible from Helena. It is a well-known landmark. Topography of the area is irregular, with numerous steep and narrow drainages dissecting the area. Sedimentary rock ledges and talus slopes provide further relief. Perennial streams are found in Sheep Creek and Rose and Falls Gulches in the Sheep Creek unit. About half the area is forested with ponderosa, limber and lodgepole pine, cottonwoods, and Douglas fir trees. Vegetation in the remainder is native grasslands consisting primarily of bluebunch wheatgrass, Idaho fescue and forbs. A diversity of wildlife species live here, including a thriving population of mountain goats that occupies the high outcroppings. Other wildlife include elk, black bear, bighorn sheep, mule deer, osprey, and golden eagles. Recreation opportunities include hiking, sightseeing, wildlife viewing, primitive camping, and fishing. Seven miles of ridge-line hiking trails offer spectacular panoramic views	Yes	Designated BLM public lands*	No	
Square Butte	1,947	Montana	Geraldine	1993	Not Recommended	The Square Butte Wilderness Study Area centers on it's namesake, a butte which presents an imposing landmass whose vertical sides present a "square" appearance from a distance. The butte is a laccolith, an intrusive bubble of magma that has penetrated sedimentary beds. Erosion has left the main block of rock surrounded by eroded spires, ribs and fins, and soaring buttresses, of the same rock at the base. Dense stands of lodgepole, limber pine and Douglas fir cover the side slopes. Due to the steep cliffs, the summit has been isolation from human activity and the summit flora is a vegetative relict that has research value. Wildlife includes a population of Rocky Mountain goats and breeding populations of prairie falcons and other raptors that use the cliffs for nesting.	Yes	Designated BLM public lands*	No	
Squaw/Papoose Canyon	4,611	Colorado	Dove Creek	1993	Not Recommended	The Wilderness Study Area centers on Squaw and Papoose Canyons and the narrow mesa that separates the two canyons. Vegetation is thick pinyon-juniper woodland on the slopes and canyon rim, with sage parks and riparian growth along the canyon bottom. The Wilderness Study Area has a high archaeological site density, it was heavily used by the Ancestral Puebloan dwellers from 450 A.D. to 1300 A.D. Geological formations are well exposed for scientific and educational study. The Summerville and Morrison formations of the Jurassic Period outcrop and are overlain by Burro Canyon and Dakota Formations of the Upper Cretaceous. The Morrison is rich in fossilized wood, plant remains and fossil vertebrate bones.	Yes	Canyons of the Ancients National Monument	Yes	Canyons of the Ancients National Monument
Stafford	4,800	Montana	Fort Benton	1993	Not Recommended	The Safford Wilderness Study Area is a scenic and rugged area of steep slopes of exposed clay and soil layers with narrow ridges along the Missouri River. The steep coulees, where slopes and soils permit, are vegetated by prairie grasses, sagebrush, and juniper. Big game hunting and boating use along the Missouri River are the major activities here.	Yes	Upper Missouri Wild and Scenic River corridor	Yes	Upper Missouri River Breaks National Monument

DOI Wilderness Study Areas - Data Call

Wilderness Study Area - Bureau of Land Management (BLM)										
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Terry Badlands	44,910	Montana	Miles City	1993	Recommended and Not Recommended (different portions)	The Terry Badlands Wilderness Study Area includes colorful, banded cliffs that overlook rolling prairie. Geologic features include sandstone bridges, spires, table tops, and buttes divided by many deep gullies all formed by thousands of years of wind and water erosion. Rolling benches are vegetated with grasses, wildflowers and brush such as sage, yucca, greasewood, and scattered juniper. One of the most easterly stands of limber pine is located in the Wilderness Study Area. Wildlife include mule and whitetail deer, pronghorn, elk, badgers, many raptors and reptiles such as horned lizards. Petrified logs may be encountered in the Wilderness Study Area. The Wilderness Study Area is high in cultural resources. Historical resources include 1800s era U S. Army troops graffiti on Sheridan Butte. The Wilderness Study Area is an excellent area for hiking, back country hunting, rock and fossil collecting and enjoying the spectacular badlands scenery.	Yes	Designated BLM public lands*	No	
The Palisade	26,050	Colorado	Grand Junction	1993	Not Recommended	The Palisade Wilderness Study Area is characterized by steep cliffs and deep rugged canyons, rolling out to flat, desert valley bottoms. In places, cliffs tower 2,000 feet above the canyon floor. The area's main feature, The Palisade, is a towering, red-rock buttress, rising 1,700 feet above the confluence of West Creek and the Dolores River. Numerous hoodoos, jagged cliffs, and a series of waterfalls that tumble 1,700 feet in 1.5 miles add to the areas scenic values. Vegetation consists mainly of pinyon-juniper, oakbrush, aspen, ponderosa pine, and pockets of riparian vegetation. Fauna includes the rare Nokomis Fritillary butterfly, mule deer, elk, mountain lion, black bear, wild turkey, gray fox, raccoon, ringtail, squirrel, coyote, great horned owl, golden eagles, rattlesnake, bull snake, the collared lizard, and trout in the North Fork of West Creek. Activities include hiking, backpacking, camping, rock climbing, and photography.	Yes	Designated BLM public lands*	No	
Troublesome	8,250	Colorado	Kremmling	1993	Not Recommended	The Troublesome Wilderness Study Area is rugged, mountainous terrain and forest typical of central Colorado. The area consists of mountain peaks with rocky outcrops and talus slopes, and ridges cut by Rabbit Ears Creek and Troublesome Creek, with numerous steep-side drainages. Most of the Wilderness Study Area is forested with spruce, fir, aspen and lodgepole pines as well as riparian vegetation along the streams. Activities include hiking, backpacking, camping, horseback riding, cross-country skiing, snowshoeing, fishing, hunting, and photography.	Yes	Designated BLM public lands*	No	
Twin Coulee	6,870	Montana	Lewistown	1993	Not Recommended	The Twin Coulee Wilderness Study Area is very rugged, with several deeply incised drainages and extensive outcrops of bare limestone and sandstone on the southeast flank of the Big Snowy Mountains. Most of the Wilderness Study Area contains a mixed coniferous forest with an understory of bunch grasses. Limestone outcroppings in some of the higher areas enhance the scenic quality of the area. Recreation opportunities include hunting, hiking, camping, rock climbing, and nature study.	Yes	Designated BLM public lands*	No	
Upper Grape Creek	10,200	Colorado	Canon City	1993	Not Recommended	The Upper Grape Creek Wilderness Study Area topography includes rocky, rolling hills in the western portion, with more rugged terrain near Grape Creek. The steep, red-brown slopes are spotted with gray-green vegetation, offering excellent scenic value to the area. Several peaks exist between East Mill Gulch and Granite Gulch. Vegetation consists mainly of pinyon and juniper, ponderosa pine, Douglas fir, and riparian species along Grape Creek. Fauna includes mule deer, mountain lion, black bear, various small mammals, wild turkey, and trout. Subtle remains of the Denver and Rio Grande railroad spur offer historical significance. Activities include hiking, backpacking, camping, horseback riding, hunting, and photography.	Yes	Designated BLM public lands*	No	
Vale of Tears	7,420	Colorado	Maybell	1993	Not Recommended	The Vale of Tears Wilderness Study Area consists of rugged canyons, ridges, peaks, and draws on the slopes of Douglas Mountain trending southward to the Yampa River in the adjacent Dinosaur National Monument. The Vale of Tears canyon in the southern section contains colorful badlands with banded, multicolored geology. Sawmill Canyon cuts through the northeastern part of the Wilderness Study Area. Vegetation consists mainly of pinyon-juniper woodlands with sagebrush and saltbush/greasewood communities at lower elevations. Fauna includes fox, coyote, black bear, mountain lion, mule deer, elk, raptors and various songbirds, gopher snakes, and western diamondbacks. The Wilderness Study Area offers opportunities for deer and elk hunting, camping, sightseeing, hiking, backpacking and horseback riding.	Yes	Designated BLM public lands*	No	

DOI Wilderness Study Areas - Data Call

Wilderness Study Area - Bureau of Land Management (BLM)										
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Wales Creek	11,580	Montana	Deer Lodge	1993	Not Recommended	The Wales Creek Wilderness Study Area contains four streams and is forested with stands of spruce, lodgepole pine, Douglas fir, and sub-alpine fir. The Wales Creek drainage has several thermal springs. The area provides habitat for moose, elk, deer, beaver, black bear, and mountain lion. Cutthroat trout inhabit Wales Creek. Recreation uses are primarily hunting and some primitive camping in conjunction with hunting. There are also opportunities for fishing and cross-country skiing.	Yes	Designated BLM public lands*	No	
Weber Mountain	6,303	Colorado	Mancos	1993	Not Recommended	The Weber Mountain Wilderness Study Area is focused on its namesake, Weber Mountain, a five-mile-long ridge from which steep canyons radiate. Exposed sandstone of the Cretaceous Mancos shale and sandstone series forms many overhangs and vertical cliffs in the canyons and on the slopes of the mountain. There is also a 600-foot spire shaped volcanic neck or plug, mid slope on the west side of the mountain. Vegetation includes oakbrush, pinyon-juniper, ponderosa pine, spruce/fir, sagebrush, Mesa Verde cactus, Knowlton miniature cactus, and Mancos milkvetch. Fauna includes deer, elk, bighorn sheep, black bear, bobcat, mountain lion, spotted owl, peregrine falcon, and bald eagles. The Wilderness Study Area contains archaeological sites related to the Anasazi culture, which were communities of prehistoric farmers who lived in earthen and stone structures six to 20 centuries ago. The Wilderness Study Area provides outstanding recreation opportunities for the hiker, backpacker and rock climber.	Yes	Designated BLM public lands*	No	
Weminuche Contiguous	1,840	Colorado	Silverton	1993	Recommended	The Weminuche Contiguous Wilderness Study Area is adjacent to the Weminuche Wilderness (managed by the USFS). It is incredibly scenic, with breathtaking high peaks - several over 13,000 feet - alpine and subalpine meadows and ridges, and alpine basins. The alpine tundra allows unconfined movement for cross-country travel. This, in combination with existing hiking trails and the high scenic quality of the area, provides wonderful opportunities for primitive recreation. The topographic relief offers outstanding solitude. Within the area are numerous running streams with cascading waterfalls. These form drainage patterns that radiate from Whitehead Peak and Sugarloaf. Vegetation consists mainly of spruce forest, alpine tundra grasses, Altain Starwort (proposed Endangered and Threatened Plant), and various wildflowers. Fauna includes lynx and bighorn sheep. Activities include hiking, backpacking, mountain climbing, horseback riding, cross-country skiing, snowshoeing, and photography.	Yes	Designated BLM public lands*	No	
West Cold Spring	14,482	Colorado	Maybell	1993	Not Recommended	The Wilderness Study Area is primarily the western portion of the rugged, south facing slopes of Cold Spring Mountain. This area is characterized by deep draws and canyons that have been cut through the O-Wi-Yu-Kuts Plateau, forming a series of plateaus and ridges along the northern margins of the Green River Valley known as Browns Park. Diverse vegetation communities cover the area consisting of sagebrush steppe and saltbush/greasewood in the lower elevations to dense pinyon-juniper woodlands which dominate the area, to large old growth mountain mahogany and oak scrub communities at higher elevations. The area is known to possess historic and prehistoric cultural sites varying from Paleo-Indian to more modern Ute and Shoshone tribes.	Yes	Designated BLM public lands*	No	
Whitehead Gulch	1,500	Colorado	Silverton	1993	Not Recommended	The Whitehead Gulch Wilderness Study Area is adjacent to the Weminuche Wilderness (managed by the USFS). It lies mostly within the steep, forested Animas River Canyon. The mountainous landscape includes alpine streams. Vegetation consists mainly of alpine tundra, spruce, aspen, willow, raspberry, and sedges. Fauna includes lynx and various small mammals and birds. The mountainous terrain offers perfect opportunities for unconfined recreation and solitude. Activities include hiking, backpacking, camping, mountain climbing, fishing, and photography.	Yes	Designated BLM public lands*	No	

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Wilderness Study Area - Bureau of Land Management (BLM)										
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Willow Creek	13,368	Colorado	Dinosaur	1993	Recommended	The Willow Creek Wilderness Study Area is characteristic of the arid canyon ecosystems found in the Colorado Plateau. The Wilderness Study Area lies within the Skull Creek Basin. The area is cut by steep, colorful ridges, hogbacks, deep gullies, unique rock formations, and sandstone canyons eroded by rain and snowmelt. A 1,000-foot cliff dominates the north end of the Wilderness Study Area. Vegetation consists mainly of pinyon-juniper, sagebrush, saltbush, native grasses and forbs, boxelder, cottonwoods, and willows. The area contains some of the oldest known pinyon pine trees. Fauna includes elk, mule deer, golden eagles, various other raptors, and smaller mammals, birds, and reptiles. Numerous and significant archaeological resources date back 10,000 years. The steep and rugged terrain and numerous canyons provide outstanding scenery and recreation opportunities including hiking, backpacking, camping, rock climbing, horseback riding, hunting, and photography.	Yes	Designated BLM public lands*	No	
Woodhawk	8,100	Montana	Fort Benton	1993	Not Recommended	The Woodhawk Wilderness Study Area is on the edge of the Missouri River in a very rugged portion of the Missouri Breaks. South facing slopes consist of bare, banded clay and soil layers supporting a shortgrass prairie. Juniper and ponderosa pine also are present. Exposed colorful rock in the breaks topography is sedimentary shales and sandstones. The Missouri River cut deeply into the soft sedimentary rock forming numerous steep hills and deep coulees. River floaters camp in the area.	Yes	Lewis and Clark National Historic Trail, Nez Perce National Historic Trail, and Upper Missouri Wild and Scenic River corridors; Upper Missouri River Breaks National Monument	Yes	Upper Missouri River Breaks National Monument
Worm Creek	39	Idaho	Montpelier	1993	Recommended	Wilderness values; local BLM office has additional details	Yes	Designated BLM public lands*	No	
Yellowstone River Island	53	Montana	Livingston	1993	Not Recommended	The Yellowstone River Island Wilderness Study Area is a continually changing island in an active portion of the Yellowstone River. Dense willows grow along the outer more recently formed extremities of the island. Cattail marsh areas are in low areas. The more stable and higher interior portion of the island contains cottonwood stands intermixed with open grassy areas. Due to the island's diverse vegetation, a wide range of wildlife can be seen. River floaters sometimes camp on the island.	Yes	Lewis and Clark National Historic Trail corridor	No	
Abert Rim	25,105	Oregon	Southeast of Paisley, OR	1992	Recommended	Wilderness values; local BLM office has additional details	Yes	Designated BLM public lands*	No	
Aden Lava Flow	25,287	New Mexico	Southwest of Las Cruces	1992	Recommended	The Aden Lava Flow Wilderness Study Area is located 20 miles southwest of Las Cruces in the Chihuahuan Desert. The area is characterized by basalt flows, volcanic craters, and coppice sand dunes which are formed by sand captured by clumps of vegetation. The lava flow includes pressure ridges, lava tubes, and steep-walled depressions of up to 100 feet wide. Grass and shrubs grow on the flow with many cacti and yucca. Vegetation is a mosaic of grasslands and desert shrubs such as mesquite and creosote. Vent tubes, and the many crevices found in the lava, provide cover and den sites for wildlife. Bats are numerous and the rock pocket mouse and black-tailed rattlesnake are found on the black lava flows.	Yes	Organ Mountains-Desert Peaks National Monument	Yes	Organ Mountains-Desert Peaks National Monument

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Wilderness Study Area - Bureau of Land Management (BLM)										
Name of Wilderness Study Area	Number of acres	Wilderness Location: State	Wilderness Location: City	Year of Study	Suitability Determination (if any)	Synopsis of the Values Protected/Reason for Potential Wilderness Designation	Wilderness Area Located within a Designated Public Lands Area? (Y or N)	If yes, what is the Name of the Designated Public Lands Area?	Wilderness Area Located within a Monument Boundary? (Y or N)	If yes, which Monument?
Adobetown	85,710	Wyoming	Wamsutter	1992	Recommended and Not Recommended (different portions)	Located 25 miles away from Wamsutter town, Adobe Town has a total acreage of 82,350 acres. The Wilderness Study Area is known as a premier North American site for the educational and scientific study of paleontological resources. Fossil remains of mammals are numerous and widely distributed throughout the area. Two notable mammalian fossils found in the area are the Uintathere and the Titanother. The Uintathere was a large mammal about the size and configuration of an African rhinoceros. The species of Titanother found in the Wilderness Study Area was a tapir-like mammal, about 40 inches in height. Significant archaeological resources are also found throughout the Wilderness Study Area, representing 12,000 years of continuous human occupation from Paleo Indian through late Prehistoric periods. The cultural site density of the Wilderness Study Area is estimated to be 30 surface sites per square mile, which is unusually high.	Yes	Designated BLM public lands*	No	
Ah-Shi-Sle-Pah	6,563	New Mexico	Southeast of Farmington	1992	Not Recommended	The Ah-shi-sle-pah Wilderness Study Area is located in northwestern New Mexico and is a scenic badland area of rolling water-carved clay hills. The area is rich in fossils and has little vegetation to conceal the unique and spectacular geological formations. The thin vegetation includes sagebrush, piñon-juniper, Great Basin scrubland, and grassland. It is a landscape of sandstone cap rocks and scenic olive-colored hills with an interesting array of hoodoos and other formations. Water in this area is scarce and there are no trails; however, the area is very scenic and contains pastel colors rarely seen elsewhere in the region.	Yes	Designated BLM public lands*	No	
Alamo Hueco Mountains	16,264	New Mexico	Northwest of the Mexico Border	1992	Not Recommended	The Alamo Hueco Mountains Wilderness Study Area is situated in southwestern New Mexico. It is characterized by highly eroded volcanic mountains, mesas, cliffs, and long sinuous canyons that contain stands of juniper and oak brush. There are no maintained trails in this area; however, the desert scenery, archaeological sites, and wildlife diversity make this area a unique destination for those willing to explore. Wildlife species include javelina, Montezuma quail, desert bighorn sheep, mountain lions, golden eagles, red-tailed hawks, and prairie falcons.	Yes	Designated BLM public lands*	No	
Aldrich Mountain	9,127	Oregon	Northwest of Seneca, Oregon	1992	Not Recommended	Wilderness values; local BLM office has additional details	Yes	John Day Wild and Scenic River corridor	No	
Alkali Basin/E Sand Dunes	12,800	Wyoming	21 miles northeast of Point-of-Rocks	1992	Not Recommended	The Killpecker Dunes, the largest active sand dune region in Wyoming, and among the largest in the world, traverse the Wilderness Study Area. This Wilderness Study Area includes a remnant of the Red Desert area of the Great Divide Basin. The region is of scientific value for the study of active sand dunes, their movements and how they are stabilized. Valuable pronghorn antelope habitat is found within the Wilderness Study Area, and the Sands elk herd occasionally inhabits the Wilderness Study Area during the winter months.	Yes	Designated BLM public lands*	No	
Alkali Creek	10,100	Wyoming	Hyattville	1992	Recommended and Not Recommended (different portions)	The Alkali Creek Wilderness Study Area encompasses 10,100 acres of BLM-administered land surrounding an island of private lands totaling 680 acres. There are no private lands in the Wilderness Study Area and access to the private section is provided for through a cherry-stem road. Elevations range from about 4,850 to 7,000 feet. The Wilderness Study Area falls within an elk wintering area, is critical winter range for mule deer, and encompasses at least two sage grouse strutting grounds.	Yes	Designated BLM public lands*	No	
Alkali Draw	16,990	Wyoming	25 miles north of Point of Rocks	1992	Not Recommended	The study area includes a pan of the Great Divide Basin – Red Desert Area. Alkali Draw in the main drainage running eastwardly from the Bush Rim and Steamboat Mountain. A series of smaller draws creates a washboard topographic effect. Big sagebrush and grease wood are the principle vegetative species. Eocene fossils (largely snails, clams and leaves) can be found in several layers of geologic strata, suggesting a former riparian habitat which occurred in the area of 36.6 million years ago. The fossils occur in most of the Wasatch Formation and in the Tipton shale of the Green River Formation.	Yes	Designated BLM public lands*	No	

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Alvord Desert	236,276	Oregon	North East of Andrews, Oregon	1992	Recommended and Not Recommended (different portions)	Wilderness values; local BLM office has additional details	Yes	Designated BLM public lands*	No	
Antelope	20,710	New Mexico	San Antonio	1992	Not Recommended	The Antelope Wilderness Study Area is an open landscape that provides 360-degree views of rolling desert prairie. It is adjacent to the San Pasqual Wilderness, which is managed by the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service. This area is home to both antelope and mule deer and boasts a mix of broom dalea and sand sage. The vegetation provides ideal raptor-feeding habitat.	Yes	Designated BLM public lands*	No	
Antelope Range	43,700	Nevada	Eureka	1992	Unknown	Wilderness values; local BLM office has additional details	Yes	Designated BLM public lands*	No	
Apache Box	932	New Mexico	Silver City	1992	Not Recommended	The Apache Box Wilderness Study Area is located in southwestern New Mexico. The namesake feature, Apache Box, is a deep narrow canyon carved by Apache Creek. Sheer cliffs rise 600 feet above the canyon floor and give way to rolling hills above the canyon. Diverse riparian trees are found in the canyon while the uplands are a mix of grassland and juniper and piñon woodlands, with occasional ponderosa pine stands on north facing slopes.	Yes	Designated BLM public lands*	No	
Appendicitis Hill	25,376	Idaho	Arco	1992	Not Recommended	Wilderness values; local BLM office has additional details	Yes	Designated BLM public lands*	No	
Augusta Mountains	89,372	Nevada	Pershing	1992	Unknown	Augusta Mountains Wilderness Study Area is located in three Nevada counties; Pershing, Churchill and Lander. The Wilderness Study Area is approximately 60 miles southeast of Winnemucca. The Wilderness Study Area consists of three distinct sections: northern, central and southern. The northern area consists of silicic ash flow tuff canyons and drainages. The central section encompasses 8,400 foot Cain Mountain, a limestone peak, highest point in the Wilderness Study Area. The southern section is uniformly hilly with shallow southwest draining washes and gullies that cut through gently sloping foothills. The Wilderness Study Area offers sightsee opportunities for geological features, wild horses and scenery.	Yes	Designated BLM public lands*	No	
Bad Lands	9,426	Nevada	Elko	1992	Unknown	Badlands Wilderness Study Area is located approximately 65 miles northeast of Elko and 25 miles southwest of Jackpot Nevada. The Wilderness Study Area includes rough volcanic ridges, cliffs and eight miles of Salmon Falls Creek. Salmon Falls Creek meanders below 250 foot high canyon walls and 100 foot high pinnacles and spires. The fishing opportunities along the creek are excellent. The creek offers a challenging adventure to kayakers and rafters during high water. A diversity of wildlife species providing outstanding opportunities for wildlife observation and photography abound. Rocky Mountain bighorn sheep were reintroduced into the Wilderness Study Area in 1989.	Yes	Designated BLM public lands*	No	
Basque Hills	140,271	Oregon	East of Fields, Oregon	1992	Not Recommended	Wilderness values; local BLM office has additional details	Yes	Designated BLM public lands*	No	
Bear Den Butte	5,419	Idaho	Carey	1992	Not Recommended	Wilderness values; local BLM office has additional details	Yes	Craters of the Moon National Monument	Yes	Craters of the Moon National Monument
Beaver Dam Creek	19,080	Oregon	East of Medford, Oregon	1992	Not Recommended	Wilderness values; local BLM office has additional details	Yes	Designated BLM public lands*	No	
Behind the Rocks	13,065	Utah	South of Moab, UT	1992	Unknown	Landforms in the Wilderness Study Area include massive Navajo sandstone domes and fins, steep cliffs, and several natural arches. Sixty percent of the area is barren of vegetation with the remainder in juniper and desert shrubs. The extreme topography of this Wilderness Study Area makes cross-country foot travel very challenging, yet possible. The highly scenic rock fins traversing the Wilderness Study Area are frequently sought out as a subject by photographers.	Yes	Designated BLM public lands*	No	



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Bennett Mountains	6,003	Wyoming	Rawlins	1992	Not Recommended	The area contains three basic types of topography: the mountain plateau/ridges, the steep, rocky ledges and the many tributary draws. Vegetation is primarily grasses, sagebrush and other shrubs, with pockets of pine, aspen and willows. The high plateau, coupled with numerous drawers and rocky outcrops, provides a high degree of solitude. The mountain offers numerous secluded places for recreational activities. The spectacular view of Seminole Reservoir to the southwest provides a feeling of spaciousness but also illustrates the effects of man’s nearby development.	Yes	Designated BLM public lands*	No	
Big Hatchet Mountains	65,872	New Mexico	Lordsburg	1992	Recommended	<p>The Big Hatchet Mountains Wilderness Study Area is located in southwestern New Mexico. It is the highest mountain in the vicinity and dominates the surrounding landscape. This is an isolated block fault uplifted mountain with tall stratified cliffs providing a layer-cake appearance. Desert grasses and shrubs in the lowlands give way to piñon, juniper, mountain mahogany, and oak trees in the higher elevations. These mountains are very rugged and include massive limestone cliffs. The area is home to desert bighorn sheep and significant bat colonies.</p> <p>The Continental Divide National Scenic Trail passes through this Wilderness Study Area.</p>	Yes	Designated BLM public lands*	No	
Big Horn Tack-On	80	Wyoming	Lovell	1992	Recommended	The Bighorn Tack-On Wilderness Study Area includes public lands in both Montana (2,470 acres) and Wyoming (80 acres). This information encompasses the entire Wilderness Study AreaTwo caves in the Wilderness Study Area provide spelunking opportunities. These opportunities could not be considered outstanding, however, because of limited access and, in one situation, a dangerous point of entry. For experienced climbers, the possibility of rock climbing exists on some of the sheer limestone cliff faces and pinnacles. Hiking and associated photography and sightseeing activities are outstanding. The topographic relief, the unique geologic formations, and the wide expanse of rugged country within view from the ridge tops present a variety of challenges to potential users.	Yes	Designated BLM public lands*	No	
Black Butte	3,893	Idaho	Shoshone	1992	Not Recommended	Wilderness values; local BLM office has additional details	Yes	Designated BLM public lands*	No	
Black Canyon (I)	10,609	Idaho	Gooding	1992	Not Recommended	The Black Canyon Wilderness Study Area consists of the western side slopes and lower mountains of the Sangre de Cristo Range an uplifted block formed by faulting along the Rio Grande rift. Intermittent streams have created a maze of valleys, which provide excellent opportunities for recreation, especially hiking. The valleys alternate between steep and level sections creating a stair-step approach to the upper reaches of the mountain slopes. Vistas of the peaks or the vast San Luis Valley are spotted throughout the Wilderness Study Area. Vegetation consists mainly of pine, fir, pinyon-juniper, and aspen. Fauna includes mule deer, elk, black bear, various smaller mammals, and various raptors. Activities include hiking, backpacking, camping, and photography.	Yes	Designated BLM public lands*	No	
Black Canyon (II)	5,534	Idaho	Lemhi Mountain Range	1992	Not Recommended	The Black Canyon Wilderness Study Area consists of the western side slopes and lower mountains of the Sangre de Cristo Range an uplifted block formed by faulting along the Rio Grande rift. Intermittent streams have created a maze of valleys, which provide excellent opportunities for recreation, especially hiking. The valleys alternate between steep and level sections creating a stair-step approach to the upper reaches of the mountain slopes. Vistas of the peaks or the vast San Luis Valley are spotted throughout the Wilderness Study Area. Vegetation consists mainly of pine, fir, pinyon-juniper, and aspen. Fauna includes mule deer, elk, black bear, various smaller mammals, and various raptors. Activities include hiking, backpacking, camping, and photography.	Yes	Designated BLM public lands*	No	
Black Ridge Canyon West	52	Utah	Westof Grand Junction Colorado	1992	Recommended	This 52 acre unit is adjacent to the Black Ridge Wilderness, managed by the Grand Junction, CO field office.	Yes	McInnis Canyons National Conservation Area	Yes	McInnis Canyons National Conservation Area



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Blitzen River	31,914	Oregon	South of Burns, OR	1992	Recommended and Not Recommended (different portions)	Wilderness values; local BLM office has additional details	Yes	Donner und Blitzen Wild and Scenic River corridor, Steens Mountain Cooperative Management and Protection Area	Yes	Steens Mountain Cooperative Management and Protection Area
Blue Canyon	12,581	Oregon	West of Boise, ID	1992	Recommended	Wilderness values; local BLM office has additional details	Yes	Designated BLM public lands*	No	
Blue Creek	14,896	New Mexico	North of the Gila River; northwest of Bedrock; northeast of Virden	1992	Not Recommended	The Blue Creek Wilderness Study Area is located in the southwestern portion of New Mexico and is dominated by a volcanic fault block mountain named Black Mountain. The intermittent Blue Creek passes through the eastern part of the Wilderness Study Area and the narrow cliff-walled canyon is dominated by ash, cottonwood, Arizona sycamore, and willow. The uplands are dominated by desert grasses and shrubs.	Yes	Designated BLM public lands*	No	
Blue Eagle	59,560	Nevada	Tonopah	1992	Unknown	The Blue Eagle Wilderness Study Area lies in the northern end of the Grant Range and includes a small portion of Railroad Valley. The Wilderness Study Area is located in northeastern Nye County and is approximately 100 miles east of Tonopah. High mountains with deep, narrow winding drainages dominate the landscape. Craggy outcrops of white rock provide a colorful contrast to the dark green forest canopy on the slopes of Blue Eagle peak. In the north the Wilderness Study Area is dominated with a colorful montage of rolling hills painted in hues of yellow and red. Rare Bristlecone pine can be found at the higher elevations where their wind sculpted, curved trunks can be thousands of years old. Sharing the higher elevations is an indigenous bighorn sheep population. Opportunity for hiking, photography and camping are available throughout the Wilderness Study Area.	Yes	Designated BLM public lands*	No	
Bluebell	55,665	Nevada	Elko	1992	Unknown	Bluebell Wilderness Study Area is located approximately 95 miles east of Elko and 25 miles southwest of West Wendover, Nevada in the Toano Range. The Wilderness Study Area consists of steep mountainous terrain with many canyons radiating from a central ridgeline of mountain peaks. At the lower elevations of the Wilderness Study Area, there is a pinyon-juniper woodland with a small mixing of conifers, while at the upper elevations Bristlecone pine can be found. The Wilderness Study Area is located along a major raptor migration route. From late August through mid-October each year thousand of raptors including hawks, eagles, falcons, and kestrels among others can be seen during this time frame.	Yes	Designated BLM public lands*	No	
Bobcat Draw Badlands	17,150	Wyoming	Worland	1992	Recommended	The Bobcat Draw Badlands Wilderness Study Area encompasses 17,150 acres of BLM-administered land and 1,390 acres of state land. The Wilderness Study Area offers special features and scenic beauty which are outstanding. Terrain in the unit is highly unique and variable in land form and color. Located in the Willwood geologic formation, it is famous for a "Devil's Garden" of arches, goblins, castles and other fantastic or fanciful landforms. The Wilderness Study Area is within the Fifteenmile Wild Horse Herd Management Area. The National Park Service has identified the Gooseberry Badlands and the east ridge of Fifteenmile Creek, located near the Wilderness Study Area, as potential National Natural Landmarks.	Yes	Designated BLM public lands*	No	
Book Cliffs Mountain Browse	399	Utah	50 miles northwest of Grand Junction, CO	1992	Unknown	The topography is a gentle rolling ridge top which gradually slopes downhill to the northeast. General vegetation includes sagebrush and squaw apple with small thickets of Gamble Oak, serviceberry, and Mountain mahogany.	Yes	Designated BLM public lands*	No	
Borah Peak	3,941	Idaho	Mackay	1992	Recommended	Wilderness values; local BLM office has additional details	Yes	Designated BLM public lands*	No	

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Bowden Hills	59,031	Oregon	South of Rome, OR	1992	Not Recommended	Wilderness values; local BLM office has additional details	Yes	Designated BLM public lands*	No	
Box Creek	439	Idaho	McCall	1992	Not Recommended	Wilderness values; local BLM office has additional details	Yes	Designated BLM public lands*	No	
Brewer Spruce	208	Oregon	East of Kerby, OR	1992	None	Wilderness values; local BLM office has additional details	Yes	Designated BLM public lands*	No	
Bridge Creek	14,322	Oregon	South of Burns, OR	1992	Not Recommended	Wilderness values; local BLM office has additional details	Yes	Designated BLM public lands*	No	
Bridger Jack Mesa	6,333	Utah	18 miles northwest of Monticello, UT	1992	Unknown	The Wilderness Study Area is a north-south trending tableland bounded by spectacular orange-red cliffs. The view from the mesa is the major asset of the Wilderness Study Area because it enhances the recreational experience. Vegetation is predominantly pinyon-juniper woodland with small interspersed sagebrush parks. The Wilderness Study Area may contain several archaeological sites.	Yes	Bears Ears National Monument	Yes	Bears Ears National Monument
Brokeoff Mountains	31,606	New Mexico	El Paso	1992	Not Recommended	The Brokeoff Mountains Wilderness Study Area is located in southern New Mexico, contiguous with the Guadalupe Mountains Wilderness in Texas. The Wilderness Study Area consists of a low dominant north-south ridge cut by two canyons that run 500 feet deep. Elk winter in the Wilderness Study Area and cliffs, ledges, and rock outcrops provide suitable nesting and perching habitat for birds of prey. Vegetation includes Chihuahuan Desert scrub, cacti, agaves, soaptree yuccas, creosote bush, mesquite, semidesert grassland, and pines at higher elevations.	Yes	Designated BLM public lands*	No	
Buffalo Hills	45,287	Nevada	Washoe County, Nevada and Lassen County, California	1992	Unknown	Wilderness values; local BLM office has additional details	Yes	Designated BLM public lands*	No	
Buffalo Hump	10,300	Wyoming	Rock Springs	1992	Recommended and Not Recommended (different portions)	The Buffalo Hump Wilderness Study Area encompasses 10,300 acres of BLM-administered land. This is a sand dune area of many sand valleys, blowouts, dunes and hills. The northern and western part of the area contains ponds, grass-covered marshes and playas. The southern and eastern part includes active dunes and meadows. This area and the adjacent Sand Dunes Wilderness Study Area are part of the range of the only herd of desert elk in Wyoming. Due to the topographic relief in the southern and eastern portions of the Wilderness Study Area, the remoteness of the area provides outstanding solitude.	Yes	Designated BLM public lands*	No	
Bull Canyon	599	Utah	4 miles north of Dinosaur, CO	1992	Recommended and Not Recommended (different portions)	Wilderness values; local BLM office has additional details	Yes	Designated BLM public lands*	No	
Bull Mountain	13,138	Utah	20 miles south of Hanksville, UT	1992	Unknown	The Wilderness Study Area is in the Henry Mountains, well known since the late 1870's for classical studies in American geology. Like other places in the range, Bull Mountain is an igneous intrusion flanked by sedimentary rocks deformed by the emplacement of the igneous material. Subsequent erosion exposed the structure, leaving a dome-shaped mountain rising nearly 3,000 feet above the surrounding plains and benches to an elevation of 9,187 feet. Vegetation consists of shrubs and grasses in the lower portions of the area and pinyon-juniper woodland in the higher elevations with scattered stands of aspen, fir, and pine. Portions of the Wilderness Study Area are range for the Henry Mountains bison herd and a mule deer herd. A small population of bristlecone pine is found mixed with conifers in the southwestern portion of the Wilderness Study Area.	Yes	Designated BLM public lands*	No	

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Burbank Canyons	13,395	Nevada	Wellington	1992	Unknown	Burbank Canyons Wilderness Study Area is located in Douglas County and Lyon County, five miles northwest of Wellington and 15 miles southeast of Gardnerville, Nevada. The Wilderness Study Area consists of three deep scenic canyons which contain several riparian areas. The combination of steep and rugged ridges and canyon slopes above the narrow riparian canyon bottoms make the Wilderness Study Area highly scenic and appealing landscape. A hiking trip up to the head of Burbank Canyon and back can be accomplished in one day. Overnight camping is not necessary to experience the Wilderness Study Area's scenic and wilderness qualities.	Yes	Designated BLM public lands*	No	
Burning Hills	65,710	Utah	Northeast of Big Water, UT	1992	Unknown	Centered on the Kaiparowits Plateau, the Wilderness Study Area takes its name from naturally occurring underground coal fires. Harsh, yet beautiful, dry canyons shelter pinyon-juniper woodland and hardy desert scrub vegetation offering homes for Desert Bighorn sheep and migratory raptors.	Yes	Grand Staircase-Escalante National Monument	Yes	Grand Staircase-Escalante National Monument
Burnt Creek	23,829	Idaho	Challis	1992	Not Recommended	Wilderness values; local BLM office has additional details	Yes	Designated BLM public lands*	No	
Butler Wash	24,277	Utah	32 miles northwest of Monticello, UT	1992	Unknown	The Wilderness Study Area is in the Canyonlands Section of the Colorado Plateau Physiographic Province. The terrain consists of northward draining shallow canyons of varying widths and low, parklike mesas, with scattered buttes, knobs, and spires. The Wilderness Study Area has outstanding scenic quality. Red and buff sandstone spires, knobs, and buttes contrast with the green vegetation and the blue sky. In the southeast, the heads of Salt Creek (most of which is in Canyonlands National Park) cut a myriad of shapes in the colorful sandstone. Other special features include historic evidence of early century cowboy use, and an array of wildlife including cougars, mule deer, and peregrine falcon.	Yes	Bears Ears National Monument	Yes	Bears Ears National Monument
Cabezon	8,159	New Mexico	Albuquerque	1992	Recommended	The Cabezon Wilderness Study Area is located in the northwestern part of the New Mexico and consists of a large volcanic plug—a steep-sided symmetrical neck of volcanic rock. At an elevation of 7,785 feet, this is the largest of a series of volcanic plugs in this area and is one of the most well-known landmarks in northwest New Mexico. This peak is a favorite among climbers. Basic mountain climbing experience and proper gear, including a helmet, are recommended. Many visitors climb the most common route (Class 3) without a rope. A successful climb to the summit will reward you with an expansive view of the Rio Puerco Valley.	Yes	Designated BLM public lands*	No	
Camp Creek	19,880	Oregon	West of Boise, ID	1992	Recommended and Not Recommended (different portions)	Wilderness values; local BLM office has additional details	Yes	Designated BLM public lands*	No	
Canaan Mountain	4,985	Utah	East of St. George, UT	1992	Unknown	The Wilderness Study Area is in the Vermilion Cliffs portion of the Grand Staircase, a series of terraces and colored cliffs at the southern edge of the High Plateaus Section of the Colorado Plateau Physiographic Province. Canaan Mountain, a sheer plateau that rises 2,000 feet above surrounding land to an elevation of 7,340 feet, is the dominant feature of the Wilderness Study Area. Within the Wilderness Study Area are shallow lakes, springs, waterfalls and 4 miles of perennial streams. Most of the surface of the Wilderness Study Area is rock and bare soil; vegetation covers only about 20 percent of the Wilderness Study Area and includes Ponderosa pine mountain shrub and pinyon-juniper woodland. A lumbering operation that existed on Canaan Mountain from 1915 to 1928 has significant local historical value.	Yes	Designated BLM public lands*	No	
Carcass Canyon	48,628	Utah	South of Escalante, Utah	1992		The rim of the 2,000 foot high Straight Cliffs provide expansive vistas of the Escalante Canyon country to the east. Numerous deep, forested canyons dissect the western and southern portions of the Wilderness Study Area on the Kaiparowits Plateau.	Yes	Grand Staircase-Escalante National Monument	Yes	Grand Staircase-Escalante National Monument

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Carrizozo Lava Flow	10,690	New Mexico	Carrizozo	1992	Recommended and Not Recommended (different portions)	Wilderness values; local BLM office has additional details	Yes	Designated BLM public lands*	No	
Castle Rock	6,151	Oregon	West of Ontario,OR	1992	Not Recommended	Wilderness values; local BLM office has additional details	Yes	Designated BLM public lands*	No	
Cedar Butte	36,390	Idaho	Idaho Falls	1992	Not Recommended	In Idaho, BLM manages nearly 37,000 acres of public lands in the Cedar Butte Wilderness Study Area. Lava flows here date back over 10,000 years. Several species of mammals live here including rodents, mule deer, antelope, coyotes, rabbits and over 100 species of birds including sage grouse and mourning doves.	Yes	Designated BLM public lands*	No	
Cedar Mountain	33,433	Oregon	West of Boise, ID	1992	Recommended and Not Recommended (different portions)	The Cedar Mountain Wilderness Study Area encompasses 21,560 acres of BLM-administered land with no private or state inholdings. The Wilderness Study Area is an area of rugged topography characterized by deep, steep-sided drainages flowing toward the Bighorn River. Cedar Mountain is the dominant feature of the unit.	Yes	Designated BLM public lands*	No	
Cedar Mountain	21,560	Wyoming	Kirby	1992	Recommended and Not Recommended (different portions)	The Cedar Mountains Wilderness Study Area is located in southwestern New Mexico. The area is characterized by a southeast trending ridge with scattered peaks and rolling hills. Vegetation consists of mixed mountain shrubs, creosote bush, and tobosa. The area provides habitat for mule deer and javelina.	Yes	Designated BLM public lands*	No	
Cedar Mountains	14,911	New Mexico	Hachita	1992	Not Recommended	Wilderness values; local BLM office has additional details	Yes	Designated BLM public lands*	No	
Cedar Ridge	10,009	Nevada	Elko	1992	Unknown	Cedar Ridge Wilderness Study Area is located approximately 23 miles south of Elko, Nevada. Elevations within the Wilderness Study Area range from 5,613 feet to 7,149 feet. The east side of the Wilderness Study Area contains severely eroded and gullied terrain while the west side is an uptilted deeply dissected benchland. Vegetation within the Wilderness Study Area consists of brush communities and a pinyon-juniper woodland. Visitation is limited because of a lack of water resources within the Wilderness Study Area which can deter many visitors. But for those to whom this is not an obstacle solitary camping opportunities are more prevalent. Equestrian opportunities are good for the moderate rider as much of the terrain is not overtly challenging.	Yes	Designated BLM public lands*	No	
Chamisa	16,602	New Mexico	Northwest New Mexico	1992	Recommended and Not Recommended (different portions)	The northern portion of this Wilderness Study Area is arid, while the southern portion consists of a higher plateau dominated by piñon and ponderosa pines. The diversity of vegetation and landforms provide scenic appeal. Large numbers of elk use the area, as well as coyotes, mule deer, and Merriam’s turkey.	Yes	Designated BLM public lands*	No	

DOI Wilderness Study Areas - Data Call

Wilderness Study Area - Bureau of Land Management (BLM)										
Name of Wilderness Study Area	Number of acres	Wilderness Location: State	Wilderness Location: City	Year of Study	Suitability Determination (if any)	Synopsis of the Values Protected/Reason for Potential Wilderness Designation	Wilderness Area Located within a Designated Public Lands Area? (Y or N)	If yes, what is the Name of the Designated Public Lands Area?	Wilderness Area Located within a Monument Boundary? (Y or N)	If yes, which Monument?
Cheesebox Canyon	14,831	Utah	34 miles west of Blanding, UT	1992	Unknown	This Wilderness Study Area is in the Canyonlands Section of the Colorado Plateau Physiographic Province. The Wilderness Study Area is a small mesa capped by the Cheesebox and cut by four meandering, steep-walled canyons which drain southwesterly into White Canyon. The surface of the mesa slopes gently southwest, and is almost featureless except for a few low buttes. About half of the Wilderness Study Area is barren of vegetation. The remainder is pinyon-juniper woodland and scattered stands of Ponderosa pine. Douglas fir is found on north facing slopes at the higher elevations with scattered areas of desert shrub and grasses. Visitors can find evidence of late 19th and early 20th century cowboys. Peregrine falcon and bald eagle may make occasional use of the Wilderness Study Area. Desert bighorn sheep inhabit the upper ends of Cheesebox Canyon, as well as Found Mesa and Fry Point.	Yes	Bears Ears National Monument	Yes	Bears Ears National Monument
China Mountain	10,358	Nevada	Reno	1992	Unknown	China Mountain Wilderness Study Area is located in eastern Pershing County and is approximately 42 miles west of Battle Mountain, Nevada. The Wilderness Study Area consists of a high plateau with elevations ranging from 5,060 to 8,842 feet. There are two main canyons within the mountain range and several smaller canyons. The China Mountain plateau as well as Hoffman Canyon and Lee Canyon are exceptionally scenic. There is a fishery habitat for brown, cutthroat and rainbow trout in Hoffman Canyon. Opportunities for day-hiking, back packing and nature study are particularly noteworthy.	Yes	Designated BLM public lands*	No	
Chopaka Mountain	5,554	Washington	West of Oroville, WA	1992	None	Wilderness values; local BLM office has additional details	Yes	Designated BLM public lands*	No	
Clan Alpine Mountains	196,128	Nevada	West Central Nevada, Churchill County	1992	Unknown	The Clan Alpine Mountains Wilderness Study Area is located in Churchill County, in west central Nevada. The Wilderness Study Area includes several peaks over 8,000 feet including Mount Augusta the highest peak in the range. Horse Creek and Cherry Creek contain trout fisheries, an added bonus since fishable streams are so rare in this portion of Nevada. From the main ridgeline of the range, broad vistas greatly enhance the sense of isolation and solitude. Geological formations and structures exposed along nearly vertical fault scarps visually enhance the ruggedness of the Wilderness Study Area, primarily in Horse Creek Canyon and the strange rock hoodoos of Deep Canyon.	Yes	Designated BLM public lands*	No	
Clarks Butte	31,291	Oregon	Southwest of Boise, ID	1992	Not Recommended	Wilderness values; local BLM office has additional details	Yes	Designated BLM public lands*	No	
Coal Canyon	60,755	Utah	West of Grand Junction Colorado	1992	Unknown	Coal Canyon Wilderness Study Area sits between the face of the Bookcliffs and the top of the Roan Cliffs. It is a dissected landscape of steep ridges and "V"-shaped canyons formed by many drainages. Vegetation is predominantly pinyon-juniper woodland with high desert plant communities in the southern portion. Other vegetation includes Douglas fir, sagebrush, riparian and mountain shrub. Erosional features of scenic interest are pinnacles, balanced rocks, alcoves, overhangs, potholes, and arches. The Wilderness Study Area has year-round populations of elk, mountain lion, black bear and Rocky mountain bighorn sheep. Portions of this Wilderness Study Area were burned in a large fire in 2002; the area is currently revegetating.	Yes	Designated BLM public lands*	No	
Conger Mountain	20,161	Utah	50 miles west of Delta, UT	1992	Unknown	The vegetation on the upper slopes of the Conger Mountains is comprised of mountain brush and juniper communities. Lower slopes are dominated by shadscale/Indian ricegrass and sagebrush communities. A wild horse herd roams the Wilderness Study Area; bald eagles, peregrine falcons, and golden eagles also inhabit the area. Sensitive Species which may inhabit the Wilderness Study Area include the ferruginous hawk, long-billed curlew, burrowing owl, kit fox, and Swasey Spring pocket gopher.	Yes	Designated BLM public lands*	No	

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Continental Divide	68,761	New Mexico	Datil	1992	Recommended and Not Recommended (different portions)	The Continental Divide Wilderness Study Area is located in the west-central part of New Mexico. The landmark of this area is Pelona Mountain, rising to 9,212 feet. Rolling grassland gives way to steeper slopes covered in piñon pine woodland and ponderosa pine forest, although the summit of the mountain itself is mostly grassland. Views from the top of Pelona Mountain stretch out for miles across the surrounding plains.  The Continental Divide National Scenic Trail passes through this Wilderness Study Area.	Yes	Designated BLM public lands*	No	
Cooke's Range	20,248	New Mexico	North of Deming	1992	Not Recommended	The Cooke's Range Wilderness Study Area is located in southern New Mexico about 60 miles from Las Cruces. The central feature in the Wilderness Study Area is Cooke's Peak, which rises over 3,600 feet above the surrounding plains. The northern portion is extremely rugged while the southern portion is rolling and includes open hills cut by deep canyons. Vegetation consists of piñon and juniper woodlands as well as mixed desert shrubs. The cliffs in the higher elevations provide nesting sites for birds of prey. Mogollon style petroglyphs are found at Frying Pan Spring.	Yes	Designated BLM public lands*	No	
Copper Mountain	6,858	Wyoming	Thermopolis	1992	Not Recommended	The Copper Mountain Wilderness Study Area encompasses 6,858 acres of BLM-administered land without any inholdings or split estate. It is part of the Copper Mountain Range also known as the Bridger Mountains. It is dry and mountainous with scattered limber pine and juniper on rocky slopes. The stark ridges and draws of the study area stand in sharp contrast to the waters of nearby Boysen Reservoir.	Yes	Designated BLM public lands*	No	
Cottonwood Creek	8,110	Oregon	East of Burns, OR	1992	Recommended and Not Recommended (different portions)	Wilderness values; local BLM office has additional details	Yes	Designated BLM public lands*	No	
Cougar Well	19,345	Oregon	Southeast of Bend, OR	1992	Not Recommended	Wilderness values; local BLM office has additional details	Yes	Designated BLM public lands*	No	
Cowboy Spring	6,699	New Mexico	Lordsburg	1992	Recommended	Cowboy Spring Wilderness Study Area is located in the southwestern part of New Mexico approximately 50 miles south of Lordsburg. The Wilderness Study Area consists of rugged canyons and rough hill country and is covered by juniper, mixed mountain shrubs, and grasses. This area is located at a convergent point of Chihuahuan Desert, Rocky Mountain, and Sierra Madre ecosystems. The Wilderness Study Area boasts 130 species of birds, 60 species of mammals, and 40 species of reptiles.	Yes	Continental Divide National Scenic Trail corridor	No	
Crack Canyon	26,303	Utah	15 miles north of Hanksville, UT	1992	Unknown	The Wilderness Study Area includes colorful badlands of eroded soils, cliffs, and rock monuments, including fins which form a sawtooth sandstone ridge, and knobs, caves, and arches. Canyons from 200 to 500 feet deep cross the Reef and the Wilderness Study Area, narrowing in places to clefts with bottoms coNational Scenic Trailantly in shadow. Canyons from 200 to 500 feet deep cross the Reef, narrowing in places to clefts with bottoms coNational Scenic Trail in shadow and exposing geologic strata and arches, caves, and narrow twisted and textured pathways. Small pictograph or petroglyph panels are within the Wilderness Study Area.	Yes	Designated BLM public lands*	No	
Cross Canyon	949	Utah	14 miles southwest of Cahone, CO	1992	Unknown	This Wilderness Study Area includes portions of three main canyons which continue into the Cahone Canyon Wilderness Study Area. The relatively flat plateau through which these canyons are cut has a gentle southwest downward tilt from its 6,500 feet elevation at the northeast boundary of the Wilderness Study Area. Numerous ledges, rocky outcrops, and cliffs are exposed in the stair-stepped canyons which range in depth from 300-900 feet. Vegetation is thick pinyon-juniper woodland on the slopes and canyon rim, with sage parks and riparian vegetation along the canyon bottom. Ancestral Puebloan ruins are common in the canyon. Geologic formations are well exposed for scientific and educational study: the Summerville and Morrison Formations of the Jurassic Period outcrop and are overlain by Burro Canyon and Dakota Formations of the Upper Cretaceous.	Yes	Designated BLM public lands*	No	

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Crystal Lake	8,893	Idaho	St. Maries	1992	Not Recommended	Wilderness values; local BLM office has additional details	Yes	Designated BLM public lands*	No	
Culp Canyon	10,937	New Mexico	Alamogordo	1992	Not Recommended	The Culp Canyon Wilderness Study Area is located in southern New Mexico and is characterized by gently rolling hills and steep mountain slopes dissected by numerous canyons and arroyos. Vegetation consists of desert grasses and shrubs.	Yes	Designated BLM public lands*	No	
Daniels Canyon	2,516	Utah	22 miles east of Vernal, Utah	1992	Unknown	Daniels Canyon is an east-west trending canyon with high vertical walls. Elevations in the Wilderness Study Area range from 5,600 feet on Cub Creek to 7,720 feet on the eastern boundary. Pinyon-juniper woodland, intermixed with sagebrush, predominates in the Wilderness Study Area. The upper northern slopes consist of heavy shrub cover of mountain mahogany, serviceberry, and big sagebrush. Scattered pinyon trees also grow here with densities of both juniper and pinyon increasing at lower elevations. At the highest elevation and on the eastern and northern edges of the Wilderness Study Area are small stands of Ponderosa pine. The flat canyon bottoms consist of greasewood, big sagebrush, and various grasses. Surrounding the spring and along the stream in lower Daniels Canyon are patches of box elder trees.	Yes	Designated BLM public lands*	No	
Dark Canyon	67,825	Utah	30 miles west of Monticello, UT	1992	Unknown	This Wilderness Study Area is a complex of fragments of the Dark Canyon Plateau and seven deep, meandering canyons that drain into Cataract Canyon of the Colorado River, northwest of the Wilderness Study Area. An unusual feature in the Canyonlands country is the 10 miles of perennial stream that flow through the northern portion of the Wilderness Study Area in a series of plunge pools and waterfalls. Limestone ledges, with red chert nodule inclusions and cockleshell and crinoids stem fossils, make deep and narrow lower Dark Canyon, an especially scenic canyon due to their waterfall producing effect. Ancestra Puebloan occupation seems to have been somewhat sparse compared to canyons further south, such as Grand Gulch. Cliff dwellings, granaries, petroglyphs, and lithic scatters do exist within the area. These features enhance the primitive recreation values present and add to the feeling of timelessness in these rugged and remote canyons.	Yes	Bears Ears National Monument	Yes	Bears Ears National Monument
Death Ridge	66,286	Utah	South of Escalante, Utah	1992	Unknown	Centrally located in GSENM, Death Ridge Wilderness Study Area creates a feeling of deep remoteness. Canyons are deep, with ridges long and narrow making this country difficult to navigate. The scenery is quite unique, with ridges offering distant views in all directions. Trap Canyon Slot and the monoliths of Death Ridge are worthy day hikes.	Yes	Grand Staircase-Escalante National Monument	Yes	Grand Staircase-Escalante National Monument
Deep Creek Mountains	79,144	Utah	South of Ibapah, Utah	1992	Unknown	Flanked on the east by the Great Salt Lake Desert and on the west by the Deep Creek Valley, the Deep Creek Mountains are the highest landmark in all of western Utah. As an isolated “island” ecosystem and the fourth highest range in the Great Basin, the “Deeps” dominate the Great Salt Lake Desert in altitude, sheer mass, and biotic richness. From a barren landscape of alluvial outwash and playa basins, two 12,000 foot peaks rise 7,800 feet above the desert floor transitioning through sagebrush-grassland benches, pinyon-juniper forest, evergreen and aspen forests, and alpine meadows to form nine perennial streams and numerous canyons that twist through massive granite formations or quartzite cliffs.	Yes	Pony Express National Historic Trail corridor	No	
Deer Creek	8,071	Idaho	Gooding and Camas County	1992	Not Recommended	Wilderness values; local BLM office has additional details	Yes	Designated BLM public lands*	No	
Desatoya Mountains	51,402	Nevada	Churchill County - Lander County Line	1992	Unknown	The Desatoya Mountains Wilderness Study Area lies along the Churchill County / Lander County lines with the majority of the Wilderness Study Area in Churchill County. Most of the Wilderness Study Area is quite rugged with numerous peaks and ridges that rise over 9,000 feet. Deeply cut canyons on the west side of the Wilderness Study Area contain fascinating rock formations and riparian communities. Cutthroat trout are present in Edwards Creek and Smith Creek and Brook trout can be found in Big Dens Creek. The fish are small but their mere presence is relatively unusual in this part of Nevada.	Yes	Pony Express National Historic Trail corridor	No	
Deschutes Canyon - Steelhead Falls	3,192	Oregon	Southwest of Madras, OR	1992	Not Recommended	Wilderness values; local BLM office has additional details	Yes	Middle Deschutes Wild and Scenic River corridor	No	



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Desolation Canyon	294,581	Utah	6 miles north of Green River, UT	1992	Unknown	At 290,845 acres, the Desolation Canyon Wilderness Study Area is the largest Wilderness Study Area managed by BLM in the contiguous 48 states. The 84 mile segment of the Green River through Desolation and Gray canyons is the most prominent feature. The Wilderness Study Area has an extensive system of deep canyons. The canyon at Rock Creek is more than 1 mile deep. The Wilderness Study Area contains arches, pinnacles, and other erosional remnants not known to occur elsewhere in the Wasatch Formation in similar concentrations or settings. Vegetation is diverse, ranging from desert to high mountain types in a distance of only 5-10 miles.	Yes	Designated BLM public lands*	No	
Devil's Backbone	8,904	New Mexico	15 miles southwest of Socorro at the eastern end of the Magdalena Mountains	1992	Not Recommended	The Devil's Backbone Wilderness Study Area is characterized by its knife-edged ridges and peaks rising above the surrounding desert grassland. The north contains piñon-juniper while the south is comprised of rocky grasslands. A great number of raptors, including one pair of golden eagles, nests in the area. Mountains lions are also seen on occasion.	Yes	Designated BLM public lands*	No	
Devils Canyon	9,142	Utah	12 miles south of Emery, UT	1992	Unknown	Devils Canyon Wilderness Study Area is a rugged, sinuous gorge with numerous short tributary canyons that drain westward toward Muddy Creek. Pour offs, abrupt changes in the gradient of the canyon floor are characteristic of the area. The north-eastern part of the Wilderness Study Area is a densely vegetated area of rounded knobs and benches. The southwestern portion of the Wilderness Study Area is a sparsely vegetated area of pink, red, cream, and purple soils. A small wild horse herd of approximately 10-15 animals use the Wilderness Study Area.	Yes	Designated BLM public lands*	No	
Devil's Den Canyon	320	New Mexico	Southwest of Carlsbad	1992	Not Recommended	The Devil's Den Canyon Wilderness Study Area is located in southern New Mexico, approximately 40 miles southwest of Carlsbad and is contiguous with the Guadalupe Escarpment Wilderness Study Area (managed by the U.S. Forest Service). Devil's Den Canyon contains the mouth of a major drainage on the west side of Guadalupe Escarpment and has a variety of vegetation including desert shrubs and grasses, piñon and juniper woodlands, and sub-riparian trees and shrubs in the canyon bottom.	Yes	Designated BLM public lands*	No	
Devil's Garden	633	Utah	North of Moab, UT	1992	Unknown	Colorful rock outcrops, hoodoos, pedestals and famous Metate Arch are scattered about this desert fairyland. Devil's Garden contains "unique scenic values and natural wonders" in a small area of erosional sculptures carved from Entrada sandstone.	Yes	Grand Staircase-Escalante National Monument	Yes	Grand Staircase-Escalante National Monument
Devil's Garden Lava Bed	28,163	Oregon	South East of Bend, OR	1992	Recommended and Not Recommended (different portions)	Wilderness values; local BLM office has additional details	Yes	Designated BLM public lands*	No	
Devil's Playground/Twin Buttes	23,841	Wyoming	Green River	1992	Recommended	The area is characterized by highly eroded badlands surrounding two large mesas of high relief. Elevation ranges from 6,200 feet in the northern washes of Devils Playground to 8,012 feet on the Twin Butte Mesa. Very little vegetation grows on the badlands, which comprises the vast majority of the Wilderness Study Areas. However, there are some pockets of sagebrush, saltbrush and juniper.	Yes	Designated BLM public lands*	No	
Diablo Mountain	118,693	Oregon	Northwest of Paisley, OR	1992	Recommended and Not Recommended (different portions)	Wilderness values; local BLM office has additional details	Yes	Designated BLM public lands*	No	



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Diamond Breaks	3,926	Utah	65 miles northwest of Maybell, CO	1992	Unknown	Wilderness values; local BLM office has additional details	Yes	Designated BLM public lands*	No	
Dirty Devil	71,883	Utah	10 miles southeast of Hanksville, UT	1992	Unknown	The study area includes a portion of the canyon of the Dirty Devil River along the western side of the Wilderness Study Area and several tributary canyons as much as 500 feet deep. Some of the canyons are more than 10 miles long, and are bounded by sheer cliffs with large overhangs in several places. The upper parts of the benches between canyons are mostly undulating bare rock surfaces. About 70 percent of the study area is barren sand and rock, with sparse black-brush and other desert shrubs, some pinyon-juniper, saltbrush, and scrub oak. Petrified wood occurs in several canyons. Prehistoric rock art is found in Robbers Roost Canyon, which is also reputed to have been one of the major hideouts of the famous outlaw Butch Cassidy.	Yes	Designated BLM public lands*	No	
Disaster Peak	13,200	Nevada	West-central Trout Creek Mountains	1992	Unknown	Disaster Peak Wilderness Study Area is located in both Nevada and Oregon and is the southern most Wilderness Study Area in a group of five Wilderness Study Areas known collectively as the Trout Creek Combination. The Wilderness Study Area's diverse terrain consists of broad, flat to gently rolling ridges to deep, wide steep-walled canyons. The scenery in the Wilderness Study Area is outstanding because of the geologic landmark of Disaster Peak and dramatic topography that is expressed in prominent cliffs, spires, and massive outcrops of volcanic and granitic formations that have eroded into extensive badlands. Vegetation in the Wilderness Study Area is quite diverse and includes sagebrush / grass communities to extensive stands of mountain mahogany at the higher elevations. Water and campsites are abundant through much of the Wilderness Study Area which provide ample opportunity for primitive recreation in all seasons.	Yes	Designated BLM public lands*	No	
Disaster Peak	17,376	Oregon	North East of Denio, OR	1992	Recommended and Not Recommended (different portions)	Wilderness values; local BLM office has additional details	Yes	Designated BLM public lands*	No	
Douglas-Fir	579	Oregon	East of Conquille, OR	1992	None	Wilderness values; local BLM office has additional details	Yes	Designated BLM public lands*	No	
Dry Creek	23,353	Oregon	West of Boise, ID	1992	Not Recommended	Wilderness values; local BLM office has additional details	Yes	Designated BLM public lands*	No	
Dry Creek Buttes	51,285	Oregon	West of Boise, ID	1992	Not Recommended	Wilderness values; local BLM office has additional details	Yes	Designated BLM public lands*	No	
Dry Valley Rim	76,177	Nevada	Washoe County, Nevada and Lassen County, California	1992	Recommended	Wilderness values; local BLM office has additional details	Yes	Designated BLM public lands*	No	

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Dubois Badlands	4,520	Wyoming	Dubois	1992	Not Recommended	The Dubois Badlands Wilderness Study Area encompasses 4,520 acres of BLM-administered land with no split estate or private inholdings. The topography of the area is primarily badlands and flat topped benches, which are extensively eroded and separated by numerous and intricate drainage patterns. Bands of red and tan sedimentary rock and clays make interesting color patters through the area. The Dubois Badlands Wilderness Study Area is essentially in a natural condition. The topography of the Wilderness Study Area consists of badlands that are extensively eroded and separated by intricate drainage patterns. Eroded pinnacles and spires rise as high as 400 feet above the Wind River. Vegetation in the Wilderness Study Area varies with the elevation. The upper slopes have widely scattered limber pines, and the lower slopes contain sagebrush. The flat tops of most ridges have low-growing grass as the dominant plant life.	Yes	Designated BLM public lands*	No	
Eagle Peak	43,960	New Mexico	Six miles west of Quemado; north of Highway 60	1992	Not Recommended	The Eagle Peak Wilderness Study Area is located in western New Mexico. It is characterized by rolling topography and broken by sandstone and basalt mesas and canyons. Volcanic features include large cinder cones and lava flows. Vegetation consists of grassland and piñon-juniper woodland.	Yes	Designated BLM public lands*	No	
East Alvord	22,142	Oregon	North East of Andrews, Oregon	1992	Not Recommended	Wilderness values; local BLM office has additional details	Yes	Designated BLM public lands*	No	
Eighteen Mile	25,015	Idaho	Leadore	1992	Recommended and Not Recommended (different portions)	Wilderness values; local BLM office has additional details	Yes	Continental Divide National Scenic Trail corridor	No	
El Malpais	21,300	New Mexico	Southwest of Grants, New Mexico, within the El Malpais National Conservation Area	1992	Recommended and Not Recommended (different portions)	The El Malpais Wilderness Study Area consists of several independent tracts of land under consideration for wilderness designation in conjunction with lands proposed for wilderness within the El Malpais National Monument (managed by the National Park Service). One tract includes Little Hole in the Wall, a “kipuka” (a Hawaiian term meaning island of fertile ground), which lava flowed around on all sides leaving grassland segregated by a sea of broken, jagged basalt. This area is covered by piñon-juniper woodlands and open stands of ponderosa pine.  The Continental Divide National Scenic Trail passes through this Wilderness Study Area.	Yes	Continental Divide National Scenic Trail corridor, El Malpais National Conservation Area	Yes	El Malpais National Conservation Area
Empedrado	9,007	New Mexico	Northwest New Mexico	1992	Recommended	The Empedrado Wilderness Study Area is characterized by deep arroyos, highly sculpted mesas, canyons, and sandstone and shale outcrops. This area is easily traveled by horseback. Nesting sites for golden eagles, prairie falcon, great horned owl, red-tailed hawk, and raven are found on sandstone cliffs. Vegetation includes grama grass, cactus and Knight’s milkvetch.  The Continental Divide National Scenic Trail passes through this Wilderness Study Area.	Yes	Designated BLM public lands*	No	

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Encampment River Canyon	4,547	Wyoming	Encampment	1992	Recommended	The topography of the entire unit is mountainous. The National Conservation Encampment River and Miner Creek, a major tributary, add scenic features to the area. Stands of conifers and aspen on the slopes and cottonwoods along the river create a typical alpine setting. From their lofty perches, bighorn sheep warily eye the hikers on the National Conservation Encampment River Trail below. The trail, which traverses the Wilderness Study Area and enters Colorado to the south, follows the scenic National Conservation Encampment River. Located two miles south of National Conservation Encampment and easily accessible from BLM's National Conservation Encampment River Campground, this 4,547-acre Wilderness Study Area contains grasslands, riparian areas and forested slopes.	Yes	Designated BLM public lands*	No	
Escalante Canyon Tract 1	364	Utah	Southwest of Escalante , Utah	1992	Unknown	Sheer red cliffs at the northeast corner of Silver Falls Bench form a distinctive part of the rim of the Circle Cliffs region.	Yes	Upper Missouri River Breaks National Monument	Yes	Upper Missouri River Breaks National Monument
Escalante Canyons Tract 5	761	Utah	Southwest of Escalante , Utah	1992	Unknown	Hikers pass through this intimate steep-walled canyon along upper Coyote Gulch on their way to Jacob Hamblin Arch and the Escalante River in Glen Canyon NRA.	Yes	Grand Staircase-Escalante National Monument	Yes	Grand Staircase-Escalante National Monument
Fandango	530	Nevada	Tonopah	1992	Unknown	Fandango Wilderness Study Area is located in northeastern Nye County approximately 70 miles east of Tonopah. The Wilderness Study Area encompasses the Hot Creek Range and a small portion of Little Fish Lake Valley. A dense pinyon and juniper woodland blankets the landscape leading up to Little Fandango Ridge where alpine vegetation of grasses and low shrubs break from the timber to present the entire Wilderness Study Area in a sweeping vista. Views from the higher elevations of the Wilderness Study Area are indeed spectacular. Morey Peak rises precipitously to the east, while to the west lies the USFS administered Table Mountain Wilderness with its high snow covered plateau. Outstanding opportunity exists for hiking, camping, backpacking, photography and wildlife viewing.	Yes	Designated BLM public lands*	No	
Ferris Mountains	22,245	Wyoming	Encampment	1992	Recommended	The Ferris Mountains Wilderness Study Area encompasses 22,245 acres of BLM-administered land and one private inholding of 160 acres. The study area is steep and rugged, providing unusual and spectacular scenery. Ferris Peak is the highest point in the Great Divide Basin at 10,037 feet and rises some 3,000 feet from the valley floor. Large stands of Douglas fir, interspersed with grassy parks create an alpine setting.	Yes	Designated BLM public lands*	No	
Fiddler Butte	73,360	Utah	30 miles southeast of Hanksville, UT	1992	Unknown	The Wilderness Study Area consists of several distinct parts: a prominent mesa in the eastern portion of the Wilderness Study Area, known as The Block, where elevations range from about 5,600 feet near the base of the mesa to 7,100 feet of North Block; and the western portion of the Wilderness Study Area, which consists of narrow ridges that separate eight essentially parallel canyons 5 to 8 miles long, that slope southwest into North Wash, a tributary of the Colorado River. Vegetation throughout the area is predominantly blackbrush-shadscale with scattered pinyon-juniper woodland, but almost one-fifth of the Wilderness Study Area is bare rock and sand. The Wilderness Study Area includes a 4 mile segment of the Dirty Devil River.	Yes	Designated BLM public lands*	No	
Fifteenmile Creek	50,352	Oregon	Northwest of McDermitt, OR	1992	Recommended	Wilderness values; local BLM office has additional details	Yes	Designated BLM public lands*	No	
Fifty Mile Mountain	160,833	Utah	South of Escalante, Utah	1992	Unknown	This Wilderness Study Area is bounded by the Straight Cliffs on the east, and numerous southwest draining canyons on the west. Fifty Mile Mountain Wilderness Study Area is high elevation island of pinyon-juniper woodland with aspen stands overlooking the sandstone expanse of southern Glen Canyon country, Lake Powell and Navajo Mountain. The Pinyon/Juniper woodland of Fifty Mile Mountain continues to reveal many new scientific insights into the fire history of this important habitat.	Yes	Grand Staircase-Escalante National Monument	Yes	Grand Staircase-Escalante National Monument

DOI Wilderness Study Areas - Data Call

Wilderness Study Area - Bureau of Land Management (BLM)										
Name of Wilderness Study Area	Number of acres	Wilderness Location: State	Wilderness Location: City	Year of Study	Suitability Determination (if any)	Synopsis of the Values Protected/Reason for Potential Wilderness Designation	Wilderness Area Located within a Designated Public Lands Area? (Y or N)	If yes, what is the Name of the Designated Public Lands Area?	Wilderness Area Located within a Monument Boundary? (Y or N)	If yes, which Monument?
Fish Creek Canyon	46,102	Utah	40 miles southwest of Blanding, UT	1992	Unknown	The four main canyons of this Wilderness Study Area are up to 700 feet deep. The canyons meander somewhat and contain numerous rock fins, alcoves, pinnacles, step-like pour offs on the canyon floors, and impressive natural arches. In addition to pinyon-juniper woodland and sagebrush, desert shrubs are common. Ponderosa pine is found in the drainages of the northern part of the Wilderness Study Area. The Wilderness Study Area includes land extensively occupied by Ancestral Puebloan dwellers from about 200 A.D. to 1300 A.D. A stabilized archeological site, Comb Wash Overlook, has 4 tower bases, a wall on the mesa rim, and rock shelter dwellings below. The Hole in the Rock Trail, the route followed by the Mormon settlers in 1879 to 1880, forms most of this unit's southern boundary.	Yes	Bears Ears National Monument	Yes	Bears Ears National Monument
Fish Creek Rim	19,141	Oregon	West of Adel	1992	Recommended and Not Recommended (different portions)	Wilderness values; local BLM office has additional details	Yes	Designated BLM public lands*	No	
Fish Springs	57,609	Utah	60 miles northwest of Delta, UT	1992	Unknown	Vegetation in this Wilderness Study Area is predominantly shrubs and grasses at lower elevations and scattered pinyon pine and juniper at higher elevations. Some white fir grow in isolated, higher locations. The Wilderness Study Area includes most of the Fish Springs Range, a north-south trending ridge that rises abruptly from approximately 5,000 feet at the base to 8,500 feet at the crest. The range is at the southern margin of the Great Salt Lake Desert. Bald eagles, peregrine falcons, and golden eagles inhabit the Wilderness Study Area. Sensitive species that may occur in the Wilderness Study Area include the ferruginous hawk, long-billed curlew, and kit fox.	Yes	Pony Express National Historic Trail corridor	No	
Five Springs	1,383	Nevada	Eagle Lake	1992	Not Recommended	Wilderness values; local BLM office has additional details	Yes	Designated BLM public lands*	No	
Florida Mountains	22,336	New Mexico	Deming	1992	Unknown	The Florida Mountains Wilderness Study Area is located in southern New Mexico about 10 miles southeast of Demming. The Florida Mountains are an isolated, rocky, north-south trending range with steep canyons and vertical cliffs. Alluvial fans slope toward the valley floors on all sides of the mountain range. The plant species in the Wilderness Study Area consist of grasses, mixed desert shrubs, and juniper trees.	Yes	Designated BLM public lands*	No	
Floy Canyon	72,282	Utah	8 miles north of the town of Green River	1992	Unknown	With nearly 4,500 feet of elevation gain, this Wilderness Study Area offers a broad range of vegetation types including shadscale, grassland, pinyon-juniper woodland, and Douglas fir. Rock outcroppings, pinnacles, chimneys and soil colors, and the dense and varied vegetation enhance the visual character of the area. The Wilderness Study Area's extensive canyon systems, ridges, abundant springs, and wildlife trails provide outstanding opportunities for a variety of primitive recreation activities including hiking, backpacking, horseback riding, hunting, wildlife observation and photography. The Wilderness Study Area has populations of mountain lion, elk and black bear, as well as Rocky mountain bighorn sheep.	Yes	Designated BLM public lands*	No	
Flume Canyon	50,628	Utah	North of Moab, UT	1992	Not Recommended	This is a dissected landscape of steep ridges and "V"-shaped canyons formed by the many drainages leading north to Westwater Creek Canyon along the northern boundary, east to Sulphur Creek and Antone Wash, and south to Diamond Canyon. Flume Canyon itself runs south in the central part of the Wilderness Study Area. The western portion of the Wilderness Study Area was partially burned in a large fire that occurred in the summer of 2002. It has year round populations of mountain lion, elk and black bear.	Yes	Designated BLM public lands*	No	
Fortification Creek	12,419	Wyoming	Buffalo	1992	Recommended and Not Recommended (different portions)	The Wilderness Study Area contains steeply sloping and dissected drainages and ridges, which divide the area. In addition, with the major drainages there are numerous opportunities to experience solitude and avoid the sights and sounds of others within the Wilderness Study Area. Approximately 99 percent of the Wilderness Study Area is considered crucial yearlong range for elk as designated by the Wyoming Game and Fish Department. Elk have historically used the area for winter range because of the available forage and cover.	Yes	Designated BLM public lands*	No	

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Four Craters Lava Bed	12,474	Oregon	Southeast of Bend, OR	1992	Unknown	Wilderness values; local BLM office has additional details	Yes	Designated BLM public lands*	No	
Fox Range	75,404	Nevada	Gerlach	1992	Unknown	The Fox Range Wilderness Study Area is located in central Washoe County approximately 10 miles south of Gerlach. Elevations range from 3,900 to 7,608 feet. The Wilderness Study Area is bounded by the Smoke Creek Desert to the west and San Emidio Desert to the east. The west side of the Wilderness Study Area is a highly rugged landform of steep canyons and prominent ridges. A large bowl-like basin; Juniper Flat is located near the ridge crest. The east side of the Wilderness Study Area is a smoother rolling landscape that alternates between narrow, confined drainages to open drainages with several major canyons. Opportunities for primitive and unconfined recreation include day-hiking, camping rock climbing and nature study throughout the Wilderness Study Area	Yes	Designated BLM public lands*	No	
Fremont Gorge	2,843	Utah	3 miles east of Torrey, UT	1992	Unknown	The Wilderness Study Area is on a broad plateau that slopes gently north-northeast, and is intricately dissected by deep, narrow, meandering canyons that drain eastward into the Fremont River. Narrow, relatively flat-topped ridges separate the canyons. Vegetation is predominantly pinyon-juniper with associated grasses. Ecological and botanical features are related to high quality riparian habitat along Sulfur Creek. Peregrine falcons, bald eagles, and golden eagles may frequent the Wilderness Study Area.	Yes	Designated BLM public lands*	No	
French Spring-Happy Canyon	24,306	Utah	25 miles southeast of Hanksville	1992	Not Recommended	The study area consists of high, narrow ridges and a mesa cut by narrow, sheer-walled, meandering canyons 600 to 1,000 feet deep. More than half of the surface of the Wilderness Study Area is bare rock and sand. Pinyon-juniper, grasses and blackbrush are the characteristic vegetative types in the portion of the Wilderness Study Area with plant cover. The Wilderness Study Area's exceptional scenic values were identified as a special feature. Desert bighorn sheep, which is a wilderness associated species, may inhabit the Wilderness Study Area. The peregrine falcon, bald eagle and golden eagle may inhabit or visit the Wilderness Study Area.	Yes	Designated BLM public lands*	No	
Friedman Creek	9,424	Idaho	Blaine County	1992	Unknown	Wilderness values; local BLM office has additional details	Yes	Designated BLM public lands*	No	
Gabbs Valley Range	79,600	Nevada	Hawthorne	1992	Not Recommended	The Gabbs Valley Range Wilderness Study Area is located in Mineral County, 30 miles east of Hawthorne, Nevada. Vegetation within the Wilderness Study Area consists of a pinyon - juniper woodland. The southern portion of the Wilderness Study Area contains badland scenery while the drainages on the north side of Mt Ferguson and Petrified Wash on the south provide the most interesting access to the highest points in the Wilderness Study Area. The most pleasing area within the Wilderness Study Area would be the basin of Redrock Canyon. Foot and horseback travel is relatively easy throughout the Wilderness Study Area and access is good. There is limited water resources in the Wilderness Study Area which can provide some challenge to backpackers. Visitors can view wild horses which frequent most of the Wilderness Study Area.	Yes	Designated BLM public lands*	No	
Gardner Mountain	6,423	Wyoming	Buffalo	1992	Not Recommended	The Gardner Mountain Wilderness Study Area encompasses 6,423 acres of public land with no state or private inholdings. The area is generally rugged terrain of the southern Big Horn Mountains dominated by pine, scattered mountain mahogany and meadows. The two principle drainages are deep, steep-walled canyons. Beartrap Creek and the North Fork of the Red Fork of the Powder River flow through the area. Part of the Dull Knife Battlefield, a National Historic Site, extends into the southern part of the area. The Gardner Mountain Foot and Horse Trail is accessed via WY-191/Mayoworth-Slip Road north of Kaycee. Take WY-191 west from Kaycee to the community of Mayoworth. Fork left onto Slip Road and continue 6.7 miles up a series of switchbacks. Turn left and head downhill to the parking area.	Yes	Designated BLM public lands*	No	

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Gerry Mountain	22,289	Oregon	East of Bend, OR	1992	Recommended and Not Recommended (different portions)	Wilderness values; local BLM office has additional details	Yes	Designated BLM public lands*	No	
Gila Lower Box	8,555	New Mexico	Five miles down the Gila River from Redrock	1992	Recommended	An oasis in the desert, the Gila Lower Box Wilderness Study Area is located in southwestern New Mexico about 20 miles northwest of Lordsburg. The Gila River has cut a five mile-long steep-walled canyon 600 feet deep in some areas, creating the “Lower Box.” The pristine canyon is heavily vegetated with riparian species such as ash, cottonwood, Arizona sycamore, and willow. The Lower Box has very high biological diversity with 265 species of birds, 67 mammal species, 12 species of amphibians, and 54 reptile species recorded. This is one of the best bird watching areas in New Mexico. The area contains cultural features including petroglyphs and rock shelters.	Yes	Designated BLM public lands*	No	
Gold Creek	13,591	Oregon	West of Boise, ID	1992	Not Recommended	Goshute Canyon Wilderness Study Area is located in the Cherry Creek Mountains portion of Elko County in east-central Nevada. The majority of this Wilderness Study Area was designated as wilderness (Goshute Canyon Wilderness) in the White Pine County Conservation & Recreation Development Act of 2006. The remaining 365 acres of the Wilderness Study Area in Elko County were retained as a Wilderness Study Area. This Wilderness Study Area consists of two small drainages that branch from Dry Canyon toward Dry Canyon Spring. Vegetation within the Wilderness Study Area consists of a pinyon-juniper woodland with low shrub and grass community. The area remains natural in character and opportunities for solitude and primitive recreation rests primarily within the contiguous Goshute Canyon Wilderness.	Yes	Designated BLM public lands*	No	
Goldburg	3,946	Idaho	Challis	1992	Recommended and Not Recommended (different portions)	Wilderness values; local BLM office has additional details	Yes	Designated BLM public lands*	No	
Gooding City of Rocks East	14,317	Idaho	Gooding	1992	Recommended	Wilderness values; local BLM office has additional details	Yes	Designated BLM public lands*	No	
Gooding City of Rocks West	6,656	Idaho	Gooding	1992	Unknown	Wilderness values; local BLM office has additional details	Yes	Designated BLM public lands*	No	
Goshute Canyon	362	Nevada	Ely	1992	Unknown	Wilderness values; local BLM office has additional details	Yes	Designated BLM public lands*	No	
Goshute Peak	69,770	Nevada	Elko	1992	Unknown	Goshute Peak Wilderness Study Area is located approximately 100 miles east of Elko and 20 miles southwest of West Wendover, Nevada. Elevations in the Wilderness Study Area range from 6,000 to 9,500 feet. The Wilderness Study Area contains about 15 drainages with moderately dense stands of pinyon pine, juniper, limber pine, white fir, mountain mahogany and Bristlecone pine. The Wilderness Study Area is located along a major raptor migratory route. From late August through mid October each year, thousands of raptors including eagles, hawks, falcons, kestrels and others migrate through the Goshute Mountains.	Yes	Designated BLM public lands*	No	

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Grand Gulch	105,213	Utah	45 miles west of Blanding, UT	1992	Not Recommended	This Wilderness Study Area is in the Canyonlands Section of the Colorado Plateau Physiographic Province. This Wilderness Study Area is predominantly a network of sinuous canyons, totaling more than 190 miles in length, that are tributary to the San Juan River. Pinyon-juniper woodland, sagebrush, and blackbrush are the predominant types of vegetation. Canyons, pinnacles, pedestals, knobs, arches, and alcoves offer unique and dramatic and colorful views in nearly every part of the area. The area contains extensive remains of Ancestral Puebloan dwellers occupation from about 200 A.D. to 1300 A.D including lithic scatters, walled fireplaces, pictographs, petroglyphs, pit-houses, pottery shards, towers, cliff dwellings, and kivas. The Grand Gulch Archaeological District (4,240 acres) was placed on the National Register of Historic Places in 1982. A portion of the northern boundary follows the Hole in the Rock Trail.	Yes	Bears Ears National Monument	Yes	Bears Ears National Monument
Grandmother Mountain	11,825	Idaho	Moscow	1992	Unknown	Wilderness values; local BLM office has additional details	Yes	Designated BLM public lands*	No	
Grapevine Mountains	66,800	Nevada	Beatty	1992	None	Grapevine Mountains Wilderness Study Area is located in Esmeralda County and Nye County, approximately 20 miles northwest of Beatty along the Nevada/California stateline. The Wilderness Study Area consists of mountainous country with deep canyons and sweeping views overlooking all of Death Valley NM while in the solitude of a pristine environment. Elevations range from numerous peaks over 7,000 feet down to two broad bajadas at 4,000 feet. The Wilderness Study Area is in a transitional vegetation zone of hot desert and cold desert species. Unlike Queer Mountain Wilderness Study Area, these two vegetation zones do not intermix but have a distinctive transition line. The hot desert species include creosote brush and joshua trees which are immediately replaced by big sage, saltbush and thinly populated groves of pinyon and juniper. Hiking, camping and backpacking are demanding and will test the skills and resourcefulness of visitors.	Yes	Designated BLM public lands*	No	
Gray Peak	14,678	New Mexico	Lordsburg	1992	Not Recommended	The Gray Peak Wilderness Study Area is located in southwestern New Mexico about 40 miles from Lordsburg. Through the center of the Wilderness Study Area runs a rugged mountain ridgeline 11 miles long with five peaks and dozens of smaller hills and ridges separated by canyons. Vegetation is comprised of Madrean pine-oak woodland, which provides habitat for uncommon wildlife including Mexican long-tongued bats, coatimundi, desert bighorn, and the green rat snake.	Yes	Designated BLM public lands*	No	
Guadalupe Canyon	4,146	New Mexico	30 miles east of Douglas, AZ	1992	Recommended	The Guadalupe Canyon Wilderness Study Area is located in the southwestern part of New Mexico about 30 miles east of Douglass, AZ. This Wilderness Study Area is managed in conjunction with the contiguous Bunk Robinson Wilderness Study Area (managed by the U.S. Forest Service) and Baker Canyon Wilderness Study Area (BLM-Arizona). Vegetation is Madrean Encinal woodlands dominated by open stands of oaks and perennial grasses. Sycamores grow in the riparian areas and Chihuahuan pine on the higher north facing slopes. The Wilderness Study Area is located within the northern limits of the range of many plants and animals, and consequently, this region is the only place where some species can be found in the United States. The area is renowned for bird watching. The Wilderness Study Area is extremely remote and difficult to access.	Yes	Designated BLM public lands*	No	
Guano Creek	10,557	Oregon	East of Adel, OR	1992	None	Wilderness values; local BLM office has additional details	Yes	Designated BLM public lands*	No	
Hampton Butte	10,246	Oregon	Southeast of Bend, OR	1992	Not Recommended	Wilderness values; local BLM office has additional details	Yes	Designated BLM public lands*	No	
Hawk Mountain	69,741	Oregon	Northwest of Denio, OR	1992	Recommended	Wilderness values; local BLM office has additional details	Yes	Designated BLM public lands*	No	
Hawley Mountain	16,807	Idaho	Howe	1992	Not Recommended	Wilderness values; local BLM office has additional details	Yes	Designated BLM public lands*	No	
Heath Lake	21,199	Oregon	Southeast of New Princeton, OR	1992	Recommended	Wilderness values; local BLM office has additional details	Yes	Designated BLM public lands*	No	



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Hell's Half Acre	67,751	Idaho	Idaho Falls	1992	Recommended	In Idaho, BLM manages 350 acres of public lands in the Henry's Lake Wilderness Study Area. Lush riparian vegetation like rose aspen, willow, serviceberry and snowberry follow the creek. Sagebrush, bitterbrush, and grasses such as needlegrass, mountain brome, fescue, and prairie junegrass grow on the slopes. Throughout much of the late spring and summer wildflowers like lupine, paintbrush, cinquefoil, buckwheat, arrowleaf balsamroot, common yarrow, geranium, gilia, monkeyflower, Oregon grape, pearly everlasting, and asters cover the slopes. Black bear, elk, moose, deer, grizzly bear and variety of birds call this area home.	Yes	Designated BLM public lands*	No	
Henry's Lake	338	Idaho	Fremont County	1992	Recommended and Not Recommended (different portions)	In Idaho, BLM manages 350 acres of public lands in the Henry's Lake Wilderness Study Area. Lush riparian vegetation like rose aspen, willow, serviceberry and snowberry follow the creek. Sagebrush, bitterbrush, and grasses such as needlegrass, mountain brome, fescue, and prairie junegrass grow on the slopes. Throughout much of the late spring and summer wildflowers like lupine, paintbrush, cinquefoil, buckwheat, arrowleaf balsamroot, common yarrow, geranium, gilia, monkeyflower, Oregon grape, pearly everlasting, and asters cover the slopes. Black bear, elk, moose, deer, grizzly bear and variety of birds call this area home.	Yes	Designated BLM public lands*	No	
High Steens	14,092	Oregon	North of Andrews, OR	1992	Recommended and Not Recommended (different portions)	Wilderness values; local BLM office has additional details	Yes	Steens Mountain Cooperative Management and Protection Area	Yes	Steens Mountain Cooperative Management and Protection Area
Home Creek	1,178	Oregon	North of Fields, OR	1992	Not Recommended	Wilderness values; local BLM office has additional details	Yes	Steens Mountain Cooperative Management and Protection Area	Yes	Steens Mountain Cooperative Management and Protection Area
Homestead	7,615	Oregon	West of New Meadows, ID	1992	Not Recommended	Wilderness values; local BLM office has additional details	Yes	Designated BLM public lands*	No	
Honeycomb Buttes	40,548	Wyoming	Rock Springs	1992	Recommended and Not Recommended (different portions)	Much of the area is highly erodible and surface impacts fade relatively quickly. The Honeycomb Buttes proper and the North Fork of Bear Creek drainage, in the core of the recommended area, is a highly colorful and rugged desert badlands area. The headwaters of Red Creek and Sand Creek are relatively wide drainages bounded by rough eroded escarpments on three sides with wide flat benches between the drainages. The many cliffs, ridges, draws and secluded grottos provide numerous areas where a person could experience solitude. Topography of this type provides for effective screening of individuals from each other. The superb coloration of the buttes enhances one's appreciation for the undisturbed natural setting of the Honeycombs. This area provides some of the most outstanding opportunities for solitude that can be found in the Red Desert of Wyoming.	Yes	Designated BLM public lands*	No	
Honeycombs	38,771	Oregon	West of Boise, ID	1992	Not Recommended	The Honeycombs Wilderness Study Area encompasses 21,000 acres of BLM-administered land and 260 acres of split-estate land with minerals held by the state of Wyoming. The Honeycombs Wilderness Study Area consists of two land forms. The core area is comprised of sharply eroded, strongly dissected badlands. The area around the core is rolling to steep hills. Elevations in the Wilderness Study Area range from about 5,000 feet above sea level along the eastern boundary to about 4,400 feet where the western boundary crosses East Fork Nowater Creek.	Yes	Designated BLM public lands*	No	

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Honeycombs	21,000	Wyoming	Worland	1992	Recommended and Not Recommended (different portions)	Wilderness values; local BLM office has additional details	Yes	Designated BLM public lands*	No	
Horse Mountain	5,032	New Mexico	Datil	1992	Recommended and Not Recommended (different portions)	Rising above the grassy plains of San Agustin, Horse Mountain, at 9,450 feet, provides sweeping views across west-central New Mexico. On south-facing slopes, you will find one-seed juniper, alligator juniper, and two-leaf piñon, while on north-facing slopes, you will find ponderosa pine, Douglas fir, and Mexican white pine. Horse Mountain is an isolated forest and woodland providing habitat for wildlife including mule deer, elk, golden eagles, mountain lions, bobcats, and occasionally, bald eagles.	Yes	Designated BLM public lands*	No	
Horseshoe Canyon (North)	13,502	Utah	30 miles south of Green River, UT	1992	Unknown	The Wilderness Study Area is elongated in a general curve around lower Horseshoe Canyon. The Wilderness Study Area includes approximately 20 miles of perennial streams, including the Green River along the eastern boundary of the Wilderness Study Area. The terrain in the study area consists of sandy flats and hilly areas between the canyons which are 1,000 feet deep where they join the Green River. Desert shrub and sagebrush are the dominant forms of vegetation in about half of the Wilderness Study Area. Scattered desert shrub, small areas of grassland, and riparian vegetation are found in the remainder of the Wilderness Study Area. Bowknot Bend is a perfect example of the present creation of a Rincon. The Green River has carved a large deeply entrenched meander, leaving only a narrow neck to be eroded away before its course takes a shortcut.	Yes	Designated BLM public lands*	No	
Horseshoe Canyon (South)	39,842	Utah	30 miles south of Green River, UT	1992	Unknown	The area is elongated in a general curve around lower Horseshoe Canyon. The terrain in the study area consists of sandy flats and hilly areas between the canyons which are 1,000 feet deep where they join the Green River. The bottoms of the canyons are inaccessible in several places. Desert shrub and sagebrush are the dominant forms of vegetation in about half of the Wilderness Study Area. Scattered desert shrub, small areas of grassland, and riparian vegetation are found in the remainder of the Wilderness Study Area. The Wilderness Study Area includes approximately 20 miles of perennial streams, the majority of which is the Green River along the eastern boundary of the Wilderness Study Area. Bowknot Bend is a perfect example of the present creation of a Rincon. The Green River has carved a large deeply entrenched meander, leaving only a narrow neck to be eroded away before its course takes a shortcut.	Yes	Designated BLM public lands*	No	
Hoverrock	22	New Mexico	Las Cruces	1992	Recommended	This Wilderness Study Area is a 22-acre area that remained after the adjacent Arizona portion of the Wilderness Study Area was released from wilderness review in 1990. The remaining New Mexico portion continues to be managed as a Wilderness Study Area pending Congressional action.	Yes	Designated BLM public lands*	No	
Howell Peak	27,545	Utah	45 miles west of Delta, UT	1992	Unknown	This Wilderness Study Area is characterized by rugged terrain and steep cliffs. Shrubs and grasses are the dominant vegetation at lower elevations with pinyon-juniper woodland at higher elevations. Bald eagles, peregrine falcons, and golden eagles inhabit the Wilderness Study Area. Sensitive species that could inhabit the Wilderness Study Area include the ferruginous hawk, long-billed curlew, kit fox, and burrowing owl. The area is known in Utah and throughout the country for its beds of Cambrian trilobites. Council Cave, near Antelope Peak, has the largest entrance of any cave in Utah, and can be visible for 50 miles.	Yes	Designated BLM public lands*	No	
Ignacio Chavez	33,609	New Mexico	Northwest New Mexico	1992	Recommended	The Ignacio Chavez Wilderness Study Area is located in the northwestern portion of New Mexico. The northern portion of this Wilderness Study Area is arid, while the southern portion consists of a higher plateau dominated by piñon and ponderosa pines. The diversity of vegetation provides scenic appeal, and also a highly diverse wildlife population.  The Continental Divide National Scenic Trail passes through this Wilderness Study Area.	Yes	Continental Divide National Scenic Trail corridor	No	

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Indian Creek	211	Oregon	Southeast of Canyon City, OR	1992	Unknown	This Wilderness Study Area consists of several northward-sloping canyons as much as 300 feet deep and narrow, twisting tributary canyons cut through the red rock. Four miles of perennial streams are within the Wilderness Study Area. About 75 percent (5,163 acres) of the Wilderness Study Area is bare rock. Sparse desert shrub covers the remainder of the Wilderness Study Area. Two pour offs in Indian Creek near the western border of the Wilderness Study Area are picturesque when water is flowing in the intermittent drainage. The two pour offs drop almost 150 feet. Desert bighorn sheep, which are a wildlife species associated with wilderness, has been found within this Wilderness Study Area. Peregrine falcons, golden eagles, bald eagles, and Mexican spotted owls may occur in the Wilderness Study Area.	Yes	Designated BLM public lands*	No	
Indian Creek	6,554	Utah	45 miles west of Delta, UT	1992	Unknown	Wilderness values; local BLM office has additional details	Yes	Bears Ears National Monument	Yes	Bears Ears National Monument
Jack Canyon	7,203	Utah	15 miles northeast of East Carbon City, UT	1992	Unknown	The terrain in the Wilderness Study Area is characteristic of the highly dissected Roan Cliffs and West Tavaputs Plateau, and includes both vertical-sided and V-shaped canyons, steep tributary draws, and narrow irregular ridges. The dominant vegetation includes pinyon-juniper woodland, sagebrush on the benches and moderate slopes, and Douglas fir on steep slopes and north-facing slopes. High value wildlife habitat in the Wilderness Study Area includes the intermittent stream and spring riparian associations in Jack Creek, Pine Springs Draw, and cliff and talus habitats. The Wilderness Study Area has small populations of Rocky Mountain big horn sheep, elk, cougar, and black bear, which are wildlife species associated with wilderness. The Mexican spotted owl, listed as a threatened species, nests within the Wilderness Study Area.	Yes	Designated BLM public lands*	No	
Job Peak	90,209	Nevada	West Central Nevada, Churchill County	1992	Unknown	Job Peak Wilderness Study Area is located in Churchill County in west central Nevada. Elevation in the Wilderness Study Area range from 3600 feet to 8785 feet at the summit of Job Peak. There are several rugged canyons in the northeast portion of the Wilderness Study Area stretching from Coyote Canyon to Little Box Canyon which provide excellent opportunities for sightseeing. A fault escarpment on the east side of the Wilderness Study Area along the base of the mountains is the result of an earthquake in 1954. It is easily seen and in places the earth has been displaced about seven feet. Remnants of an old mercury retort about 1/2 mile west of Coyote Canyon may be of interest. Also desert big horn sheep, once native to the range were successfully reintroduced into the Wilderness Study Area in 1981.	Yes	Designated BLM public lands*	No	
Jordan Craters	27,761	Oregon	Southwest of Boise, ID	1992	Recommended and Not Recommended (different portions)	Wilderness values; local BLM office has additional details	Yes	Designated BLM public lands*	No	
Jornada del Muerto	31,147	New Mexico	10 miles south of Bosque del Apache National Wildlife Refuge, on the east side of the Rio Grande	1992	Recommended	The Jornada del Muerto Wilderness Study Area is located in the west-central part of New Mexico about 45 air miles south-southeast of Socorro. The Wilderness Study Area is almost entirely composed of lava flows that are characterized by lava tubes, sink holes, and pressure ridges. Many of these structures have been silted in by fine windblown sand and clay materials, which support a variety of grass species and soaptree yucca. This area is also home to many species of dark reptiles and a large population of bats that live in a lava tube extending from a crater.	Yes	Designated BLM public lands*	No	

# DOI Wilderness Study Areas - Data Call

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Wilderness Study Area - Bureau of Land Management (BLM)										
Name of Wilderness Study Area	Number of acres	Wilderness Location: State	Wilderness Location: City	Year of Study	Suitability Determination (if any)	Synopsis of the Values Protected/Reason for Potential Wilderness Designation	Wilderness Area Located within a Designated Public Lands Area? (Y or N)	If yes, what is the Name of the Designated Public Lands Area?	Wilderness Area Located within a Monument Boundary? (Y or N)	If yes, which Monument?
Kawich	54,320	Nevada	Tonopah	1992	Unknown	The Kawich Wilderness Study Area is located in the Kawich Range in northeastern Nye County, approximately 50 miles east of Tonopah. The Wilderness Study Area consists of mountainous country with a high central plateau and several peaks. These peaks overlook the Bellehele Lakes, two small one-half acre lakes located on the plateau at the northern end of the Wilderness Study Area. Vegetation within the Wilderness Study Area consists mainly of a dense pinyon-juniper woodland with a northern desert shrub understory. Stands of mountain mahogany can be found above 8,000 feet. Activities in the Wilderness Study Area include hiking, backpacking, equestrian use, rock climbing and photography. Although access can be difficult, the plateau region offers spectacular views of the Wilderness Study Area and surrounding valleys.	Yes	Designated BLM public lands*	No	
King Hill Creek	28,218	Idaho	Boise	1992	Not Recommended	Wilderness values; local BLM office has additional details	Yes	Designated BLM public lands*	No	
King Top	92,847	Utah	50 miles southwest of Delta, UT	1992	Unknown	Like most other mountain ranges in the Great Basin, the Confusion Range rises abruptly above the surrounding desert valleys. The Range differs from other Great Basin ranges in that the summit portion is almost a plateau, a hilly upland with the steepest slopes on the eastern side. Desert shrub predominates at lower elevations and pinyon-juniper woodland is dominant on the King Top plateau. Wild horses, bald eagles, peregrine falcons, and golden eagles inhabit the Wilderness Study Area. Sensitive species that could inhabit the Wilderness Study Area include the ferruginous hawk, long-billed curlew, kit fox, and burrowing owl. Fossil Mountain is one of the more important locations in the world for early Ordovician fossils, and is frequently visited by paleontologists and amateur collectors.	Yes	Designated BLM public lands*	No	
La Lena	11,718	New Mexico	Northwest New Mexico	1992	Recommended	The La Leña Wilderness Study Area is characterized by deep arroyos, highly sculpted mesas, canyons, and sandstone and shale outcrops. This area is easily traveled by horseback. Nesting sites for golden eagles, prairie falcon, great horned owl, red-tailed hawk, and raven are found on sandstone cliffs. Vegetation includes grama grass, cactus and Knight's milkvetch.	Yes	Designated BLM public lands*	No	
Lahontan Cutthroat Trout	12,316	Nevada	Winnemucca	1992	Unknown	The Continental Divide National Scenic Trail passes through this Wilderness Study Area.	Yes	Designated BLM public lands*	No	
Lake Mountain	13,865	Wyoming	LaBarge	1992	Not Recommended	Lahontan Cutthroat Trout ISA is located in western Humboldt County, about 78 miles northwest of Winnemucca. The northern extremities of the Black Rock Range lie to the south of the Wilderness Study Area. The Wilderness Study Area consists of running water, large stands of aspen, willow and mahogany with lush meadows, colorful rock formations and good populations of wildlife. Mahogany Creek which runs east to west through the ISA and several feeder creeks contain Lahontan Cutthroat Trout, but it is not legal to fish for them. Due to the small size of the creeks, the trout are usually viewable. The trout use Mahogany Creek as their principal spawning area which is the reason for the designation of the Natural Area.	Yes	Designated BLM public lands*	No	
						The study area is in the Wyoming Range and contains an irregular series of steep-sided ridges ranging in elevation from 7,400 to over 9,600 feet. Rock creek, in the central part of the Wilderness Study Area, contains a population of Colorado Cutthroat Trout, a candidate for the status of threatened and endangered species. Dense stands of conifers cover the north and east facing slopes.				
						Rock Creek contains a pure strain of Colorado River cutthroat trout and part of the Wilderness Study Area has been designated an Area of Critical Environmental Concern (ACEC) to protect trout habitat. The Colorado River cutthroat has been identified as a candidate species for possible status as a threatened or endangered species.	Yes	Designated BLM public lands*	No	
Las Uvas Mountains	11,067	New Mexico	Eight miles northwest of Las Cruces	1992	Not Recommended	The Las Uvas Mountains Wilderness Study Area is located in the south-central portion of New Mexico in the Chihuahuan Desert. The area is a mountain complex of tilted, bedded volcanic rock. The western slopes are gentle, while cliffs dominate the east side. The landform is characterized by mesas, buttes, and canyons. The vegetation is primarily grasses and desert shrubs, with juniper on north facing slopes at higher elevations. Rimrock along the mesas provides nesting sites for many raptors.	Yes	Organ Mountains-Desert Peaks National Monument	Yes	Organ Mountains-Desert Peaks National Monument

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Wilderness Study Area - Bureau of Land Management (BLM)										
Name of Wilderness Study Area	Number of acres	Wilderness Location: State	Wilderness Location: City	Year of Study	Suitability Determination (if any)	Synopsis of the Values Protected/Reason for Potential Wilderness Designation	Wilderness Area Located within a Designated Public Lands Area? (Y or N)	If yes, what is the Name of the Designated Public Lands Area?	Wilderness Area Located within a Monument Boundary? (Y or N)	If yes, which Monument?
Lava	23,276	Idaho	Shoshone	1992	Not Recommended	Wilderness values; local BLM office has additional details	Yes	Designated BLM public lands*	No	
Link Flats	882	Utah	12 miles south of the town of Emery, UT	1992	Unknown	Link Flats National Scenic Trails Study Area (912 acres) lies in the San Rafael Swell, a breached anticline on the western edge of the Colorado Plateau physiographic province. Link Flats is one of a series of grassy flats between two major drainages, Devil's Canyon and Red's Canyon, which run to the south-west. Link Flats, Copper Globe Flats, and Justensen Flats are generally defined by pronounced sandstone bluffs to the northwest and are separated by pinyon-juniper desert woodlands.	Yes	Designated BLM public lands*	No	
Little Black Peak	15,469	New Mexico	Four miles west of Carrizozo	1992	Recommended and Not Recommended (different portions)	The Little Black Peak Wilderness Study Area is located in the central part of New Mexico. At 5,676 feet, Little Black Peak, the primary source of the surrounding lava flow, is the only feature rising significantly above the surrounding flat plain. It is a rugged landscape of lava approximately 5,000 years old. The lava is broken by fissures and jumbled outcrops, and includes an occasional lava tube. Sparse desert shrubs and grasses grow in the cracks, providing an interesting contrast of green against the National Scenic Trail and the black lava. The area supports a remarkably diverse ecosystem, including some species that have developed darker skin coloration to match the rock.  Hiking onto the lava flow is extremely rugged. You must be well prepared with appropriate footwear and other outdoor gear.	Yes	Designated BLM public lands*	No	
Little City of Rocks	6,606	Idaho	Gooding	1992	Not Recommended	Wilderness values; local BLM office has additional details	Yes	Designated BLM public lands*	No	
Little Deer	13,936	Idaho	Blaine	1992	Not Recommended	Wilderness values; local BLM office has additional details	Yes	Craters of the Moon National Monument	Yes	Craters of the Moon National Monument
Little Humboldt River	42,213	Nevada	Elko	1992	Unknown	Little Humboldt River Wilderness Study Area is located 65 miles northwest of Elko and three miles north of Midas, Nevada along the eastern flank of the Snowstorm Mountains. The Wilderness Study Area contains deep canyons, volcanic mesas, high rocky ridges and wide undulating plains. The river provides good trout fishing opportunities as it winds through groves of aspen, willows and wild roses that line the watercourses. The rugged landscape and riparian areas support high populations of cliff-nesting raptors such as prairie falcons and golden eagles. The Wilderness Study Area provides a unique opportunity to study the transition between the southern Owyhee Cold Desert and a Basin & Range aspen forest without the typical pinyon-juniper woodland.	Yes	Designated BLM public lands*	No	
Little Rockies	40,733	Utah	75 miles south of Hanksville, UT	1992	Unknown	The Wilderness Study Area is dominated by Mt. Ellsworth and Mt. Holmes, two mountain peaks which are bodies of igneous rocks that intruded and deformed overlying sedimentary layers. In the northern and eastern portions of the area there are high, narrow mesas cut by deep canyons. Almost half the Wilderness Study Area is bare rock outcrop. Blackbrush and other shrubs are the dominant vegetative type in the remainder of the area. Because of the remote and isolated nature of portions of this Wilderness Study Area, there is high quality habitat for desert bighorn sheep. Bald eagles and peregrine falcons may occur in the Wilderness Study Area. Sclerocactus wrightii, an endangered plant species, may occur in the Wilderness Study Area.	Yes	Designated BLM public lands*	No	
Little Sink	80	Oregon	South of Falls City, OR	1992	None	Wilderness values; local BLM office has additional details	Yes	Designated BLM public lands*	No	
Little Wood River	4,183	Idaho	Blaine County	1992	Recommended	Wilderness values; local BLM office has additional details	Yes	Designated BLM public lands*	No	

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Lonesome Ridge	3,505	New Mexico	Carlsbad	1992	Not Recommended	Lonesome Ridge Wilderness Study Area is located in southern New Mexico, about 40 miles southwest of Carlsbad on the eastern side of the Guadalupe Escarpment. The area features stark landscape transitions from Chihuahuan Desert shrubs at the lower elevations to sheer limestone cliffs dotted with scattered ponderosa pines at higher elevations. The steep, rugged mountains with dramatic rock outcrops are highly scenic. The Wilderness Study Area is contiguous with the Guadalupe Escarpment Wilderness Study Area (managed by the U.S. Forest Service) and Guadalupe Mountains Wilderness (managed by the National Park Service) in Texas.	Yes	Designated BLM public lands*	No	
Lookout Butte	66,194	Oregon	Northeast of McDermitt, OR	1992	Not Recommended	Wilderness values; local BLM office has additional details	Yes	Designated BLM public lands*	No	
Lost Forest	8,084	Oregon	Southeast of Bend, OR	1992	Not Recommended	Wilderness values; local BLM office has additional details	Yes	Designated BLM public lands*	No	
Lost Spring Canyon	1,625	Utah	North of Moab	1992	Unknown	The Wilderness Study Area is contiguous with a recent addition to Arches National Park. The Wilderness Study Area surrounds deep canyons which are bordered by colorful Summerville, Entrada and Navajo sandstone canyon walls. Desert shrub sagebrush vegetation covers most of the Wilderness Study Area with the rest being juniper woodland.	Yes	Designated BLM public lands*	No	
Lower John Day	25,406	Oregon	East of Grass Valley, OR	1992	Recommended and Not Recommended (different portions)	Wilderness values; local BLM office has additional details	Yes	John Day Wild and Scenic River corridor	No	
Lower Owyhee Canyon	74,767	Oregon	Southwest of Boise, ID	1992	Recommended and Not Recommended (different portions)	Wilderness values; local BLM office has additional details	Yes	Owyhee Wild and Scenic River corridor	No	
Lower Salmon Falls Creek	3,282	Idaho	Twin Falls	1992	Not Recommended	Wilderness values; local BLM office has additional details	Yes	Designated BLM public lands*	No	
Lower Stonehouse	7,460	Oregon	North of Andrews, OR	1992	Not Recommended	Wilderness values; local BLM office has additional details	Yes	Steens Mountain Cooperative Management and Protection Area	Yes	Steens Mountain Cooperative Management and Protection Area
Mahogany Ridge	27,365	Oregon	North East of Denio, OR	1992	Not Recommended	Wilderness values; local BLM office has additional details	Yes	Designated BLM public lands*	No	
Malheur River-Bluebucket Creek	5,543	Oregon	Southeast of Canyon City, OR	1992	Not Recommended	Wilderness values; local BLM office has additional details	Yes	Designated BLM public lands*	No	
Mancos Mesa	50,889	Utah	50 miles west of Blanding, UT	1992	Unknown	This Wilderness Study Area is in the Canyonlands Section of the Colorado Plateau Physiographic Province. Mancos mesa is a rugged, westward-sloping mesa bounded by canyons as much as 600 feet deep. Three winding canyons from 250 to 800 feet deep cut across the mesa. Wind-blown sand covers large parts of the mesa and has accumulated in large deposits in portions of the canyons. Blackbrush is the most common vegetation. The Mancos Mesa Wilderness Study Area contains archaeological, geological, wildlife, and scenic values. The peregrine falcon and 8 animal species that are considered sensitive may occur in the Wilderness Study Area. Desert bighorn sheep, which is a wildlife species associated with wilderness is occasionally sighted in the Wilderness Study Area.	Yes	Bears Ears National Monument	Yes	Bears Ears National Monument

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Wilderness Study Area - Bureau of Land Management (BLM)										
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Manzano	881	New Mexico	16 air miles east of Los Lunas	1992	Recommended	The Manzano Wilderness Study Area is under consideration for addition to the Manzano Wilderness managed by the Cibola National Forest.	Yes	Designated BLM public lands*	No	
Marshall Mountain	5,527	Idaho	Riggins	1992	Not Recommended	Wilderness values; local BLM office has additional details	Yes	Designated BLM public lands*	No	
Massacre Rim	101,290	Nevada	Washoe County	1992	Not Recommended	Massacre Rim Wilderness Study Area is located in Washoe County in northwest Nevada about 28 miles from Cedarville, CA. Because the Wilderness Study Area is closer to the Surprise Field Office rather than the Winnemucca District Office, the Wilderness Study Area is administered by BLM California. Elevations with the Wilderness Study Area range from 5,520 to 6,780 feet and includes Massacre Rim and all of Massacre and Bitner benchlands. The topography is generally open rolling terrain dominated by sagebrush and scattered juniper. Massacre Rim which is a 1,200 foot fault block exposure dominates the northwestern portion of the Wilderness Study Area. Excellent scenic vistas of up to 60 miles can be viewed from many locations within the Wilderness Study Area along with wildlife viewing and hunting opportunities.	Yes	Designated BLM public lands*	No	
Mathers	362	New Mexico	40 miles east of Roswell	1992	Not Recommended	The Mathers Wilderness Study Area is located in eastern New Mexico, about 40 miles east of Roswell. The area is on the edge of the southern part of the Great Plains and at the northern end of a 6-10 mile wide belt of sand dunes stabilized by shinnery oak, a low growing shrub. The area provides critical habitat for the dunes sagebrush lizard and lesser prairie chicken; the latter can be observed displaying in leks during mating season.	Yes	Designated BLM public lands*	No	
McCullough Peaks	24,570	Wyoming	Cody	1992	Recommended and Not Recommended (different portions)	The McCullough Peaks Wilderness Study Area encompasses 23,290 acres of BLM-administered land, 640 acres of split-estate land, and 640 acres of state-owned land. The Wilderness Study Area consists of the badlands that form the north slope of the McCullough Peaks. The terrain is characterized by sharp ridges and deeply eroded drainages. There are also large expanses of open, gentle terrain. The area is scenic and provides opportunities for solitude and primitive recreation. The panoramic views from the top of McCullough Peaks are outstanding and include not only the study area’s badlands but views of Heart Mountain, the Beartooth Mountains and the Absaroka Range.	Yes	Designated BLM public lands*	No	
McGraw Creek	505	Oregon	West of New Meadows, ID	1992	Not Recommended	Wilderness values; local BLM office has additional details	Yes	Designated BLM public lands*	No	
McKittrick Canyon	200	New Mexico	Southwest of Carlsbad	1992	Not Recommended	The McKittrick Canyon Wilderness Study Area is located in southern New Mexico, approximately 40 miles southwest of Carlsbad. It is contiguous with the Guadalupe Escarpment Wilderness Study Area (managed by the U.S. Forest Service). McKittrick Canyon contains Chihuahuan Desert grassland and scrub, including creosote bush and mesquite, as well as piñon-juniper woodlands and deciduous riparian. This Wilderness Study Area consists almost entirely of steep side slopes.	Yes	Designated BLM public lands*	No	
Medicine Lodge	7,740	Wyoming	Hyattville	1992	Recommended and Not Recommended (different portions)	The Medicine Lodge Wilderness Study Area encompasses 7,740 acres of BLM-administered land with no private or state inholdings. The Wilderness Study Area consists of spectacular canyon walls towering 1,000 feet above Medicine Lodge Creek. Elevations range between 5,100 and 8,500 feet. The area includes crucial winter range for elk and deer. Bighorn sheep may use parts of the Wilderness Study Area as summer range. Rich color combinations, vertical or nearly vertical cliffs, spires and formations; variation in form, pattern, texture and type of vegetation; and presence of free-flowing, cascading water make the Wilderness Study Area highly scenic.	Yes	Designated BLM public lands*	No	
Mesita Blanca National Conservation Area	19,414	New Mexico	24 miles west of Quemado	1992	Not Recommended	The Mesita Blanca National Conservation Area Wilderness Study Area is located in western New Mexico. It is characterized by rolling grasslands broken by isolated sandstone and basalt mesas. Vegetation consists of grasslands and piñon-juniper woodlands. The 500-foot Red Hill Cinder Cone and lava flow provides a landmark within the Wilderness Study Area.	Yes	Designated BLM public lands*	No	



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Wilderness Study Area - Bureau of Land Management (BLM)										
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Mexican Mountain	58,326	Utah	West of Green River, UT	1992	Unknown	The landscape is characterized by features resulting from erosion of the multi-colored sedimentary rocks of the eastern San Rafael Swell. Brightly colored cliffs, buttes, ridges, alcoves, and pinnacles dominate the viewscape with elevations ranging from 4,700 feet in the southeast to 6,900 feet on Mexican Mountain. Roughly half the area is barren rock with pinyon-juniper woodlands, brush, and grass covering the remaining land. This vegetation along with riparian growth provides for diverse habitat making the Wilderness Study Area home to bighorn sheep, cougars, raptors, and several reptile species. Two endangered plant species (Maguire daisy, Wright fishhook cactus) may also occur within the unit.	Yes	Designated BLM public lands*	No	
Mill Creek Canyon	9,866	Utah	east of Moab, Utah	1992	Unknown	Major canyons within the Wilderness Study Area include the North Fork of Mill Creek, Rill Creek, and Burkholder Draw. Riparian vegetation follows the streams within the canyons. Above these canyons are pinyon-juniper/blackbrush vegetation and large expanses of Navajo sandstone domes and fins. The Mill Creek Canyon Wilderness Study Area is best know for its perennial streams, sheer canyon walls, large Navajo sandstone “fins” and wonderful hiking opportunities.	Yes	Designated BLM public lands*	No	
Million Hills	21,296	Nevada	Las Vegas	1992	Not Recommended	Million Hills Wilderness Study Area is located in the Gold Butte area of northeastern Clark County, about 45 miles east of Las Vegas. The north half of the Wilderness Study Area contains low ridges and gently rolling hills while the south half consists of a north-south tilted ridge made up of colorful folds. The Wilderness Study Area provides scenic vistas, secluded locations and geologic features for visitors hiking or interested in photography or nature study. The Wilderness Study Area also contains a large population of burros and the threatened and endangered desert tortoise.	Yes	Gold Butte National Monument	Yes	Gold Butte National Monument
Moquith Mountain	15,249	Utah	4 miles west of Kanab	1992	Unknown	Five distinct landforms comprise the Wilderness Study Area. In the central part are the Vermilion Cliffs, a “step” in the Grand Staircase, the southern end of the High Plateaus of the Utah Section of the Colorado Plateau Physiographic Province. The north side of the Vermilion Cliffs terrace includes a portion of the Coral Pink Sand Dunes and an escarpment above the dunes. Moquith Mountain is a study in opposites. Its western edge is open sand dunes dotted with islands of vegetation. Its eastern edge is a series of deep canyons where Ponderosa pine and pinyon-juniper woodlands thrive from the rims to the floors of the canyon. In alcoves on the sides of these canyons, you can find hanging gardens and the sites of lost civilizations. In the spring-fed upper reaches of these canyons, you find a stunning array of plant life such as cottonwood, cliff rose, oaks and maples. The top of the mountain is forested.	Yes	Designated BLM public lands*	No	
Morey Peak	5,070	Nevada	Tonopah	1992	Unknown	Morey Peak Wilderness Study Area is located in northeastern Nye County approximately 70 miles east of Tonopah. The central point of interest in the Wilderness Study Area is Morey Peak which rises to over 10,240 feet. The peak is rugged and provides panoramic views of all surrounding valleys. The slopes of Morey Peak are gouged with a myriad of steeply walled canyons capped by rocky spires. The rocky and barren peaks give way to dense stands of pinyon, juniper, mountain mahogany, limber pine and ancient bristlecone pine. Of special interest are six charcoal kilns. These kilns were built in the 1870's, are in excellent condition and are an important element of Nevada's historic past. The Wilderness Study Area contains one of only two locations where bristlecone pines are growing in volcanic soils.	Yes	Designated BLM public lands*	No	
Mount Limbo	23,752	Nevada	Reno	1992	Unknown	Mount Limbo Wilderness Study Area is located in western Pershing County, about 50 miles north of Wadsworth. Elevations within the Wilderness Study Area range from 3,880 to 8,237 feet. The Wilderness Study Area contains three distinct landforms; a portion of the ridge crest that is granitic; a portion of the crest that is basaltic and the fringing desert piedmont. The granitic portion of the ridge crest is a single granite ridgeline with three major peaks: Kumiva Peak, Mount Limbo and Purgatory Peak. There are two aspen groves and four meadows that can be accessed along the drainages in the vicinity of Kumiva Peak. The Wilderness Study Area offers views of surrounding desert landforms, granitic rock outcrops and some of the best mountain climbing opportunities in the Winnemucca District.	Yes	Designated BLM public lands*	No	
Mount Riley	8,488	New Mexico	30 miles southwest of Las Cruces	1992	Recommended	The Mount Riley Wilderness Study Area is located in southern New Mexico approximately 30 miles southwest of Las Cruces. The Wilderness Study Area is comprised of three volcanic cinder cones rising approximately 1,500 feet above the plains. Vegetation consists of desert grasses and shrubs. There are no maintained trails to the summits; however, hikers are rewarded with 360 degree views from the top.	Yes	Organ Mountains-Desert Peaks National Monument	Yes	Organ Mountains-Desert Peaks National Monument

DOI Wilderness Study Areas - Data Call

Wilderness Study Area - Bureau of Land Management (BLM)										
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Mount Stirling	5,600	Nevada	Las Vegas	1992	Recommended and Not Recommended (different portions)	Mount Stirling Wilderness Study Area is located 45 miles west of Las Vegas in Clark County and Nye County. The Wilderness Study Area occupies the northern most portion of the Spring Mountain Range. Topography in the Wilderness Study Area consists of a rugged landscape of canyons and ridges cumulating with Wheeler Peak and Mount Stirling. Both provide excellent scenic vistas of the surrounding valleys. The Wilderness Study Area also contains evidence of paleozoic marine formations and cultural sites including three charcoal kilns listed on the National Register of Historic Places.	Yes	Designated BLM public lands*	No	
Mountain Lakes	340	Oregon	Northwest of Klamath Falls, OR	1992	Recommended	Wilderness values; local BLM office has additional details	Yes	Designated BLM public lands*	No	
Mountain Meadow Instant Study Area	22	Nevada	Eureka	1992	Unknown	The Mountain Meadow National Scenic Trail Study Area, (ISA) is located between the Hot Creek Range and the Park Range in Nye County, approximately 50 miles southwest of Eureka, Nevada. The ISA is an unusual natural meadow surrounded by rocky buttes. The surrounding terrain has a thin cover of a pinyon-juniper woodland.	Yes	Designated BLM public lands*	No	
Mt. Ellen-Blue Hills	81,363	Utah	15 miles southwest of Hanksville, UT	1992	Unknown	The Blue Hills, in the northern and western portion of the Wilderness Study Area, are low mesas and barren badlands carved by erosion from blue-gray marine shales. The Mt. Ellen portion of the Wilderness Study Area consists of steep slopes and rounded peaks, including Mt. Ellen, with large basins and wide canyons. Mt. Ellen is the highest point of the Henry Mountains (11,522 feet), well-known in American geology for classical studies of intrusive mountain structures, upturned sedimentary rocks, and stream gradients. Mt. Ellen is the largest structural dome in the Henry Mountains, with a diameter of 12 to 15 miles. The higher elevations of Mt. Ellen offer outstanding vistas of the geology of central Utah and the entire Waterpocket Fold. Portions of Mt. Ellen are summer range for the free-roaming Henry Mountain bison herd. The isolated, rugged terrain is habitat for cougar and mule deer, wildlife species frequently associated with wilderness.	Yes	Designated BLM public lands*	No	
Mt. Hillers	19,277	Utah	60 miles south of Hanksville, UT	1992	Unknown	Mt. Hillers is a rugged peak with steep slopes carved by narrow canyons. Mt. Hillers is 5 to 6 miles across, and is cut by several radial narrow, steep, v-shaped valleys separated by elongated, jagged ridges. Hogbacks formed from upturned sedimentary rocks flank the mountain, and are vertical in the Pink Cliffs area. Vegetation is predominantly sagebrush and pinyon-juniper woodlands on the southern slopes. Ponderosa pine, Douglas fir, and bristlecone pine grow on the northern and the higher slopes. The Wilderness Study Area has geological and scenic special features, including scenic views and geologic formations of stocks and laccoliths. Portions of the Wilderness Study Area are used by the Henry Mountains bison herd. Bald eagles and peregrine falcons may occur in the Wilderness Study Area.	Yes	Designated BLM public lands*	No	
Mt. Pennell	77,137	Utah	45 miles south-southwest of Hanksville, UT	1992	Unknown	Mt. Pennell is the second highest peak in the Henry Mountains. Several deep canyons cut the sides of the mountain, which on the higher slopes supports oak, Ponderosa pine, subalpine fir, spruce, Douglas fir, and aspen. Four distinct biological life zones are within the Wilderness Study Area due to nearly 5,000 feet of change in elevation. Portions of the Wilderness Study Area are summer range for the Henry Mountain bison herd, and bison are frequently seen in the vicinity of The Horn. Cougar, a wildlife species associated with wilderness, inhabit the Wilderness Study Area. Peregrine falcons and bald eagles, and five animal species that are considered sensitive may inhabit the Wilderness Study Area. One plant species that is listed as endangered or threatened, Sclerocactus wrightii, may be in the Wilderness Study Area.	Yes	Designated BLM public lands*	No	
Mud Spring Canyon	40,573	Utah	20 miles southwest of Escalante, Utah	1992	Unknown	Steep-walled canyons forested with Ponderosa pine and Douglas fir border the west side of the Kaiparowits Plateau which descends into the blue/gray badlands of the upper Wahweap canyon system. Two parallel, knife-edged ridges at the north end of the Cockscomb, a major geologic fold of the western Colorado Plateau, divides the Wilderness Study Area. Water is scarce and the area is rarely visited, enhancing opportunities for hikers seeking solitude. Points within the Wilderness Study Area offer unique overlooks and perspective into the vast interior of Grand Staircase Escalante National Monument.	Yes	Grand Staircase-Escalante National Monument	Yes	Grand Staircase-Escalante National Monument

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Wilderness Study Area - Bureau of Land Management (BLM)										
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Muddy Creek	30,521	Utah	30 miles south of Emery, UT	1992	Unknown	Muddy Creek, a tributary of the Dirty Devil River to the south, flows east across the northern portion of the Wilderness Study Area then south through the eastern portion, and has a deep canyon through the study area. The south-central portion of the Wilderness Study Area consists of steep mesas. The southern part of the study area is a mesa bisected by Muddy Creek Canyon, and is locally referred to as "The Pasture" west of the canyon and "Keesle Country" east of the canyon. Pinyon, juniper, and desert shrub are the predominant types of vegetation, but the plant cover in the Wilderness Study Area is generally sparse. The upper reaches provide dramatic views of the twisted and carved character of the area, surrounded by the volcanic evidence and up thrust rock structures.	Yes	Designated BLM public lands*	No	
Mudgetts	2,941	New Mexico	Southwest of Carlsbad	1992	Not Recommended	The Mudgetts Wilderness Study Area is located in southern New Mexico about 30 miles southwest of the city of Carlsbad. The Wilderness Study Area is contiguous with Carlsbad Wilderness (managed by the National Park Service). The area is characterized by steeply rolling limestone hills and canyons covered in desert shrubs and cactus with scattered sotol, agave, and juniper. The region is known for its diverse vegetation, scenic vistas and caves.	Yes	Designated BLM public lands*	No	
Mule Canyon	6,171	Utah	20 miles west of Blanding, UT	1992	Unknown	This Wilderness Study Area is bounded by the Straight Cliffs on the east, and numerous southwest draining canyons on the west. Fifty Mile Mountain Wilderness Study Area is high elevation island of pinyon-juniper woodland with Aspen stands overlooking the sandstone expanse of southern Glen Canyon country, Lake Powell and Navajo Mountain. The pinyon-juniper woodland of Fifty Mile Mountain continues to reveal many new scientific insights into the fire history of this important habitat.	Yes	Bears Ears National Monument	Yes	Bears Ears National Monument
Negro Bill Canyon	7,560	Utah	northeast of Moab	1992	Unknown	Negro Bill Canyon includes a perennial stream within a canyon bordered by sheer walls of Navajo sandstone. Morning Glory Natural Bridge, located just outside of the Wilderness Study Area on State Land, is the main destination for hikers. A ribbon of riparian vegetation follows the stream within the canyon. Above the canyon, there is a sparse covering of pinyon-juniper vegetation and large expanses of barren Navajo sandstone domes and fins.	Yes	Designated BLM public lands*	No	
North Escalante Canyons/The Gulch	127,459	Utah	10 miles east of Escalante, Utah	1992	Unknown	Majestic scenery and a tangled topography dominated by cliffs, canyons, alcoves, domes and vistas of the Navajo, Kayenta and Wingate Formations characterize this Wilderness Study Area. Sinuous, steep walled canyons such as Phipps Canyon, Boulder Creek, the Gulch and the Escalante River separate the broad, sandy and slick rock mesas and plateaus. With landforms so diverse, opportunities are limited only by one's level of experience and imagination. The lives of early hunters, gatherers and farmers, are recorded in various forms of rock writing (petroglyphs & pictographs), granaries and middens, which are distributed through the Wilderness Study Area.	Yes	Grand Staircase-Escalante National Monument	Yes	Grand Staircase-Escalante National Monument
North Fork	11,398	Oregon	East of Prineville, OR	1992	Not Recommended	North Fork Little Humboldt River Wilderness Study Area is located in northcentral Nevada, in northeastern Humboldt County. The Wilderness Study Area lies within the central Little Owyhee Desert and is bisected by 14 miles of the North Fork of the Little Humboldt River Gorge. Elevations range from 4,700 to 6,000 feet and vegetation throughout most of the Wilderness Study Area is low growing sage with scattered big sagebrush flats. The 200-700 foot deep gorge supports lush riparian vegetation with willow, redosier dogwood and native grasses. There are outstanding opportunities for various types of recreation, including day-hiking, backpacking, camping and nature study. The Wilderness Study Area also provides a diverse wildlife population in the rugged scenic canyon.	Yes	North Fork Crooked Wild and Scenic River corridor	No	
North Fork of the Little Humboldt River	69,683	Nevada	North-central Nevada, in northeastern Humboldt County	1992	Unknown	Wilderness values; local BLM office has additional details	Yes	Designated BLM public lands*	No	
North Fork Powder River	10,089	Wyoming	Buffalo	1992	Not Recommended	The North Fork of the Powder River Wilderness Study Area encompasses 10,089 acres of public land with no state or private inholdings. The area is moderately steep, forested terrain, with pine and fir being the principle tree species. Pass Creek and the North Fork of the Powder River are rugged, scenic canyons running through the area. Falcons, hawks and eagles migrate through the area and elk winter in the North Fork Canyon.	Yes	Designated BLM public lands*	No	

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Wilderness Study Area - Bureau of Land Management (BLM)										
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North Fork Virgin River	1,080	Utah	East of Springdale, UT	1992	Unknown	Hanging gardens of maiden hair fern, pink-flowered shooting star and scarlet monkey flower can be found under rock overhangs along the river. About 21 percent of the Wilderness Study Area is covered in pinyon-juniper woodland, Ponderosa pine, fir and maple. Bald eagle and peregrine falcon visit this Wilderness Study Area. There are 12 additional animal species and 4 plant species that are considered to be sensitive that occur or may occur in the Wilderness Study Area. Elk, mule deer, and Cougar also use the Wilderness Study Area.	Yes	Designated BLM public lands*	No	
North Pole Ridge	7,317	Oregon	Southwest of Condon, OR	1992	Recommended and Not Recommended (different portions)	Wilderness values; local BLM office has additional details	Yes	John Day Wild and Scenic River corridor	No	
North Stansbury Mountains	10,786	Utah	West of Salt Lake City	1992	Unknown	The Wilderness Study Area is just north of the Deseret Peak Wilderness (US Forest Service) and south of the Great Salt Lake. The North Stansbury range rises above the desert between two valley floors with elevations varying between 5,200 feet along the northern base of the range and up to 8,800 feet on the southern end and consists of steep V-shaped canyons. Vegetation consists primarily of juniper-conifer forests with different elevations providing for distinct growth zones. Lower elevations are covered with typical juniper and sagebrush scrublands while higher elevations see wild rose, service berry and mountain mahogany. There are approximately 180 species of wildlife inhabiting the area including cougar, bobcat, deer, grouse, raptors, and cottontails, golden eagle and bald eagle.	Yes	Designated BLM public lands*	No	
Notch Peak	57,296	Utah	45 miles west of Delta, UT	1992	Unknown	Notch Peak is a distinct landmark in west-central Utah, and can be visible for 70 miles. A precipice of almost 3,000 feet high on the west side of the peak has a shallow groove at the top, giving the mountain its name. Sagebrush is the dominant vegetation at lower elevations, with pinyon-juniper woodland at higher elevations. Conifer forests occupy many of the eastern and northern slopes at the highest elevations. The peak also supports isolated patches of aspen. Sensitive wildlife species that could inhabit the Wilderness Study Area include the ferruginous hawk, long-billed curlew, burrowing owl, and kit fox. Bald eagles, peregrine falcons, and golden eagles inhabit the Wilderness Study Area. Bristlecone pine grows on some of the higher ridges in the Wilderness Study Area. Some of these pines have been aged at more than 2,000 years old.	Yes	Designated BLM public lands*	No	
Ojito	124	New Mexico	5 miles southwest of the village of San Ysidro	1992	Recommended	The Ojito Wilderness Study Area is located adjacent to, and is under consideration for addition to, the Ojito Wilderness. Please visit the Ojito Wilderness webpage for more information	Yes	Designated BLM public lands*	No	
Orderville Canyon	1,952	Utah	West of Orderville, UT	1992	Unknown	Hanging gardens of maiden hair fern, pink-flowered shooting star and scarlet monkey flower can be found under rock overhangs along the river. About 21 percent of the Wilderness Study Area is covered in pinyon-juniper woodland, Ponderosa pine, fir and maple. Bald eagle and peregrine falcon visit this Wilderness Study Area. There are 12 additional animal species and 4 plant species that are considered to be sensitive that occur or may occur in the Wilderness Study Area. Elk, mule deer, and Cougar also use the Wilderness Study Area.	Yes	Designated BLM public lands*	No	
Oregon Buttes	5,700	Wyoming	Farson	1992	Recommended	The Oregon Buttes Wilderness Study Area appears to be in an essentially natural condition. The buttes are a remarkable landmark. They dominate the surrounding countryside with their grandeur and diversity. Visibility from the butte tops is outstanding, offering miles of scenic vistas including the Wind River Mountains on the north to the Unita Mountain Range to the southwest. The Oregon Buttes is a major landmark for travelers of the Oregon Trail, which is located less than seven miles to the north of the Wilderness Study Area. Emigrants viewed the Buttes as the halfway point on their journey from Independence, Mo., to the Pacific Ocean. The Buttes also denoted the point where the emigrants passed over the Continental Divide and into the Pacific watershed. Nearly 300,000 emigrants passed this way between 1843 and 1863.	Yes	Designated BLM public lands*	No	

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Wilderness Study Area - Bureau of Land Management (BLM)										
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Oregon Canyon	42,071	Oregon	Northeast of Denio, OR	1992	Recommended and Not Recommended (different portions)	Wilderness values; local BLM office has additional details	Yes	Designated BLM public lands*	No	
Orejana Canyon	24,147	Oregon	Southwest of Burns, OR	1992	Recommended	Wilderness values; local BLM office has additional details	Yes	Designated BLM public lands*	No	
Organ Mountains	7,283	New Mexico	East of Las Cruces	1992	None	The Organ Mountains Wilderness Study Area is located in south-central New Mexico on the eastern edge of Las Cruces. The Organ Mountains are one of the most spectacular and rugged ranges in the U. S. and range from 4,600 to just over 9,000 feet, and are so named because of the steep, needle-like spires that resemble the pipes of an organ. Alligator juniper, gray oak, mountain mahogany and sotol are the dominant plant species here, but in the upper elevations stands of ponderosa pine may be found. Seasonal springs and streams occur in canyon bottoms, with a few perennial springs that support riparian habitats. Wildlife includes desert mule deer, mountain lion, a variety of song birds, and a race of the Colorado chipmunk. The Wilderness Study Area includes the Baylor Pass National Recreation Trail.	Yes	Organ Mountains-Desert Peaks National Monument	Yes	Organ Mountains-Desert Peaks National Monument
Owl Creek	710	Wyoming	Thermopolis	1992	Recommended and Not Recommended (different portions)	The Owl Creek Wilderness Study Area encompasses 710 acres in three units. All three units are located on the major ridge line that divides Rock Creek and the South Fork of Owl Creek and is adjacent to the 703,981 acre Washakie Wilderness Area. The Wilderness Study Area is characterized by rugged terrain broken by steep draws, excellent vegetative cover and remoteness. The Wilderness Study Area provides important critical habitat for deer, moose, elk, bear and bighorn sheep. The altitude in the Wilderness Study Area ranges from 9,000 to 10,900 feet. The geology of the area is largely unexplored and offers excellent opportunities for study of tertiary volcanics in the area. There are two culturally significant sites which are believed to be eligible for the National Register of Historic Places. These sites are important for study of high altitude aboriginal occupation	Yes	Designated BLM public lands*	No	
Owyhee Breaks	13,108	Oregon	Northeast of McDermitt, OR	1992	Unknown	Wilderness values; local BLM office has additional details	Yes	Owyhee Wild and Scenic River corridor	No	
Owyhee Canyon	21,875	Nevada	Elko	1992	Recommended and Not Recommended (different portions)	Owyhee Canyon Wilderness Study Area is located 90 miles northwest of Elko, Nevada. The western 2/3 of the Wilderness Study Area consists of a gently rolling plateau with sage, bitterbrush and bunchgrass communities. The eastern third is cut by 21 miles of 100-300 foot deep canyons including 18 miles of the South Fork Owyhee River. From plateau high points, wide scenic vistas from Steens Mountains in Oregon to Juniper Mountain in Idaho to the Bull Run Mountains in Nevada are visible. The Wilderness Study Area is rich in scenic, wildlife and cultural values. Sensitive wildlife species include bobcat, river otter and redband trout.	Yes	Designated BLM public lands*	No	
Owyhee River Canyon	187,344	Oregon		1992	Unknown	Wilderness values; local BLM office has additional details	Yes	Owyhee Wild and Scenic River corridor	No	
Palisade Mesa	99,550	Nevada	Tonopah	1992	Unknown	Palisade Mesa Wilderness Study Area is located in northeastern Nye County approximately 65 miles east of Tonopah. The Wilderness Study Area is composed of rocky, sheer-sided mesas, changes in elevation are abrupt creating a varied and interesting topography. The fortress-like walls and the prehistoric sense of volcanic craters, cinder cones and lava flows all exemplify the feeling of naturalness and antiquity of the Wilderness Study Area. This primeval character is emphasized by the unusual lands forms such as Lunar Crater. Rock climbing opportunities abound along the precipitous cliffs of the mesa, including some multi-pitch technical climbs.	Yes	Designated BLM public lands*	No	
Palomino Hills	54,256	Oregon	West of Silver City, ID	1992	Not Recommended	Wilderness values; local BLM office has additional details	Yes	Designated BLM public lands*	No	

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Wilderness Study Area - Bureau of Land Management (BLM)										
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Paria Hackberry	145,828	Utah	South of Henrieville, UT	1992	Unknown	The massive Navajo Sandstone walls of the Paria River and its tributaries are some of the tallest in Grand Staircase Escalante National Monument. In between are high forested plateaus and slick rock benches all of which make for excellent hiking and backpacking challenges and a topographic and geologic wonderland. The canyons are deep and routes hard to find and follow. Observant hikers may also discover evidence of past Anasazi and Fremont civilizations. Uncounted and unnamed arches abound in a maze of opportunity for exploration.	Yes	Old Spanish National Historic Trail corridor, Grand Staircase-Escalante National Monument	Yes	Grand Staircase-Escalante National Monument
Paria Hackberry 202	402	Utah	South of Henrieville, UT	1992	Unknown	Same as Paria-Hackberry- can we combine?	Yes	Grand Staircase-Escalante National Monument	Yes	Grand Staircase-Escalante National Monument
Park Range	47,268	Nevada	Ely	1992	Unknown	Park Range Wilderness Study Area is located in Nye County approximately 50 miles southeast of Eureka and 110 miles southwest of Ely. The Wilderness Study Area contains a pinyon-juniper woodland with occasional groves of mountain mahogany. Unlike many of Nevada's Wilderness Study Areas, the Park Range has numerous streams throughout. The high mountain meadows scattered throughout the range seem to hang in basins surrounded by volcanic towers inaccessible to livestock and vehicles but easily climbed by hikers.	Yes	Designated BLM public lands*	No	
Parunuweap Canyon	30,907	Utah	Northwest of Kanab, Utah	1992	Unknown	This expanse of public land offers stunning canyon vistas and a unique hiking opportunity. The main landmarks in and directly south of the southern portion of the Wilderness Study Area are Harris Mountain and Elephant Butte. Again, springs and plant life concentrate animals in the area. Mule deer are common, and with the mule deer come predatory mountain lions. Many kinds of hawks, eagles and other birds can also be seen in the area. Beware, however, since rattlesnakes are also common here.	Yes	Designated BLM public lands*	No	
Peloncillo Mountains	4,061	New Mexico	Southwestern New Mexico	1992	Not Recommended	The Peloncillo Mountains Wilderness Study Area is in southwestern New Mexico and contiguous with the Peloncillo Wilderness in Arizona. The landform is comprised of low mountains, cliffs, and numerous canyons, with gentle hills covered in desert grasses and shrubs. Desert bighorn sheep inhabit the Peloncillo Mountains as well as Gila National Scenic Trailers and pincushion cacti.	Yes	Designated BLM public lands*	No	
Petaca Pinta	11,668	New Mexico	50 miles southwest of Albuquerque	1992	Recommended and Not Recommended (different portions)	This area is known for its dramatic, colorful, and diverse topography that features lava, colorful mesas, and cliffs of sandstone. It is full of geological, biological, and archeological features, including both riparian and canyon-wall ecology. Vegetation includes piñon-juniper, desert scrub, cottonwoods, willows, and cattails.	Yes	Designated BLM public lands*	No	
Petticoat Peak	11,192	Idaho	Lava Hot Springs	1992	Not Recommended	Wilderness values; local BLM office has additional details	Yes	Designated BLM public lands*	No	
Phipps-Death Hollow	45,328	Utah	Northeast of Escalante, UT	1992	Unknown	The light colored Navajo Sandstone canyons and mesas of the upper Escalante River drainage are distinct from the darker red canyons further down National Scenic Trail stream. At higher elevation, the sandstone is more sharply broken due to fractures and joints in the rock. The Escalante River itself has carved perhaps the deepest canyon in the watershed. Death Hollow, Sand Creek and Calf Creek have all carved deep, sinuous canyons.	Yes	Designated BLM public lands*	Yes	Grand Staircase-Escalante National Monument
Pigeon Spring	3,575	Nevada	Lida	1992	Unknown	Pigeon Spring Wilderness Study Area lies along the Nevada / California stateline approximately 10 miles west of Lida, Nevada. The 3,575 acre Wilderness Study Area is contiguous with the Sylvania Mountains Wilderness Study Area in the California Desert Conservation Area. The Wilderness Study Area contains the upper drainages of Cucamonga Canyon in the Sylvania Mountains. The central feature of the Wilderness Study Area is one and one-half miles of steep walled canyon that continues on into the California side. Vegetation consists of pinyon-juniper woodland throughout and there are no springs or streams within the Wilderness Study Area. The woodland and topography of the area provide visitors with opportunity for solitude. This is somewhat enhanced by low visitation numbers. Activities generally include some day-hiking, scenic viewing and hunting; both big game and upland bird.	Yes	Designated BLM public lands*	No	



DOI Wilderness Study Areas - Data Call

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Pine Creek	211	Oregon	Southeast of Canyon City, OR	1992	Unknown	Wilderness values; local BLM office has additional details	Yes	Designated BLM public lands*	No	
Pinyon Joshua Instant Study Area	560	Nevada	Silver Peak	1992	Unknown	Pinyon-Joshua Instant National Scenic Trail and Study Area is located approximately12 miles southwest of Silver Peak, Nevada in Esmeralda County. The ISA was designated as a natural area in 1965 because it represented the northern most location of the Joshua Tree. The ISA is small, approximately 560 acres in size. The ISA is associated with a portion of the Silver Peak range and a vast spreading bajada sweeping to the south and east away from the mountains. Small canyons and draws contain some scattered stands of pinyon pine and juniper with creosote and a low desert shrub community. Recreational opportunities generally include day hiking, upland gamebird hunting and equestrian uses. Occasionally, groups of wild horses can be viewed in the ISA.	Yes	Designated BLM public lands*	No	
Pole Creek	12,969	Nevada	Gerlach	1992	Unknown	Pole Creek Wilderness Study Area is located in central Washoe County about 20 miles southwest of Gerlach. The Wilderness Study Area occupies a portion of the Fox Range that is a highly dissected landform of steep canyons and prominent ridges. The elevation of the Wilderness Study Area ranges from 3,870 to the 7,608 summit of Pah Rum Peak. A fringing desert piedmont is the transition zone between the Smoke Creek Desert to the west and the Fox Mountain Range. Day-hiking, camping, rock climbing and nature study are activities known to occur in the Wilderness Study Area. There is also potential for a fishery in Wild Horse Canyon, but currently the fish population is practically non-existent.	Yes	Designated BLM public lands*	No	
Poodle Mountain	142,050	Nevada	Gerlach	1992	Unknown	Poodle Mountain Wilderness Study Area is located in central Washoe County, approximately 15 miles northwest of Gerlach. The Wilderness Study Area encompasses most of the Buffalo Hills, a circular shaped basaltic plateau dominated by large canyons radiating from the center. The elevations in the Wilderness Study Area range between 3,850 to 6,832 feet. There are three distinct landforms to be found in the Wilderness Study Area: basalt plateau highlands, basalt plateau canyon country and fringing desert piedmont. The plateau highlands are generally flat to rolling terrain; the canyon country has numerous deep canyons and gorges. The fringing piedmont is a desert landscape of low-relief alluvium with low parallel ridges and drainages that lie perpendicular to the basalt plateau. The Poodle Mountain volcanic center and many canyons provide visitors with scenic views, nature study opportunity and numerous wildlife species.	Yes	Designated BLM public lands*	No	
Presilla	8,680	New Mexico	East of the Rio Grande; about two miles east of Socorro	1992	Not Recommended	The Presilla Wilderness Study Area is located in central New Mexico, approximately 10 miles east of Socorro. The landform consists of a mesa cut by large arroyos, rugged limestone, sandstone hills, and scattered coppice dunes. Vegetation consists of desert shrubs. The Wilderness Study Area is home to many wildlife species, including Red-tailed and Cooper’s hawks, prairie falcons, doves, quail, songbirds, mule deer, gray and kit fox, rock squirrels, jackrabbits, and several reptilian species.	Yes	Designated BLM public lands*	No	
Prospect Mountain	1,145	Wyoming	Encampment	1992	Recommended	Prospect Mountain and Prospect Creek, coupled with dense forest cover and riparian areas, provide a high degree of solitude while creating numerous secluded places for recreational activities. With 70 percent of the area covered by trees, visitors are easily screened from one another. The Platte River Wilderness, which forms the eastern boundary of the Wilderness Study Area and contains 23,000 acres, enhances the opportunity for solitude in this Wilderness Study Area because of its undeveloped nature. The Prospect Mountain Wilderness Study Area is highly scenic. Color and texture of the Wilderness Study Area contrast sharply with the adjacent high desert environment. There are many shades of green and blue in the warmer months, which change to green, gold and brown in the fall.	Yes	Designated BLM public lands*	No	



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Pryor Mountain	4,352	Wyoming	Lovell	1992	Recommended	The Wilderness Study Area is located along the mid-elevation, south-trending slopes of the Pryor Mountains in Montana and Wyoming. Elevations range from 3,780 ft. at the southern end of the Wilderness Study Area to 8,480 ft. in the north. Vegetation at the lower elevations is characterized by the Red Desert/salt shrub community. The mid-elevations of the Wilderness Study Area are characterized by the mountain shrub community, including Utah juniper, mountain mahogany and big sagebrush. Douglas fir and limber pine occur in patches at the highest elevations of the Wilderness Study Area, along with occasional open parks with big sagebrush, shrubby cinquefoil and a variety of grasses.	Yes	Designated BLM public lands*	No	
Pueblo Mountains	600	Nevada	Fields, Oregon	1992	Unknown	Pueblo Mountains Wilderness Study Area is primarily located in southern Oregon but extends into Nevada's Humboldt County near Denio on the Oregon / Nevada stateline. Of the 72,000+ acres only 600 acres are in Nevada. The most prominent feature of the Wilderness Study Area is the Pueblo Mountain ridgeline which runs in a north to south direction along the entire length of the Wilderness Study Area. This is a tilted fault block that averages 7,300 feet in elevation which is steep, rugged and rocky while much of the western slope is like a table top tilted to the west at nearly a 45 degree angle. The Wilderness Study Area contains a segment of the Desert Trail which is part of the Oregon State Recreation Trails System.	Yes	Designated BLM public lands*	No	
Pueblo Mountains	73,433	Oregon	North of Denio, NV	1992	Unknown	Wilderness values; local BLM office has additional details	Yes	Designated BLM public lands*	No	
Queer Mountain	81,550	Nevada	Beatty	1992	Unknown	Queer Mountain Wilderness Study Area is located in Esmeralda County, Nevada along the California/Nevada stateline about 20 miles northwest of Beatty. The Wilderness Study Area represents the transition between the hot desert ecosystem and the cold desert ecosystem. The uplands of the Wilderness Study Area contain a scattering of pinyon and juniper trees interspersed with big sage, bitterbrush and cliff rose. Some northern slopes contain a Joshua Tree forest, cacti and other hot desert vegetation. The flat benches within the Wilderness Study Area break into colorful mosaics of volcanic rock. The primary special feature of the Wilderness Study Area is the uniqueness of the vegetation and natural condition of the area.	Yes	Designated BLM public lands*	No	
Raven's Eye	31,319	Idaho	Carey	1992	Recommended	Wilderness values; local BLM office has additional details	Yes	Craters of the Moon National Monument	Yes	Craters of the Moon National Monument
Rawhide Mountain	64,360	Nevada	Tonopah	1992	Unknown	Rawhide Mountain Wilderness Study Area is located in the Hot Creek range in northeastern Nye County approximately 50 miles east of Tonopah. Canyons leading into the core area of the Wilderness Study Area are composed of craggy rock outcrops bathed in brilliant red and orange which contrasts sharply with the green pinyon-juniper woodland. There are charcoal kilns within this Wilderness Study Area. These kilns were built in the 1870's and made of red brick, oval in shape and are about 30 feet in height. Known as the Tybo Kilns, they are on the National Register of Historic Places.	Yes	Designated BLM public lands*	No	
Raymond Mountain	32,936	Wyoming	Cokeville	1992	Recommended	Wildlife is an important special feature in the area. The Thomas Fork watershed, which includes Huff and Raymond creeks, has been designated as an Area of Critical Environmental Concern. This area supports the Bear River Cutthroat trout and provides crucial winter habitat for moose, elk, mule deer and numerous other wildlife species. The scenic quality is outstanding due in part to the interaction of the mountainous landforms, geologic outcrops, diverse vegetation, open parks and waterways. Two waterways within the Wilderness Study Area have been recommended for inclusion in the National Wild & Scenic Rivers System: Huff Creek has scenic and fisheries values, and unique land and resource diversity; Raymond Creek has scenic, recreational, fisheries and wildlife values and unique land and resource diversity.	Yes	Designated BLM public lands*	No	

DOI Wilderness Study Areas - Data Call

Wilderness Study Area - Bureau of Land Management (BLM)										
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Red Butte	11,350	Wyoming	Worland	1992	Not Recommended	The Red Butte Wilderness Study Area encompasses 11,350 acres of BLM-administered land. The Wilderness Study Area contains bare, rugged badlands created by peaks and ridges broken by irregular, sharply cut drainages. Red Butte dominates this central terrain at an elevation of 5,185 feet. The northeastern portion of the Wilderness Study Area exhibits less rugged badlands intermixed with a series of small, bench-like terraces overlooking Fivemile Creek. This area exhibits a moderately dense cover of sagebrush-grass vegetation in contrast with the bare, red-hued badland ridges. In the western portion, the badlands open up to broad, shallow drainages and flat-to-rolling plains.	Yes	Designated BLM public lands*	No	
Red Creek Badlands	8,020	Wyoming	Rock Springs	1992	Not Recommended	The Wilderness Study Area contains highly erodible red shale and sandstones. The coloration of the rocks and cliffs, mixed with the various shades of vegetation provide a most interesting landscape. Pinon pine stands, a rare occurrence at this latitude, can also be found.	Yes	Designated BLM public lands*	No	
Red Lake	9,515	Wyoming	Point of Rocks	1992	Not Recommended	Opportunities for solitude in the Wilderness Study Area are excellent. The Wilderness Study Area is relatively open but has topographic relief and vegetation that provides screening. The Killpecker Sand Dunes traverse the Wilderness Study Area from west to east. The Wilderness Study Area includes a remnant of the Red Desert area of the Great Divide Basin. This region may be of significant scientific value for the study of active sand dunes, their movement and how they are stabilized.	Yes	Designated BLM public lands*	No	
Red Mountain	15,649	Oregon	Northeast of Denio, OR	1992	Not Recommended	Wilderness values; local BLM office has additional details	Yes	Designated BLM public lands*	No	
Red Spring	7,847	Nevada	Elko	1992	Unknown	Red Spring Wilderness Study Area is located approximately 20 miles south of Elko, Nevada and occupies the northern end of Cedar Ridge. The Wilderness Study Area consists of an eroded limestone ridge of rolling hills and drainages covered with a dense pinyon-juniper woodland. Elevations within the Wilderness Study Area vary between 5,500 feet and 6,400 feet. Camping opportunities, wildlife observation and short hiking exists within the Wilderness Study Area. Equestrian opportunities are good but the lack of water resources can be limiting.	Yes	Designated BLM public lands*	No	
Resting Springs	3,850	Nevada	Pahrump	1992	Not Recommended	Resting Springs Wilderness Study Area is approximately 60 miles west of Las Vegas along the Nevada - California stateline, in Nye County. This relatively small Wilderness Study Area consists of rolling foothills with broad washes which extend into the contiguous 89,000 acre Resting Springs Wilderness Study Area in California. Several small drainages from Shadow Mountain cut through the southern portion of the Wilderness Study Area. Vegetation in the Wilderness Study Area is relatively sparse and consists primarily of hot desert grasses and low shrubs. Generally, short term day-use activities such as photography or light hiking are appropriate within the Wilderness Study Area, but for those who desire a more distant destination a hike up Shadow Mountain in the contiguous California Resting Springs Wilderness Study Area is in the offing.	Yes	Designated BLM public lands*	No	
Rincon	108,485	Oregon	Northwest of Denio, OR	1992	Recommended and Not Recommended (different portions)	Wilderness values; local BLM office has additional details	Yes	Designated BLM public lands*	No	

DOI Wilderness Study Areas - Data Call

Wilderness Study Area - Bureau of Land Management (BLM)										
Name of Wilderness Study Area	Number of acres	Wilderness Location: State	Wilderness Location: City	Year of Study	Suitability Determination (if any)	Synopsis of the Values Protected/Reason for Potential Wilderness Designation	Wilderness Area Located within a Designated Public Lands Area? (Y or N)	If yes, what is the Name of the Designated Public Lands Area?	Wilderness Area Located within a Monument Boundary? (Y or N)	If yes, which Monument?
Rio Chama	12,671	New Mexico	Northern New Mexico	1992	Recommended and Not Recommended (different portions)	The Rio Chama Wilderness Study Area is located in northern New Mexico. The landscape consists of gently rolling sagebrush-covered plains and a 900 foot deep canyon of colorful siltstone and sandstone carved by the Rio Chama. Piñon woodlands cover the hills, and forests of ponderosa pine and Douglas fir cover the north facing slopes. The diversity of habitat types provide for a variety of wildlife. This scenic area includes excellent opportunities for river rafting; the Rio Chama is designated as a Wild and Scenic River. This Wilderness Study Area is adjacent to the Chama River Canyon Wilderness, which is managed by the U.S. Forest Service.	Yes	Continental Divide National Scenic Trail, Rio Chama Wild and Scenic River corridor	No	
Riordan's Well	57,002	Nevada	Ely	1992	Unknown	Riordan's Well Wilderness Study Area is located in the Grant Range in east central Nevada, in Nye County, 50 miles southwest of Ely. Elevation ranges from 5,000 feet to 9,352 foot summit of Heath Peak. The Wilderness Study Area is not a single ridgeline but consists of a number of interconnected but separate peaks. Vegetation consists of a pinyon-juniper woodland at the lower elevations that transition to white fir, limber pine and ponderosa pine at higher elevations. Big horn sheep can be found around rocky outcrops and higher peaks.	Yes	Designated BLM public lands*	No	
Road Canyon	52,404	Utah	10 miles north of Mexican Hat, UT	1992	Unknown	This Wilderness Study Area is in the southeastern part of the Grand Gulch Plateau. Three canyons, including Road Canyon, cut through the unit. Steep canyon walls and knobs, pinnacles, arches, and alcoves characterize the Wilderness Study Area. Desert shrubs and pinyon-juniper woodland are the predominant vegetative types. Scenic and geological special features include the deep canyons, sheer cliffs, and dramatic views from the canyon rims. A portion of Valley of the Gods within the Wilderness Study Area includes monolithic sandstone buttes that rise 400 to 500 feet above the valley floor. The Hole in the Rock Trail, a National Register site, used by Mormon pioneers forms the unit's northeast boundary. Peregrine falcons and bald eagles may inhabit or use the Wilderness Study Area.	Yes	Bears Ears National Monument	Yes	Bears Ears National Monument
Roberts Mountain	15,090	Nevada	Eureka	1992	Unknown	Roberts Mountain Wilderness Study Area is located in Lander County and Eureka County approximately 40 miles northwest of Eureka. The WSA consists of three prominent peaks. Vegetation consists of willow cottonwood, aspen, birch and dogwood trees in deep narrow canyons with mountain mahogany and limber pine near barren rock ridge lines. The Roberts Thrust Fault, responsible for the mountains existence is one of the great geologic features of the intermountain west. The Thrust provides for excellent geologic study as a "window on the mantel" and provides excellent opportunities for geologic field trips and mapping exercises.	Yes	Designated BLM public lands*	No	
Robledo Mountains	12,946	New Mexico	Eight miles northwest of Las Cruces	1992	Not Recommended	The Robledo Mountains Wilderness Study Area is located in the south-central portion of New Mexico in the Chihuahuan Desert. A diversity of habitats such as canyons, limestone cliffs, gentle slopes, caves, and riparian areas combine to make this area unique. Vegetation includes scattered junipers, diverse cacti, mesquite, creosote bush, and grassland.	Yes	Organ Mountains-Desert Peaks National Monument and Prehistoric Trackways National Monument	Yes	Organ Mountains-Desert Peaks NM and Prehistoric Trackways National Monument
Rockwell	9,342	Utah	28 miles west of Nephi, UT	1992	Unknown	The Wilderness Study Area is an alluvium (loose soil shaped by water) and sand dune covered valley. The terrain consists of free-moving sand dunes, dunes stabilized by trees or brush, and sagebrush flats. Old juniper trees and changing shadow patterns on the dunes provide a variety of visual settings. Vegetation is relatively sparse, consisting of scattered junipers, saltbrush, greasewood, and sagebrush. Old gnarled junipers are scattered throughout the 5,200 acres of juniper woodlands within the Wilderness Study Area. Bald eagles winter in the Wilderness Study Area. Sensitive wildlife species that may inhabit the Wilderness Study Area include the ferruginous hawk, long-billed curlew, burrowing owl, and kit fox. A unique plant known as Atriplex canescens var gigantean grows in the Wilderness Study Area. It is a four-wing saltbrush that grows to 10 feet tall and appears to be the last relic community of a plant species that was once widespread.	Yes	Designated BLM public lands*	No	
Rough Hills	6,685	Nevada	Elko	1992	Unknown	Wilderness values; local BLM office has additional details	Yes	Designated BLM public lands*	No	

DOI Wilderness Study Areas - Data Call

Wilderness Study Area - Bureau of Land Management (BLM)										
Name of Wilderness Study Area	Number of acres	Wilderness Location: State	Wilderness Location: City	Year of Study	Suitability Determination (if any)	Synopsis of the Values Protected/Reason for Potential Wilderness Designation	Wilderness Area Located within a Designated Public Lands Area? (Y or N)	If yes, what is the Name of the Designated Public Lands Area?	Wilderness Area Located within a Monument Boundary? (Y or N)	If yes, which Monument?
Saddle Butte	85,766	Oregon	Southwest of Boise, ID	1992	Not Recommended	Wilderness values; local BLM office has additional details	Yes	Designated BLM public lands*	No	
Sage Hen Hills	7,974	Oregon	Northwest of Denio, OR	1992	Not Recommended	Wilderness values; local BLM office has additional details	Yes	Designated BLM public lands*	No	
San Antonio	7,050	New Mexico	Northwest of Taos	1992	Not Recommended	The San Antonio Wilderness Study Area is located in northern New Mexico. A flat plain at about 8,400 feet in elevation contains a gorge about 100 feet deep carved by the Rio San Antonio. Because of upstream diversions, the lower stretches of the river go dry in the summer. The plain is grass and shrub covered, while the gorge includes stretches with Douglas fir and spruce.	Yes	Old Spanish National Historic Trail corridor, Rio Grande del Norte National Monument	Yes	Rio Grande del Norte National Monument
San Rafael Reef	59,051	Utah	East of Green River, Utah	1992	Unknown	The Wilderness Study Area makes up the eastern edge of the San Rafael Swell and is a nearly north-south trending hogback that dips steeply eastward. Considered a major geologic feature in Utah, the area consists of domes, vertical fins and canyons from 200 to 1,000 feet deep that drain eastward. Elevations range from 4,800 feet along the eastern base of the Reef to 6,600 feet in the central and northern portions. Vegetation consists primarily of pinyon-juniper woodlands and is barren rock in most places. Desert bighorn sheep, cougars, peregrine falcons, bald eagles, and golden eagles all frequent the Wilderness Study Area. In addition, two endangered plants species (Maguire daisy and Wright fishhook cactus) and two threatened plant species (Jones cycladenia and Last Chance townsendia) may also exist in the Wilderness Study Area.	Yes	Designated BLM public lands*	No	
Sand Butte	21,399	Idaho	Shoshone	1992	Recommended	Wilderness values; local BLM office has additional details	Yes	Designated BLM public lands*	No	
Sand Dunes	16,478	Oregon	Southeast of Bend, OR	1992	Not Recommended	Many wind-blown basins exist within the Wilderness Study Area. The draws, valleys and ridges in the northern and eastern sections also provide outstanding opportunities for solitude due to the screening effect they offer. The size of the Wilderness Study Area and the large amount of active sand dunes create further opportunities for solitude. The variety of dunes, from active to stabilized, adds to the uniqueness of the area.	Yes	Designated BLM public lands*	No	
Sand Dunes	26,309	Wyoming	Farson	1992	Recommended and Not Recommended (different portions)	Wilderness values; local BLM office has additional details	Yes	Designated BLM public lands*	No	
Sand Hollow	9,368	Oregon	East of Bend, OR	1992	Recommended and Not Recommended (different portions)	Wilderness values; local BLM office has additional details	Yes	Designated BLM public lands*	No	
Sand Mountain	21,709	Idaho	St. Anthony	1992	Not Recommended	Wilderness values; local BLM office has additional details	Yes	Designated BLM public lands*	No	
Scab Creek Primitive Area	7,636	Wyoming	Sublette County	1992	Recommended	This area was originally established and managed as a primitive area in 1975. In April 1985, the Scab Creek National Scenic Trail Study Area was proposed by former president Ronald Reagan for addition to the National Wilderness Preservation System. The Scab Creek Wilderness Study Area adjoins the Bridger Wilderness in the Bridger-Teton National Forest, which lies to the east.	Yes	Continental Divide National Scenic Trail corridor	No	

DOI Wilderness Study Areas - Data Call

Wilderness Study Area - Bureau of Land Management (BLM)										
Name of Wilderness Study Area	Number of acres	Wilderness Location: State	Wilderness Location: City	Year of Study	Suitability Determination (if any)	Synopsis of the Values Protected/Reason for Potential Wilderness Designation	Wilderness Area Located within a Designated Public Lands Area? (Y or N)	If yes, what is the Name of the Designated Public Lands Area?	Wilderness Area Located within a Monument Boundary? (Y or N)	If yes, which Monument?
Scorpion	37,319	Utah	Southwest of Escalante , Utah	1992	Unknown	Slick rock and sandy benches sliced by numerous slot canyons are very characteristic of the Glen Canyon section of the Escalante River region. Twenty-Five Mile Wash drains the northern and central Kaiparowits Plateau into the Escalante River and floods frequently. Expansive views, intimate narrows and challenging slot canyons await the well-prepared adventurer.	Yes	Grand Staircase-Escalante National Monument	Yes	Grand Staircase-Escalante National Monument
Scott's Basin	8,265	Utah	Ibapah	1992	Unknown	Same as Deep Creek Mountains - Suggest combining	Yes	Designated BLM public lands*	No	
Selenite Mountains	32,041	Nevada	Gerlach	1992	Unknown	Selenite Mountains Wilderness Study Area is located in western Pershing County and is about two miles southwest of Gerlach. The main ridge runs in a north/south direction and consists of eroded granite and basaltic flows. There are noticeable wave-cut terraces for rock hounding and outstanding views of the surrounding countryside. Views of the Black Rock playa where the annual Burning Man festival is held can be seen from the Wilderness Study Area. Other activities that are available include day-hiking, camping and backpacking which are considered to be outstanding, even though there are no water sources available in the Wilderness Study Area.	Yes	Designated BLM public lands*	No	
Selkirk Crest	622	Idaho	Bonnors Ferry	1992	Not Recommended	Wilderness values; local BLM office has additional details	Yes	Pacific Northwest National Scenic Trail corridor	No	
Shale Butte	15,560	Idaho	Shoshone	1992	Not Recommended	Wilderness values; local BLM office has additional details	Yes	Designated BLM public lands*	No	
Sheep Gulch	730	Oregon	South of Canyon City, OR	1992	None	Wilderness values; local BLM office has additional details	Yes	Designated BLM public lands*	No	
Sheep Mountain	7,247	Oregon	West of New Meadows, ID	1992	Not Recommended	The Sheep Mountain Wilderness Study Area encompasses 23,250 acres of BLM-administered public land, and 640 acres of split estate land. The Wilderness Study Area contains bare, rugged badlands created by peaks and ridges broken by irregular, sharply cut drainages radiating from the central portion of the area that is dominated by Sheep Mountain. The Sheep Mountain Wilderness Study Area contains limited geologic and paleontological resources and is occasionally used by wild horses. The area is dominated by the rugged badlands formed by the erosive action of wind and water on the shales and sandstones of the Willwood Formation. Sharp ridges and barren hills separate innumerable branches of the larger drainages. Elk Creek, Dorsey Creek and Dry Creek are the main drainages, none of which are perennial streams.	Yes	Designated BLM public lands*	No	
Sheep Mountain	23,250	Wyoming	Worland	1992	Recommended	Wilderness values; local BLM office has additional details	Yes	Designated BLM public lands*	No	
Sheepshead Mountains	52,793	Oregon	10 miles west of Burns Junction	1992	Recommended and Not Recommended (different portions)	Wilderness values; local BLM office has additional details	Yes	Designated BLM public lands*	No	

DOI Wilderness Study Areas - Data Call

Wilderness Study Area - Bureau of Land Management (BLM)										
Name of Wilderness Study Area	Number of acres	Wilderness Location: State	Wilderness Location: City	Year of Study	Suitability Determination (if any)	Synopsis of the Values Protected/Reason for Potential Wilderness Designation	Wilderness Area Located within a Designated Public Lands Area? (Y or N)	If yes, what is the Name of the Designated Public Lands Area?	Wilderness Area Located within a Monument Boundary? (Y or N)	If yes, which Monument?
Sheldon Contiguous	23,700	Nevada	Cedarville	1992	Unknown	The Sheldon Contiguous Wilderness Study Area is adjacent with the Sheldon Wildlife Reserve and located in Washoe County in northwest Nevada. The Wilderness Study Area is about 40 miles northeast of Cedarville, CA. Because the Wilderness Study Area is closer to the Surprise Field Office rather than the Winnemucca District Office, the Wilderness Study Area is administered by BLM California. The Wilderness Study Area includes the eastern portion of Macy Flat, an intermittent lakebed, upland benches and part of a series of low ridges on the north side of Yellow Peak. Topography is typical of Great Basin volcanic flows intermixed with playas. The dominate vegetation is sagebrush and scattered juniper. Elevation ranges from 5,300 to 6,600 feet. The Wilderness Study Area receives limited visitor use so size of the Wilderness Study Area, the gentle terrain and generally low vegetation provides excellent visibility and opportunity for solitude.	Yes	Designated BLM public lands*	No	
Shoshone	6,757	Idaho	Shoshone	1992	Not Recommended	Wilderness values; local BLM office has additional details	Yes	Designated BLM public lands*	No	
Sids Cabin 202	439	Utah	Green River	1992	Not Recommended	The Wilderness Study Area is in the northwest portion of the San Rafael Swell and is named after one of the area’s earliest ranchers, Sid Swasey. Sid’s Cabin was built in the 1920’s and is situated in one of the large rolling meadows within the Wilderness Study Area. The landscape is characterized by an intricate canyon system which drains northward into the San Rafael River. Massive sandstone walls, winding routes, and small tributary canyons make up the eastern portion whereas in the west, rough badlands terrain consisting of colorful, eroded soils, cliffs, and mesas exist throughout. Pinyon-juniper woodlands is the dominant vegetation type. The area is home to Utah’s largest herd of bighorn sheep as well as cougars, raptors, and various species of reptile. Three endangered species (Maguire daisy, San Rafael cactus, Wright fishhook cactus) and two threatened species (Jones cycladenia, Last Chance townsendia) may occur within the Wilderness Study Area.	Yes	Designated BLM public lands*	No	
Sids Mountain	75,216	Utah	Huntington, Utah	1992	Unknown	The Wilderness Study Area is in the northwest portion of the San Rafael Swell and is named after one of the area’s earliest ranchers, Sid Swasey. Sid’s Cabin was built in the 1920’s and is situated in one of the large rolling meadows within the Wilderness Study Area. The landscape is characterized by an intricate canyon system which drains northward into the San Rafael River. Massive sandstone walls, winding routes, and small tributary canyons make up the eastern portion whereas in the west, rough badlands terrain consisting of colorful, eroded soils, cliffs, and mesas exist throughout. Pinyon-juniper woodlands is the dominant vegetation type. The area is home to Utah’s largest herd of bighorn sheep as well as cougars, raptors, and various species of reptile. Three endangered species (Maguire daisy, San Rafael cactus, Wright fishhook cactus) and two threatened species (Jones cycladenia, Last Chance townsendia) may occur within the Wilderness Study Area.	Yes	Designated BLM public lands*	No	
Sierra de las Canas	12,838	New Mexico	7 air miles east of Socorro	1992	Recommended and Not Recommended (different portions)	The Sierra de las Cañas Wilderness Study Area is located in west-central New Mexico. This rugged desert mountain range is highly scenic. It features colorful sheer rock escarpments, deep narrow canyons, mountain ridges, mesa tops, and badlands. This highly scenic area contains the Loma de las Cañas ridgecrest with multi-colored sandstone, limestone, siltstone, and shale. There is also interesting vegetation including yuccas, cholla, prickly pear cacti, and ocotillo. Spring wildflowers are a special attraction.	Yes	Designated BLM public lands*	No	
Sierra Ladrones	45,308	New Mexico	60 air miles southwest of Albuquerque	1992	Recommended and Not Recommended (different portions)	The Sierra Ladrones Wilderness Study Area is located in west-central New Mexico. It rises precipitously out of the Rio Grande Valley on the east and from mesa grasslands and piñon-juniper woodland on the north, west, and south. The area is highly scenic and contains the Rio Salado creek in the south. The diverse topography includes high mountain peaks, isolated canyons, and badlands. There are no designated trails; however, hikers who find their way to the top of Ladrones Mountain are rewarded with panoramic views.	Yes	Designated BLM public lands*	No	

DOI Wilderness Study Areas - Data Call

Wilderness Study Area - Bureau of Land Management (BLM)										
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Silver Peak Range	33,900	Nevada	Silver Peak	1992	Unknown	The Silver Peak Range Wilderness Study Area is located in Esmeralda County about 10 miles west of Silver Peak and 40 miles southwest of Tonopah. The central feature of the Wilderness Study Area is a flat-topped three mile long summit ridge with 9,450 foot Piper Peak as its highest point. Two long drainages, Icehouse and Piper, cut canyons through colorful formations of white, pink and green tufts and other volcanic rocks. This Wilderness Study Area has a large population of desert big horn sheep and excellent examples of volcanic activity. The most significant feature is the Silver Peak caldera which underlies the northeast portion of the Wilderness Study Area.	Yes	Designated BLM public lands*	No	
Simpson Park	49,670	Nevada	Eureka	1992	Unknown	Simpson Park Wilderness Study Area is located in the Simpson Park mountain range in Lander County and Eureka County approximately 50 miles northwest of Eureka, Nevada. The northern and eastern portions of the Wilderness Study Area are covered with a desert shrub vegetation with scattered stands of pinyon-juniper woodland on the west facing slopes. Scattered stands of aspen and cottonwood can be found in wet areas with mountain mahogany on the rocky ridges. Diverse opportunities for hiking, photography, equestrian and hunting abound within the Wilderness Study Area. The size of the Wilderness Study Area along with the remoteness of the area contribute greatly to opportunities for solitude which are more extensive in the southern part of the Wilderness Study Area.	Yes	Designated BLM public lands*	No	
Skedaddle	589	Nevada	Eagle Lake	1992	Unknown	Wilderness values; local BLM office has additional details	Yes	Designated BLM public lands*	No	
Slocum Creek	7,530	Oregon	Burns, OR	1992	Recommended and Not Recommended (different portions)	Wilderness values; local BLM office has additional details	Yes	Designated BLM public lands*	No	
Snake River Islands	341	Idaho	Heise	1992	Not Recommended	In Idaho, BLM manages nearly 1,000 acres of public lands in the Snake River Islands Wilderness Study Area. The Snake River Islands are characterized by dense riparian vegetation. From Conant Valley the river flows through rugged deep gorge comprising the most scenic stretch of the South Fork. Fishing from and around the islands is the most popular activity here. This area has an excellent cutthroat trout Fishery in the South Fork of the Snake River. The river channel along the islands offers challenge for boaters to test their skills on flat swift water. Primitive camping is available on several of the larger islands where there are grassy openings in the thick vegetation. The abundance and diversity of wildlife on the islands offer good deer and waterfowl hunting and excellent chances to observe and photograph several wildlife species particularly bald and golden eagles.	Yes	Designated BLM public lands*	No	
Snowhole Rapids	5,336	Idaho	Cottonwood	1992	Not Recommended	Wilderness values; local BLM office has additional details	Yes	Nez Perce National Historic Trail corridor	No	
South Fork	20,341	Oregon	East of Bend, OR	1992	Recommended and Not Recommended (different portions)	South Fork Owyhee River Wilderness Study Area is approximately 100 miles northwest of Elko, Nevada. This Wilderness Study Area extends from Elko County Nevada into Owyhee County Idaho. The Wilderness Study Area is a flat to hilly plateau cut by 20 miles of canyons including a 17 mile segment of the South Fork Owyhee River. Vegetation throughout the Wilderness Study Area consists of a sage, bitterbrush and bunchgrass community. The miles of canyons with their diverse eroded rock landscapes create a deep sense of isolation, enhancing the wilderness experience.	Yes	Designated BLM public lands*	No	



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Wilderness Study Area - Bureau of Land Management (BLM)										
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South Fork Donner Und Blitzen	27,980	Oregon	North of Fields, OR	1992	Not Recommended	Wilderness values; local BLM office has additional details	Yes	Donner und Blitzen Wild and Scenic River corridor, Steens Mountain Cooperative Management and Protection Area	Yes	Steens Mountain Cooperative Management and Protection Area
South Fork Owyhee River	7,842	Nevada	Elko	1992	Unknown	Wilderness values; local BLM office has additional details	Yes	South Fork Owyhee Wild and Scenic River corridor	No	
South Needles	160	Utah	10 miles northwest of Monticello, UT	1992	Unknown	The terrain in this Wilderness Study Area consists of sloping slickrock that drains northeastward and low benches. Vegetation is predominantly pinyon-juniper woodland. The unit is very scenic. Red and buff spires, knobs, and buttes contrast with green vegetation and blue sky. The highly eroded sandstone features, including numerous pinnacles and the Vanhemert Arch, provide for geologic study and viewing. A spring on the northern edge of the Wilderness Study Area flows about 0.5 cubic feet per second and supports a small riparian area of cottonwoods, oak, and reeds. Cougar which is a wildlife species associated with wilderness, may be found in the Wilderness Study Area in the pursuit of mule deer. Peregrine falcons and golden eagles, a species considered by the BLM to be sensitive, are found in the Wilderness Study Area. Six other sensitive animal species and one sensitive plant species may occur in the Wilderness Study Area.	Yes	Bears Ears National Monument	Yes	Bears Ears National Monument
South Pequop	41,090	Nevada	Elko	1992	Unknown	South Pequop Wilderness Study Area is located 45 miles southeast of Elko, Nevada along a U-shaped trending ridge in the southern Pequop Mountains. Elevations range from 5,650 to 8,950 feet. Vegetation consists of sage and grass communities on south facing slopes to a pinyon-juniper woodland throughout the northern exposures. The higher elevations contain white fir, limber pine and small stands of Bristlecone pine. Scenic vistas are outstanding with views of up to 70 miles of the Ruby Mountain range, Spruce Mountain and the East Humboldt range.	Yes	California National Historic Trail corridor	No	
South Pinnacles	10,800	Wyoming	Rock Springs	1992	Not Recommended	The rimrock area of the South Pinnacles Wilderness Study Area provides outstanding opportunity for solitude. The numerous pockets and small draws provide an excellent opportunity to avoid the sights and sounds of other people. The South Pinnacles Wilderness Study Area encompasses 10,800 acres, including 26 acres of split estate land. The study area contains mostly flat topography, with an exposure of broken rimrock and ridges running west to east. Rough, rocky crags and unusual escarpments are prominent in this area. Greasewood communities occupy the draws while big sagebrush and Nuttall's saltbrush dominate the open areas.	Yes	Designated BLM public lands*	No	
South Reveille	106,200	Nevada	Tonopah	1992	Unknown	South Reveille Wilderness Study Area is located in northeastern Nye County, approximately 70 miles east of Tonopah, Nevada. The core of this Wilderness Study Area consists of a thick multi-ridged strip of steep sided mountains rising to flat topped summits between 8,000 to 9,000 feet. A pinyon-juniper woodland blankets the upper elevations with desert shrub type vegetation at the lower elevations. There are two specific attractions to this Wilderness Study Area, Fang Ridge and Reveille Peak. Trips along the length of the range would be challenging but offer spectacular views and provide a transect of several Great Basin Province ecosystems.	Yes	Designated BLM public lands*	No	
Spaulding	68,411	Oregon	Northwest of Denio, OR	1992	Not Recommended	Wilderness values; local BLM office has additional details	Yes	Designated BLM public lands*	No	
Sperry Creek	5,296	Oregon	Burns, OR	1992	Recommended	Wilderness values; local BLM office has additional details	Yes	Designated BLM public lands*	No	

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Wilderness Study Area - Bureau of Land Management (BLM)										
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Spring Creek Canyon	4,333	Utah	12 miles south of Cedar City	1992	Not Recommended	Spring Creek Canyon Wilderness Study Area includes a portion of the Hurricane Cliffs, an impressive west-facing escarpment that extends from north of Cedar City into northwestern Arizona. Two major canyons, Kanarra and Spring Creek, bisect the Wilderness Study Area with elevations ranging from 5,600 feet at the base of the cliffs to almost 7,900 feet on the ridge tops. Vegetation consists primarily of juniper, scrub oak, shrubs, and grasses; however, along the riparian zone, sedges, rushes, cottonwoods, and willows are prevalent. The area provides habitat for various birds of prey such as the bald eagle and peregrine falcon as well as many other animals and at least four plant species that are considered sensitive.	Yes	Designated BLM public lands*	No	
Spruce Canyon	20,353	Utah	North of Moab	1992	Unknown	This Wilderness Study Area consists of steep ridges and "V"-shaped canyons and formed by the many drainages leading south to Cottonwood Canyon along its southern boundary. Its major canyons include Cherry, Tepee, Spruce, Bull and Halfway. Nearly half of the Wilderness Study Area is covered by a Douglas fir forest. Half of this Wilderness Study Area was burned in a large fire in 2002; the area is currently revegetating. Spruce Canyon has year-round populations of mountain lion, elk and black bear. Recreational use of the area is low due to its remote location and limited access, with hunting being the most popular activity. Other recreation activities include hiking, backpacking, and horseback riding.	Yes	Designated BLM public lands*	No	
Squaw Ridge Lava Bed	28,673	Oregon	Southeast of Bend, OR	1992	Recommended and Not Recommended (different portions)	Wilderness values; local BLM office has additional details	Yes	Designated BLM public lands*	No	
Squaw/Papoose Canyon	6,560	Utah	12 miles southwest of Dove Creek	1992	Unknown	Wilderness values; local BLM office has additional details	Yes	Designated BLM public lands*	No	
Stallion	24,238	New Mexico	Northeast of Socorro	1992	Not Recommended	The Stallion Wilderness Study Area is located in central New Mexico, approximately 15 miles east of Socorro. The area is composed of escarpments, box canyons, rolling foothills, mountains, and badlands. The vegetation is typical of the upper Chihuahuan Desert. It is a semi-arid area that is known for its rugged terrain and near vertical escarpments that reach elevations of 7,100 feet. The mountainous topography and numerous rock outcrops are attractive to birds of prey.	Yes	Designated BLM public lands*	No	
Steep Creek	23,978	Utah	3 miles east of Boulder, Utah	1992	Unknown	Deep Wingate and Navajo Sandstone canyons drain the Aquarius Plateau and feed the Escalante River. Riparian springs and creek vegetation wind through canyon bottoms to create visual contrast with the pinyon-juniper woodland.	Yes	Grand Staircase-Escalante National Monument	Yes	Grand Staircase-Escalante National Monument
Stillwater Range	94,607	Nevada	West Central Nevada, Churchill County	1992	Unknown	The Stillwater Range Wilderness Study Area is located in Churchill County in west central Nevada. Elevation ranges from 3400 feet to 7516 feet at the summit of Eagle Peak. The lower reaches of the Wilderness Study Area consists of mountainous terrain dissected with canyons and limited vegetative covering. Colorful geologic formations and rugged terrain in and around Mississippi Canyon are probably the most interesting features in the Wilderness Study Area. A fault escarpment on the east side along the base of the mountains is a result of an earthquake in 1954. It is easily seen and in places the earth has been displaced up to seven feet.	Yes	Designated BLM public lands*	No	
Stonehouse	22,763	Oregon	Southeast of Burns, OR	1992	Not Recommended	Wilderness values; local BLM office has additional details	Yes	Steens Mountain Cooperative Management and Protection Area	Yes	Steens Mountain Cooperative Management and Protection Area

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Wilderness Study Area - Bureau of Land Management (BLM)										
Name of Wilderness Study Area	Number of acres	Wilderness Location: State	Wilderness Location: City	Year of Study	Suitability Determination (if any)	Synopsis of the Values Protected/Reason for Potential Wilderness Designation	Wilderness Area Located within a Designated Public Lands Area? (Y or N)	If yes, what is the Name of the Designated Public Lands Area?	Wilderness Area Located within a Monument Boundary? (Y or N)	If yes, which Monument?
Swasey Mountain	59,006	Utah	35 miles west of Delta, UT	1992	Unknown	At over 9,600 feet, Swasey Mountain is the highest peak in the House Range. Swasey Peak, Tatow Knob, and the sheer limestone cliffs along the west side are the most striking features. Pinyon-juniper woodland is the dominant vegetation type. Stands of Douglas fir, White fir, Limber pine, Ponderosa pine, Bristlecone pine, and aspen grow at higher elevations. Bald eagles, peregrine falcons, and golden eagles inhabit the Wilderness Study Area. Sensitive wildlife that could inhabit the Wilderness Study Area include the ferruginous hawk, long-billed curlew, burrowing owl, kit fox, and Swasey Spring pocket gopher. On the higher slopes are 1,100 acres of bristlecone pine, one of the oldest living species of trees. A herd of wild horses roams the Wilderness Study Area. The area around the Wilderness Study Area is considered to be outstanding in Utah and nationally for Cambrian trilobites. At least four limestone caves exist within the Wilderness Study Area.	Yes	Designated BLM public lands*	No	
Sweetwater Canyon	9,056	Wyoming	South Pass City	1992	Recommended and Not Recommended (different portions)	The Sweetwater Canyon Wilderness Study Area encompasses 9,056 acres of BLM-administered land without any split estate or private inholdings. The Wilderness Study Area lies along the southeastern flank of the Wind River Range in the high plains desert. The 5,538 acres recommended for wilderness include the core area of the Sweetwater River Canyon, which is roughly 7 miles long and averages 500 feet deep. The inaccessibility of the Sweetwater River means that outstanding opportunities for solitude exist in the dramatic canyon. Rainbow, brown and brook trout inhabit the river and its tributaries, and moose, elk, mule deer and antelope may be found in the area, depending on the time of year. Golden eagles, prairie falcons and ferruginous and red-tailed hawks dot the skies. The river canyon offers opportunities for hiking, backpacking, fishing, hunting, nature study and photography.	Yes	California National Historic Trail, Mormon Pioneer National Historic Trail, Oregon National Historic Trail, Pony Express National Historic Trail corridors	No	
Sweetwater Rocks (Lankin Dome)	6,316	Wyoming	Jeffrey City	1992	Unknown	Wilderness values; local BLM office has additional details	Yes	Designated BLM public lands*	No	
Sweetwater Rocks (Miller Springs)	6,429	Wyoming	Jeffrey City	1992	Unknown	Wilderness values; local BLM office has additional details	Yes	Designated BLM public lands*	No	
Sweetwater Rocks (Savage Peak)	7,041	Wyoming	Jeffrey City	1992	Unknown	Wilderness values; local BLM office has additional details	Yes	Designated BLM public lands*	No	
Sweetwater Rocks (Split Rock)	12,789	Wyoming	Jeffrey City	1992	Unknown	Wilderness values; local BLM office has additional details	Yes	Designated BLM public lands*	No	
Table Mountain	40,051	Oregon	North East of Andrews, Oregon	1992	Recommended	Wilderness values; local BLM office has additional details	Yes	Designated BLM public lands*	No	
The Blues	19,416	Utah	20 miles west of Escalante, Utah	1992	Unknown	Each Wilderness Study Area has its own beauty, and the sparsely vegetated blue/gray clay and sandstone badlands of the Blues Wilderness Study Area is no exception. Water is normally scarce, but heavy rain occasionally produces dramatic flooding. The gradual erosion of soft rocks is revealing previously unknown secrets of a time when dinosaurs roamed on Earth. Tucked into one of the deep badland valleys, a person has the opportunity to feel isolation from modern mechanization and form deep connections with the Earth’s past.	Yes	Grand Staircase-Escalante National Monument	Yes	Grand Staircase-Escalante National Monument
The Cockscomb	9,921	Utah	40 miles east of Kanab, Utah	1992	Unknown	Tilted Navajo and Entrada Sandstones of the Cockscomb offer unusual and colorful erosional features creating scenic vistas of this Wilderness Study Area for travelers along Highway 89 on the southern edge of Grand Staircase Escalante National Monument.	Yes	Old Spanish National Historic Trail corridor	Yes	Grand Staircase-Escalante National Monument

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Wilderness Study Area - Bureau of Land Management (BLM)										
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The Wall	38,000	Nevada	Tonopah	1992	Unknown	The Wall Wilderness Study Area lies within the National Conservation Area range in northeastern Nye County approximately 75 miles east of Tonopah, Nevada. The Wall, named for its sheet vertical face is an unusual volcanic formation that lies on the eastern edge of a larger volcanic field. The vertical perspective created by the Wall gives the impression of an impenetrable fortress looming over the flat sands and playas of Railroad Valley. The unique and imposing geology of the area provides for scenic and imposing landscapes for rock collectors, amateur geologists or photographer. The uniqueness of this terrain is the greatest draw of the Wilderness Study Area which provides visitors a landscape unlike any other in Nevada.	Yes	Designated BLM public lands*	No	
Thirtymile	7,624	Oregon	West of Condon, OR	1992	Recommended and Not Recommended (different portions)	Wilderness values; local BLM office has additional details	Yes	John Day Wild and Scenic River corridor	No	
Tobin Range	13,107	Nevada	Winnemucca	1992	Unknown	The Tobin Range Wilderness Study Area is located in eastern Pershing County, about 40 miles south of Winnemucca. Elevations within the Wilderness Study Area range from 4,640 to 9,775 feet. Much of the Wilderness Study Area can be characterized by smooth, dominate ridges separated by shallow drainages. The foothills consist of deeply cut drainages and several dominate rock outcrops bounded by a prominent fault scarp 10 to 20 feet high, formed by a major earthquake in 1915. There is excellent potential for day-hiking, camping, backpack / horse packing and nature study. These are especially notable in the higher elevations of the Wilderness Study Area, where excellent views of the surrounding desert enhance the recreation potential. During winter months opportunity for winter camping and cross-country skiing is available.	Yes	Designated BLM public lands*	No	
Trapper Creek	7,200	Wyoming	Shell	1992	Recommended	The Trapper Creek Wilderness Study Area encompasses 7,200 acres of BLM-administered public land with no private or state inholdings. Trapper Creek is one of the most spectacular canyons on the west slope of the Bighorns. It is characterized by the dramatic vertical relief of the cliffs, spires and massive rock outcrops of the canyon walls, the presence of a clear cascading stream and the rich color combinations. It contains important habitat for rare and endangered species such as bald eagles and peregrine falcons and is crucial winter range for elk and deer. The lower entrance to Great Expectations Cave (Great X) is located in the Wilderness Study Area. The elevation difference between the lower and upper entrances is 1,403 feet, making Great X the third-deepest cave in the United States.	Yes	Designated BLM public lands*	No	
Turtle Canyon	33,379	Utah	8 miles southeast of Sunnyside, UT	1992	Unknown	About one-third of the Wilderness Study Area supports pinyon-juniper woodland and nearly one-third of the area contains Douglas fir and mountain shrub. The remainder of the Wilderness Study Area is predominantly rock outcrop, pinyon-juniper and Douglas fir. Flat areas in the southern portion of the Wilderness Study Area are limited to canyon floors, ledges, and narrow ridge tops. South of the cliffs, alternate layers of soft and resistant rocks form a landscape of benches and slopes cut by canyons 100 to 500 feet deep. The Wilderness Study Area has small populations of cougar, elk, Rocky Mountain bighorn sheep, and black bear; peregrine falcons and bald eagles may frequent the Wilderness Study Area.	Yes	Designated BLM public lands*	No	
Twelvemile Creek	28,111	Oregon	North East of Denio, OR	1992	Recommended and Not Recommended (different portions)	Wilderness values; local BLM office has additional details	Yes	Designated BLM public lands*	No	

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Wilderness Study Area - Bureau of Land Management (BLM)										
Name of Wilderness Study Area	Number of acres	Wilderness Location: State	Wilderness Location: City	Year of Study	Suitability Determination (if any)	Synopsis of the Values Protected/Reason for Potential Wilderness Designation	Wilderness Area Located within a Designated Public Lands Area? (Y or N)	If yes, what is the Name of the Designated Public Lands Area?	Wilderness Area Located within a Monument Boundary? (Y or N)	If yes, which Monument?
Twin Peaks	65,114	Nevada	Washoe County, Nevada and Lassen County, California	1992	Unknown	Wilderness values; local BLM office has additional details	Yes	Designated BLM public lands*	No	
Upper Leslie Gulch	2,911	Oregon	Southwest of Nampa, ID	1992	Recommended	Wilderness values; local BLM office has additional details	Yes	Designated BLM public lands*	No	
Upper West Little Owyhee	61,489	Oregon	Northeast of McDermitt, OR	1992	Recommended	Wilderness values; local BLM office has additional details	Yes	West Little Owyhee Wild and Scenic River corridor	No	
Veranito	7,206	New Mexico	4 miles north-northeast of Socorro	1992	Not Recommended	The Veranito Wilderness Study Area is located in central New Mexico approximately five miles east of Socorro. The area is characterized by a series of undulating, parallel ridges cut by numerous arroyos. It is interspersed with low-lying hills and a low elevation east-facing escarpment. The vegetation is typical of the upper Chihuahuan Desert.	Yes	El Camino Real de Tierra Adentro National Historic Trail corridor	No	
Virgin Mountain Instant Study Area	6,560	Nevada	Mesquite	1992	Not Recommended	Virgin Mountain ISA is located approximately four miles south of Mesquite, Nevada. Topography within the Wilderness Study Area consists of steep walled canyons and ridges with jagged rock outcrops at the highest elevations. A wide variety of vegetative species including creosote, black brush, manzanita, pinyon-juniper, ponderosa pine, white fir and Douglas fir can be found throughout the Wilderness Study Area. The ISA was designated because of ecological, geological and other features of scientific, educational, scenic or historic values that can be found there.	Yes	Gold Butte National Monument	Yes	Gold Butte National Monument
Wah Wah Mountains	49,429	Utah	East of Milford, Utah	1992	Unknown	The Wilderness Study Area encloses a narrow, flat-topped mountain range with steep and rugged topography and elevations ranging from 5,600 to 8,980 feet. Vegetation consists primarily of pinyon-juniper woodlands with mixed stands of Ponderosa pine, white fir, and mountain mahogany. Bristlecone pine grows on approximately 190 acres in the higher elevations of the Wilderness Study Area. Bristlecones are rare in this area and those in the Wilderness Study Area are exceptionally large, reaching heights of 50 feet or more. Bristlecone pines are among the oldest living trees. The area is also teeming with wildlife as cougar, antelope, deer, chukar partridge, and various birds of prey all reside within the unit. The area also provides unique geological and archaeological characteristics, particularly around the area of Crystal Peak.	Yes	Designated BLM public lands*	No	
Wahweap	144,268	Utah	North of Big water, Utah	1992	Unknown	Dry escarpments and benches are deeply eroded by sheer walled canyons. Stark scenery is punctuated with hoodoos, balanced rocks and large coves. Water is scarce – but only until rain storms produce the next flash flood.	Yes	Grand Staircase-Escalante National Monument	Yes	Grand Staircase-Escalante National Monument
Wall Canyon	46,305	Nevada	Cedarville	1992	Unknown	Wall Canyon Wilderness Study Area is located within Washoe County in northwest Nevada. The Wilderness Study Area is about 25 miles southeast of Cedarville, CA. Because the Wilderness Study Area is closer to the Surprise Field Office rather than the Winnemucca District Office, the Wilderness Study Area is administered by BLM California. Elevations with the Wilderness Study Area extend from 5,300 to 7,340 feet and encompass the Hays Canyon mountain range. The topography and vegetation are typical of mid-elevation Great Basin mountainous areas with abundant canyons, buttes, rims as well as upland benchlands and wide valley floors all dominated by sagebrush/grass communities. The Wilderness Study Area supports high archeological values due to the presence of water and topographic diversity. The Wilderness Study Area contains portions of several archeological districts of potentially National Register quality.	Yes	Designated BLM public lands*	No	
West Cold Spring	3,283	Utah	65 miles northwest of Maybell, CO	1992	Unknown	Wilderness values; local BLM office has additional details	Yes	Designated BLM public lands*	No	
West Peak	8,593	Oregon	North East of Andrews, Oregon	1992	Not Recommended	Wilderness values; local BLM office has additional details	Yes	Designated BLM public lands*	No	

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Wilderness Study Area - Bureau of Land Management (BLM)										
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Western Juniper	609	Oregon	Southeast of Bend, OR	1992	None	Wilderness values; local BLM office has additional details	Yes	Designated BLM public lands*	No	
Westwater Canyon	30,066	Utah	West of Grand Junction Colorado	1992	Recommended	This Wilderness Study Area spans the Westwater Canyon portion of the Colorado River with the eastern two-thirds located in the Dolores Triangle. Major tributary canyons on the east side of the river include Little Dolores, Marble, and Star canyons. A short box canyon, Little Hole, and a rincon (Big Hole) are the main features northwest of the river. Pinyon-juniper woodlands cover over half of the Wilderness Study Area, with the remaining cover consisting of sagebrush and blackbrush. Most recreation users visit the area as part of a Westwater Canyon float trip. Opportunities for whitewater boating and related camping and hiking are outstanding. Westwater Canyon has great scenery and unique geologic features including black, pre-Cambrian rock, the oldest exposed rock in Utah, which forms Westwater’s inner canyon.	Yes	Designated BLM public lands*	No	
Whiskey Mountain	487	Wyoming	Dubois	1992	Not Recommended	The Whiskey Mountain Wilderness Study Area encompasses 487 acres of BLM-administered land. The area is on the north-facing slope of Whiskey Mountain in the Wind River Mountains. These lands became a study area because of their proximity to the Fitzpatrick Wilderness Area. The terrain is rough and mountainous with scattered limber pine and Douglas fir. The largest concentration of Rocky Mountain Bighorn Sheep in the United States inhabits the area and surrounding environs.	Yes	Designated BLM public lands*	No	
White Knob Mountains	10,047	Idaho	Arco	1992	Not Recommended	Wilderness values; local BLM office has additional details	Yes	Designated BLM public lands*	No	
White Rock Range	3,767	Utah	Southeast of Atlante, NV	1992	Unknown	The White Rock Range Wilderness Study Area is a part of the greater White Rock Mountains, a pristine north-south oriented mountain range that straddles the border of east-central Nevada and western Utah. The Wilderness Study Area is adjacent to designated wilderness in Nevada. The area consists of gentle mountain terrain with foothills and benches. Many side canyons and drainages exist throughout the range offer opportunities for exploration. Vegetation consists mostly of pinyon-juniper woodland and fir depending on elevation, which ranges from approximately 6,200 to over 9,000 feet. Interspersed throughout the area are numerous small grassy meadows where springs support riparian vegetation. Notable wildlife found in the White Rock Range Wilderness Study Area include cougar, bobcat, badger, jackrabbit, along with several bird and reptile species, as well as a large elk herd and mule deer herd.	Yes	Designated BLM public lands*	No	
Whitehorse Creek	4,002	Wyoming	Farson	1992	Not Recommended	The Whitehorse Creek Wilderness Study Area has many opportunities for solitude. Opportunities for solitude are particularly high in areas west of the Continental Divide, north of the Oregon Buttes and south of Pastel Butte. The rugged terrain and the eroded escarpments provide opportunities to avoid the sights and sounds of others. From the top of the largest butte in the area, which rises 650 feet above the basin floor and 7,915 feet above sea level, a sense of isolation and solitude is felt as one looks down into the maze-like setting created by the eroded escarpments lining the Whitehorse Creek Basin.	Yes	Designated BLM public lands*	No	
Wild Horse Basin	12,967	Oregon	West of Boise, ID	1992	Not Recommended	Wilderness values; local BLM office has additional details	Yes	Designated BLM public lands*	No	
Wildcat Canyon	34,746	Oregon	west of Rome, Oregon	1992	Recommended	Wilderness values; local BLM office has additional details	Yes	Designated BLM public lands*	No	
Willow Creek	29,853	Oregon	North East of Denio, OR	1992	Recommended and Not Recommended (different portions)	Wilderness values; local BLM office has additional details	Yes	Designated BLM public lands*	No	

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Wilderness Study Area - Bureau of Land Management (BLM)										
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Windy Gulch	12,274	Colorado	Meeker	1992	Not Recommended	The Windy Gulch Wilderness Study Area is characterized by a series of high ridges, deep gulches and side drainages. East Jordan Gulch, West Jordan Gulch, and Windy Gulch have cut through the Gray Hills, north to south, creating very steep, rugged topography. Steep, rocky cliffs and hillsides support stands of conifers including Douglas fir, ponderosa pine, pinyon, and juniper. Vegetation also includes tall sagebrush, native grasses and forbs, oakbrush, serviceberry, mountain mahogany, aspen, and other mountain brush species. Fauna includes mule deer, elk, black bear, mountain lion, golden eagles, various other raptors, and numerous other birds, mammals, and reptiles. Activities include hiking, backpacking, camping, hunting, and photography.	Yes	Designated BLM public lands*	No	
Winter Range	15,501	Oregon	West of Rome, OR	1992	Not Recommended	Wilderness values; local BLM office has additional details	Yes	Designated BLM public lands*	No	
Winter Ridge	43,322	Utah	60 miles south of Vernal, UT	1992	Unknown	The main feature in the northern part of the Wilderness Study Area is Main Canyon, a relatively shallow canyon that drains toward the northwest. Tributary canyons and the northern slopes of Winter Ridge comprise the southern portion of the unit. Vegetation is predominantly pinyon juniper woodland and sagebrush/saltbrush. The Wilderness Study Area has year-round populations of cougar, elk, mule deer, and black bear which are species associated with wilderness. The peregrine falcon and bald eagle and six other animal species considered sensitive may occur in the Wilderness Study Area.	Yes	Designated BLM public lands*	No	
Beauty Mountain	3,830	California	Riverside, CA	1991	Not Recommended	Wilderness values; local BLM office has additional details	Yes	Designated BLM public lands*	No	
Big Butte	1,500	California	3 miles southeast of the town of Bridgeville, CA	1991	Not Recommended	Wilderness values; local BLM office has additional details	Yes	Designated BLM public lands*	No	
Bitterbrush Instant Study Area	640	California	Susanville, CA	1991	None	Wilderness values; local BLM office has additional details	Yes	Designated BLM public lands*	No	
Bodie	16,482	California	between Lee Vining and Bridgeport	1991	Not Recommended	Wilderness values; local BLM office has additional details	Yes	Designated BLM public lands*	No	
Bodie Mountain	23,934	California	between Lee Vining and Bridgeport	1991	Not Recommended	Wilderness values; local BLM office has additional details	Yes	Designated BLM public lands*	No	
Buffalo Hills	856	California	Susanville, CA	1991	Not Recommended	Buffalo Hills Wilderness Study Area is located primarily in Washoe County, Nevada with a small portion in Lassen County California. Because accessibility to this Wilderness Study Area is closer to the Eagle Lake Field Office rather than the Winnemucca District Office, the Wilderness Study Area is administered by BLM California. The Wilderness Study Area consists of relatively flat terrain with small rims and shallow canyons. Dominate vegetation is sagebrush with associated shrub/grass communities and scattered juniper. Features of topographic interest are the Hole-In-The-Ground, a 200' deep one-mile wide caldera and the canyons of the west, middle and north forks of Buffalo Creek. The canyons of Buffalo Creek provide opportunities for exploration and activities such as hiking, wildlife observation, nature study and geological sightseeing.	Yes	Designated BLM public lands*	No	
Caliente Mountain	17,590	California	Maricopa, CA	1991	None	Caliente Mountain WAS lies entirely within the Carrizo Plain National Monument. The topography is rugged consisting of steep canyons and high ridges. Vegetation varies from chaparral and juniper along ridgelines to scattered shrubs and annual grasses in canyon floors, in additional seasonal wildflower displays are possible in the late spring. Caliente Mountain Ridge Trail is a 14 mile round trip hike and provides scenic views of Carrizo Plain and Cuyama. Along the trail you might see roadrunners, scrub jays, red-tailed hawks, cottontail rabbits and maybe deer, you also might spot animal tracks for mountain lion, bobcat and bear.	Yes	Carrizo Plain National Monument	Yes	Carrizo Plain National Monument



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Carrizo Gorge	890	California	60 miles east of San Diego and 52 miles west of El Centro	1991	None	The Carrizozo Lava Flow Wilderness Study Area is located in central New Mexico. This lava flow is believed to be one of the most recent lava flows in the continental United States, dating back 1,500 years. This is a flat plain but a rugged landscape nonetheless. The surface of the lava is extremely rough and broken by fractures, collapsed lava tubes, and pressure ridges. Sparse desert shrubs and grasses grow in the cracks providing an interesting contrast of green against the National Scenic Trail black lava. The area supports a remarkably diverse ecosystem, including melanistic species -- i. e. their fur or skin is darker than is typical for their species since they live mostly on the dark lava. The landscape is difficult to traverse; consequently, the opportunity to find solitude is limitless.	Yes	Designated BLM public lands*	No	
Carson Iceberg	550	California	northeast boundary of Mono and Alpine Counties	1991	None	Wilderness values; local BLM office has additional details	Yes	Designated BLM public lands*	No	
Casa Diablo	5,325	California	Bishop, CA	1991	Not Recommended	Wilderness values; local BLM office has additional details	Yes	Designated BLM public lands*	No	
Cerro Gordo	5,800	California	Keeler, CA	1991	Not Recommended	Wilderness values; local BLM office has additional details	Yes	Designated BLM public lands*	No	
Chain of Craters	18,300	New Mexico	Southwest of Grants	1991	Not Recommended	<p>The Chain of Craters Wilderness Study Area is located in west-central New Mexico within the El Malpais National Conservation Area. This is a line of more than 25 cinder cones that was the result of magma finding a weak spot in the Earth's crust. The lower elevations are dominated by piñon and juniper woodland giving way to forests of ponderosa pine at higher elevations. The tops of many of the craters offer expansive vistas after a modest climb of several hundred vertical feet.</p> <p>The Continental Divide National Scenic Trail passes through this Wilderness Study Area.</p>	Yes	Continental Divide National Scenic Trail corridor, El Malpais National Conservation Area	Yes	El Malpais National Conservation Area
Chidago Canyon	19,702	California	Bishop, CA	1991	Not Recommended	Wilderness values; local BLM office has additional details	Yes	Designated BLM public lands*	No	
Crater Mountain	7,069	California	Big Pine, CA	1991	Not Recommended	Wilderness values; local BLM office has additional details	Yes	Designated BLM public lands*	No	
Dry Valley Rim	18,131	California	Susanville, CA	1991	Unknown	Dry Valley Rim Wilderness Study Area is located in Washoe County Nevada and Lassen County California. Because accessibility to this Wilderness Study Area is closer to the Eagle Lake Field Office rather than the Winnemucca District Office the Wilderness Study Area is administered by BLM California. The western side of the Wilderness Study Area does not vary topographically consisting of numerous small rims and shallow canyons. This side of the Wilderness Study Area offers excellent opportunities for wildlife viewing where wintering deer and antelope herds are prevalent. Bands of wild horses and burro are also common in this area. The eastern and northern parts of the Wilderness Study Area contain steep canyons offering excellent opportunity for solitude.	Yes	California National Historic Trail corridor	No	
Eden Valley	6,166	California	East of Laytonville, CA	1991	Not Recommended	Wilderness values; local BLM office has additional details	Yes	Designated BLM public lands*	No	
Excelsior	9,383	California	northeast of Mono Lake, CA	1991	Not Recommended	Wilderness values; local BLM office has additional details	Yes	Designated BLM public lands*	No	
Fish Slough	14,700	California	six miles north of Bishop, CA	1991	Not Recommended	Wilderness values; local BLM office has additional details	Yes	Designated BLM public lands*	No	

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Wilderness Study Area - Bureau of Land Management (BLM)										
Name of Wilderness Study Area	Number of acres	Wilderness Location: State	Wilderness Location: City	Year of Study	Suitability Determination (if any)	Synopsis of the Values Protected/Reason for Potential Wilderness Designation	Wilderness Area Located within a Designated Public Lands Area? (Y or N)	If yes, what is the Name of the Designated Public Lands Area?	Wilderness Area Located within a Monument Boundary? (Y or N)	If yes, which Monument?
Five Springs	47,823	California	Susanville, CA and Reno, NV	1991	Not Recommended	Five Springs Wilderness Study Area extends from Lassen County California to Washoe County Nevada with 97% of the Wilderness Study Area in California. Because the Wilderness Study Area is closer to the Eagle Lake Field Office rather than the Winnemucca District Office the Wilderness Study Area is administered by BLM California. The Wilderness Study Area is about 30 miles south of Susanville, CA. The Nevada portion of the Wilderness Study Area consists of a small volcanic mesa approximately one mile long and 1/4 mile wide. Vegetation consists of low desert shrubs and grass communities. In general, as a whole , elevation ranges from 4,500 to 6,300 feet with numerous broad open canyons throughout the Wilderness Study Area. The Wilderness Study Area also provides a good example of the transition from arid Great Basin volcanic mountain ranges.	Yes	California National Historic Trail corridor	No	
Garcia Mountain	80	California	Pozo, CA	1991	Not Recommended	Garcia Mountain Wilderness Study Area consists of two small parcels of public lands adjacent to Los Padres National Forest’s Garcia Mountain Wilderness Area. Like the adjacent Garcia Mountain Wilderness, this Wilderness Study Area contains rugged, chaparral-cloaked slopes and oak woodlands highlighted by meadows, grasslands, and lush creekside vegetation. Los Padres National Forest’s Caldwell Trout Creek Trail (15E06), a possible future part of the 400 mile long Condor Trail, passes through this Wilderness Study Area.	Yes	Designated BLM public lands*	No	
Hauser Mountain	5,540	California	Campo, CA	1991	Not Recommended	Wilderness values; local BLM office has additional details	Yes	Pacific Crest National Scenic Trail corridor	No	
Independence Creek	6,458	California	eight miles south of Independence, California	1991	Not Recommended	Wilderness values; local BLM office has additional details	Yes	Designated BLM public lands*	No	
Lava	10,770	California	Alturas, CA	1991	Not Recommended	Wilderness values; local BLM office has additional details	Yes	Designated BLM public lands*	No	
Machesna	70	California	25 miles east of San Luis Obispo, CA	1991	Not Recommended	Machesna Wilderness Study Area is a small Wilderness Study Area located adjacent to Machesna Mountain Wilderness Area. Like the surrounding Wilderness Area, Machesna Wilderness Study Area consists mostly of chaparral brushland and oak- and coulter pine- dotted grassland. You may see deer, mountain lions, or black bears. The area borders critical habitat for the protection of the California Condor.	Yes	Designated BLM public lands*	No	
Merced River	12,959	California	eight miles north of Mariposa, CA	1991	Not Recommended	Wilderness values; local BLM office has additional details	Yes	Merced Wild and Scenic River corridor	No	
Milk Ranch/Case Mountain	8,970	California	Three Rivers, CA	1991	Not Recommended	Milk Ranch/ Case Mountain Wilderness Study Area is located adjacent to Sequoia National Park. It includes some of the only Giant Sequoia groves managed by the Bureau of Land Management, as well as pine and fire forest, and dense chaparral. The area provides outstanding views of the High Sierras, particularly the high peaks around Mineral King in Sequoia National Park.	Yes	Designated BLM public lands*	No	
Mount Biedeman	13,069	California	Bridgeport, CA	1991	Not Recommended	Wilderness values; local BLM office has additional details	Yes	Designated BLM public lands*	No	
Owens Peak	310	California	30 miles east of the town of Lake Isabella	1991	Recommended	Owens Peak Wilderness Study Area encompasses many of the public lands adjacent to Owens Peak Wilderness Area. Just as in adjacent Owens Peak Wilderness, here the Sierra Nevada meets the Great Basin and the Mojave Desert, creating unusual overlapping ecosystems. You'll find creosote bush scrub communities, Joshua trees, cactuses, and flowering annuals presenting dramatic wildflower displays, as well as dramatic views of Owens Peak-- a high point in the southern Sierra Nevada Mountains at more than 8,400 feet.	Yes	Designated BLM public lands*	No	
Panoche Hills North	6,631	California	25 miles south of Los Banos, CA	1991	Not Recommended	Wilderness values; local BLM office has additional details	Yes	Designated BLM public lands*	No	

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Wilderness Study Area - Bureau of Land Management (BLM)										
Name of Wilderness Study Area	Number of acres	Wilderness Location: State	Wilderness Location: City	Year of Study	Suitability Determination (if any)	Synopsis of the Values Protected/Reason for Potential Wilderness Designation	Wilderness Area Located within a Designated Public Lands Area? (Y or N)	If yes, what is the Name of the Designated Public Lands Area?	Wilderness Area Located within a Monument Boundary? (Y or N)	If yes, which Monument?
Panoche Hills South	11,229	California	25 miles south of Los Banos, CA	1991	Not Recommended	Wilderness values; local BLM office has additional details	Yes	Designated BLM public lands*	No	
Pinto Mountain	9,484	California	Palm Springs, CA	1991	Unknown	Wilderness values; local BLM office has additional details	Yes	Designated BLM public lands*	No	
Pit River Canyon	11,724	California	50 miles northwest of Susan Riley and 10 miles south-southwest of Bieber, CA	1991	Not Recommended	Wilderness values; local BLM office has additional details	Yes	California National Historic Trail corridor	No	
Piute Cypress Instant Study Area	3,453	California	3 miles south of Bodfish, access through Lake Isabella	1991	Not Recommended	The Piute Cypress ISA is located in the southern Sierra Nevada southwest of Lake Isabella and includes 3,453 acres of BLM and 1,760 acres of Forest Service, for a total of 5,213 acres of public land. The Wilderness Study Area is known for its populations of the rare Piute cypress (Hesperocyperis nevadensis), which occur only in 13 small groves in the southern Sierras. Piute cypress is a fire-dependent species; the persistent cones only open after a fire has passed through a grove. Fires passed through the area in 1921 and 2010.	Yes	Designated BLM public lands*	No	
Rockhouse (a)	130	California	Kennedy Meadows, CA	1991	Not Recommended	Rockhouse Wilderness Study Area is located along the boundary of the US Forest Service portion of Domelands Wilderness. It consists mostly of Pinyon Pine woodland, overlooks the South Fork of the Kern River, and provides some views of the striking granite formations of Domelands Wilderness. The Pacific Crest National Scenic Trail (PCNational Scenic Trail/PCT) travels within three tenths of a mile of the Wilderness Study Area in its route along the South Fork of the Kern River.	Yes	Designated BLM public lands*	No	
Rocky Creek/Cache Creek	6,570	California	Clear Lake, CA	1991	Not Recommended	Wilderness values; local BLM office has additional details	Yes	Berryessa Snow Mountain National Monument	Yes	Berryessa Snow Mountain National Monument
Sacatar Meadows	140	California	7 miles south of the community of Kennedy Meadows	1991	Recommended	Sacatar Meadows Wilderness Study Area includes several small parcels of public lands located adjacent to the higher elevation portions of Sacatar Trails Wilderness. Like the adjacent Wilderness, it consists stands of outstanding Pinyon Pine woodland intermixed with open, high desert meadows of sagebrush and rabbitbrush.	Yes	Designated BLM public lands*	No	
San Benito Mountain Instant Study Area	1,500	California	southern part of San Benito County	1991	None	Wilderness values; local BLM office has additional details	Yes	Designated BLM public lands*	No	
San Felipe Hills	5,325	California	18 miles west of Borrego Springs and 85 miles northeast of San Diego	1991	Not Recommended	Wilderness values; local BLM office has additional details	Yes	Pacific Crest National Scenic Trail corridor	No	
San Ysidro Mountain	2,125	California	18 miles west of Borrego Springs and 85 miles northeast of San Diego	1991	Not Recommended	Wilderness values; local BLM office has additional details	Yes	Designated BLM public lands*	No	

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Wilderness Study Area - Bureau of Land Management (BLM)										
Name of Wilderness Study Area	Number of acres	Wilderness Location: State	Wilderness Location: City	Year of Study	Suitability Determination (if any)	Synopsis of the Values Protected/Reason for Potential Wilderness Designation	Wilderness Area Located within a Designated Public Lands Area? (Y or N)	If yes, what is the Name of the Designated Public Lands Area?	Wilderness Area Located within a Monument Boundary? (Y or N)	If yes, which Monument?
Sawtooth Mountains A	3,883	California	35 miles west of Borrego Springs and 95 miles northeast of San Diego	1991	Not Recommended	Wilderness values; local BLM office has additional details	Yes	Designated BLM public lands*	No	
Sawtooth Mountains C	600	California	45 miles west of Borrego Springs and 95 miles northeast of San Diego	1991	None	Wilderness values; local BLM office has additional details	Yes	Designated BLM public lands*	No	
Sheep Ridge	5,102	California	Three Rivers, CA	1991	Not Recommended	Sheep Ridge Wilderness Study Area is located adjacent to Sequoia National Park north of the town of Three Rivers. It encompasses a rugged, steep ridgeline between Sheep Creek and the North Fork of the Kaweah River. Like most other lands in the foothills of the Sierras, Sheep Ridge Wilderness Study Area includes scattered oaks and grasslands and dense chaparral scrub. Karst/ limestone formations in the area suggest the possible locations of as yet undiscovered caves.	Yes	Designated BLM public lands*	No	
Skedaddle	61,421	California	Susanville, CA	1991	Not Recommended	Skedaddle Wilderness Study Area is located primarily in Lassen County California with a relatively small acreage in Washoe County Nevada. Because the Wilderness Study Area is closer to the Eagle Lake Field Office rather than the Winnemucca District Office the Wilderness Study Area is administered by BLM California. The Wilderness Study Area is about 30 miles southeast of Susanville, CA. The Wilderness Study Area includes the Skedaddle and Amedee Mountain ranges where elevations range from 4,200 feet in the lower foothills to the 7,680 foot summit of Skedaddle Mountain. Sage and bunchgrass communities dominate the Wilderness Study Area. The unique geographic location of the Wilderness Study Area provides visitors with panoramic views of three major geologic provinces, the Cascade Mountains, the Great Basin and the Sierra Nevada.	Yes	Designated BLM public lands*	No	
Slinkard	6,268	California	northeast boundary of Mono and Alpine Counties	1991	Not Recommended	Wilderness values; local BLM office has additional details	Yes	Designated BLM public lands*	No	
South Warner Contiguous	4,330	California	Fifteen miles south of Cedarville	1991	Recommended	Wilderness values; local BLM office has additional details	Yes	Designated BLM public lands*	No	
Southern Inyo	4,900	California	Four miles east of Lone Pine	1991	Recommended	Wilderness values; local BLM office has additional details	Yes	Designated BLM public lands*	No	
Symmes Creek	7,694	California	Southwest of Independence	1991	Not Recommended	Wilderness values; local BLM office has additional details	Yes	Designated BLM public lands*	No	
Table Mountain	1,018	California	60 miles east of San Diego and 45 miles west of El Centro	1991	Not Recommended	Wilderness values; local BLM office has additional details	Yes	Designated BLM public lands*	No	
Thatcher Ridge	130	California	160 miles north of San Francisco	1991	Not Recommended	Wilderness values; local BLM office has additional details	Yes	Designated BLM public lands*	No	

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Wilderness Study Area - Bureau of Land Management (BLM)										
Name of Wilderness Study Area	Number of acres	Wilderness Location: State	Wilderness Location: City	Year of Study	Suitability Determination (if any)	Synopsis of the Values Protected/Reason for Potential Wilderness Designation	Wilderness Area Located within a Designated Public Lands Area? (Y or N)	If yes, what is the Name of the Designated Public Lands Area?	Wilderness Area Located within a Monument Boundary? (Y or N)	If yes, which Monument?
Timbered Crater & Baker Cypress Instant Study Area	17,896	California	10 miles north of Fall River Mills and 50 miles northeast of Redding	1991	Not Recommended	Wilderness values; local BLM office has additional details	Yes	Designated BLM public lands*	No	
Tule Mountain	16,998	California	Alturas	1991	Not Recommended	Wilderness values; local BLM office has additional details	Yes	Designated BLM public lands*	No	
Tunnison Mountain	19,884	California	10 mi northeast of Susanville	1991	Not Recommended	Wilderness values; local BLM office has additional details	Yes	Designated BLM public lands*	No	
Twin Peaks	25,677	California	Lassen County, California	1991	Unknown	Twin Peaks Wilderness Study Area is located 40 miles southwest of Eagleville, CA and 45 miles west of Gerlach, NV. The majority of the Wilderness Study Area is within Washoe County with an extension into Lassen County California. Because the Wilderness Study Area is closer to the Eagle Lake Field Office rather than the Winnemucca District Office, the Wilderness Study Area is administered by BLM California. The Wilderness Study Area contains steep canyons, numerous peaks and ridges, small springs and two perennial streams. Vegetation is a mixture of big and low sage, grass communities and sparsely scattered junipers. Elevation range from 3,900 to 6,572 feet at the summit of Twin Peaks. Excellent opportunities exist for sightseeing, wildlife observation and nature study. The Smoke Creek Archeological District which is eligible for National Register status is within the Wilderness Study Area.	Yes	Designated BLM public lands*	No	
Volcanic Tablelands	12,499	California	northwest of Bishop	1991	Not Recommended	Wilderness values; local BLM office has additional details	Yes	Designated BLM public lands*	No	
West Potrillo Mountains	148,697	New Mexico	Southwest of Las Cruces	1991	Recommended and Not Recommended (different portions)	The West Potrillo Mountains Wilderness Study Area is located in southern New Mexico, approximately 30 miles southwest of Las Cruces in the Chihuahuan Desert. These mountains are a series of 48 volcanic cinder cones with small sand dunes, playas, and lava fields in-between. The vegetation consists of desert grasses and shrubs. Indian Basin, a natural depression at the southwest end of the West Potrillo Mountains, fills with water during the rainy season providing a temporary pond for ducks. Wintering raptors are found in high numbers due to a high small mammal prey base.	Yes	Organ Mountains-Desert Peaks	Yes	Organ Mountains-Desert Peaks National Monument
Yolla Bolly Contiguous	646	California	Covelo	1991	Not Recommended	Wilderness values; local BLM office has additional details	Yes	Designated BLM public lands*	No	
China Cup Butte Instant Study Area	166	Idaho	Idaho Falls	1985	Not Recommended	BLM manages approximately 160 acres of public lands in the China Cup Butte Wilderness Study Area. This geologically important area features an almost perfectly circular cone 1,260 feet in diameter with a 100-foot deep crater located about nine miles southwest of Big Southern Butte in the south-central Snake River Plain.	Yes	Designated BLM public lands*	No	
Great Rift Instant Study Area	46,632	Idaho	Arco	1985	Not Recommended	Wilderness values; local BLM office has additional details	Yes	Craters of the Moon National Monument	Yes	Craters of the Moon National Monument
Bear Canyon	318	California	King City, CA	1979	None	Wilderness values; local BLM office has additional details	Yes	Designated BLM public lands*	No	
Bear Mountain	4,023	California	King City, CA	1979	None	Wilderness values; local BLM office has additional details	Yes	Designated BLM public lands*	No	

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Wilderness Study Area - Fish and Wildlife Service (FWS)										
Name of Wilderness Study Area	Number of acres	Wilderness Location: State	Wilderness Location: City	Year of Study	Suitability Determination (if any)	Synopsis of the Values Protected/Reason for Potential Wilderness Designation	Wilderness Area Located within a Designated Public Lands Area? (Y or N)	If yes, what is the Name of the Designated Public Lands Area?	Wilderness Area Located within a Monument Boundary? (Y or N)	If yes, which Monument?
Canaan Valley	10,381	West Virginia	Davis	2016	None	Has exceptionally untrammelled and undeveloped conditions and appears to have been affected primarily by the forces of nature, which would significantly benefit the wildlife, vegetation, water, and soil resources of the refuge, in particular, migratory birds and rare plants. Excellent opportunities for solitude and primitive and unconfined recreation. Exceptional scenic, scientific, and ecological features of value are found in the diversity of habitats and wildlife typical of more northern latitudes.	Yes	Canaan Valley NWR	No	
Sevilleta	130,159	New Mexico	Socorro	2016	None	Values include biological diversity, including migratory birds and rare plants, integrity of four major biomes, and natural dark skies. Also provide outstanding opportunities for solitude and primitive recreational activities.	Yes	Sevilleta NWR	No	
Baca	13,800	Colorado	Alamosa	2015	None	Offers opportunities for solitude and unconfined recreation and area has rich diverse wetlands and riparian areas that provide scientific, educational, and scenic value.	Yes	Baca NWR	No	
Great Swamp	161	New Jersey	Long Hill Township	2014	None	Offers outstanding opportunities for solitude and primitive and unconfined recreation. Provides important habitat for state and federally listed species.	Yes	Great Swamp NWR	No	
Rose Atoll	21/1,592*	Hawaii	N/A	2013	None	The littoral forest and beach strand host colonies of seabirds and migratory shorebirds and nesting green turtles. There is a complete complement of native plants and wildlife indicative of habitat types with pest species comprising a negligible portion of the landscape. Underwater, patch coral reefs and pinnacles support a dense community of fish, foraging green and hawksbill turtles, and faisua. Rose supports the largest populations of faisua, nesting sea turtles, nesting seabirds, and rare species of fish in American Samoa. <b>*Terrestrial acres/ submerged lands and waters</b>	Yes	Rose Atoll NWR	Yes	Rose Atoll Marine National Monument
Wichita Mountains	40,546	Oklahoma	Indiahoma	2013	None	Roadless areas that prevail in their natural and/or historic state, and provide outstanding scenic, ecological and/or educational features. Also provide outstanding opportunities for solitude and primitive recreational activities.	Yes	Wichita Mountains NWR	No	
Charles M Russell (CMR)	19,942	Montana	Lewiston	2012	None	All of the recommended wilderness study areas generally appear to have been affected primarily by nature, with the imprint of human uses and activities substantially unnoticeable. And all of the recommended, wilderness study areas offer outstanding opportunities for both solitude and primitive recreation".	Yes	CMR NWR	No	
Malheur (Harney Lake)	31,157	Oregon	Princeton	2012	None	Harney Lake provides critical breeding areas and serves as a migration stopover for a wide variety of migratory birds. Unit is in a natural state and does not contain man-made features.	Yes	Malheur NWR	No	
Sheldon/Hart Mt.	106,071	Nevada	Lakeview, OR	2012	None	Abundant antelope and sagebrush habitat, opportunities for solitude or a primitive and unconfined type of recreation, scenic canyonlands, prehistoric cultural sites/petroglyphs.	Yes	Sheldon/Hart Mt. NWR	No	
Bogue Chitto	9,760	Louisiana	Picayune	2011	None	Would protect the naturalness and wildness of the area. Also has outstanding opportunities for solitude or a primitive and unconfined type of recreation; and it contains ecological, geological, or other features of scientific, educational, scenic or historical value.	Yes	Bogue Chitto NWR	No	
Hakalau Forest	23,000	Hawaii	Hilo	2010	None	Contains unique lava tube and lava tube skylight formations. Contains rare forest bird and native plant species.	Yes	Hakalau Forest NWR	No	
J.B. Hansen (Wallace Island (OR) and Hunting Island (WA))	1344	Oregon/Washington	Cathlamet, WA	2010	None	These islands have retained their natural character and are much the same as they were 200 years ago. They contain Sitka Spruce swamp, a rare habitat type in the lower Columbia River. Waterfowl hunting in the fall and winter months is a traditional activity along the shores of Wallace island.	Yes	Julia Butler Hansen NWR	No	
Lewis and Clark	6,745	Oregon/Washington	Ilwaco, WA	2010	None	These islands represent some of the most pristine natural habitat remaining on in the lower Columbia River and contain outstanding examples of a variety of Lower Columbia River Habitats: scrub-shrub, Sitka spruce, and cottonwood/willow swamps; tidal marsh; and mudflats and sandbars. Provides essential habitat for listed salmonids.	Yes	Lewis and Clark NWR	No	
Moosehorn	1,088	Maine	Edmunds	2010	None	Offers outstanding opportunities for solitude and primitive and unconfined recreation.	Yes	Moosehorn NWR	No	
Nomans Island	628	Massachusetts	Chilmark	2010	None	Appears to have been affected primarily by the forces of nature, with the imprint of man's work substantially unnoticeable; has outstanding opportunities for solitude; and it contains ecological, geological, or other features of scientific, educational, scenic or historical value.	Yes	Nomans Island NWR	No	

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Wilderness Study Area - Fish and Wildlife Service (FWS)										
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Castle Rock	14	California	Loleta	2009	None	Would protect the naturalness and wildness of the area. Also has outstanding opportunities for solitude or a primitive and unconfined type of recreation; and it contains ecological, geological, or other features of scientific, educational, scenic or historical value.	Yes	Castle Rock NWR	No	
Pahranagat	1,118	Nevada	Alamo	2009	None	Would protect the naturalness and wildness of the area. Also has outstanding opportunities for solitude or a primitive and unconfined type of recreation; and it contains ecological, geological, or other features of scientific, educational, scenic or historical value.	Yes	Pahranagat NWR	No	
Baker Island	0/31,378*	Hawaii	N/A	2008	None	Baker Island and its surrounding coral reefs and deep water areas compose a complete and functioning ecosystem. Isolated, predator-free islands are valuable and often required for successful seabird nesting. Nearshore waters, coral reefs, and associated currents combine and provide food resources for foraging seabirds and coral reef communities. <b>*Terrestrial acres/ submerged lands and waters</b>	Yes	Baker Island NWR	Yes	Pacific Remote Islands Marine National Monument
Howland	648/34,319 *see note below	Hawaii	N/A	2008	None	Pristine coral reefs, reef fish, giant clams, beaches, native terrestrial vegetation, unexplored deep slopes, localized upwelling currents, migratory shorebirds, and large populations and variety of seabirds. <b>*Terrestrial acres/ submerged lands and waters</b>	Yes	Howland NWR	Yes	Pacific Remote Islands Marine National Monument
Jarvis Island	1,100/36,214 *	Hawaii	N/A	2008	None	No substantial features were constructed or modified by humans during the island’s entire geological history. Pristine coral reefs, reef fish, giant clams, beaches, native modate visitors. The lack of historic and current human impact provides a rare opportunity to study unaltered marine ecosystems. <b>*Terrestrial acres/ submerged lands and waters</b>	Yes	Jarvis Island NWR	Yes	Pacific Remote Islands Marine National Monument
Waccamaw	4,600	South Carolina	Murrells Inlet	2008	None	Would protect the naturalness and wildness of the area. Also has outstanding opportunities for solitude or a primitive and unconfined type of recreation; and it contains ecological, geological, or other features of scientific, educational, scenic or historical value.	Yes	Waccamaw NWR	No	
Alligator River	46,715	North Carolina	Manteo	2007	None	Would protect the naturalness and wildness of the area. Also has outstanding opportunities for solitude or a primitive and unconfined type of recreation; and it contains ecological, geological, or other features of scientific, educational, scenic or historical value.	Yes	Alligator River NWR	No	
Pocosin Lake	17,332	North Carolina	Columbia	2007	None	Would protect the naturalness and wildness of the area. Also has outstanding opportunities for solitude or a primitive and unconfined type of recreation; and it contains ecological, geological, or other features of scientific, educational, scenic or historical value.	Yes	Pocosin Lake NWR	No	



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Wilderness Study Area - National Park Service (NPS)										
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Hawaii Volcanoes National Park - Kahuku Unit	121,015 (P)	Hawaii	Volcano	2016	Proposed	Meets NPS eligibility criteria	Yes	Hawaii Volcanoes National Park	No	
Everglades National Park - East Everglades Addition	42,200 (P) 43,100 (PP)	Florida	Homestead	2015	Proposed and Proposed Potential	Meets NPS eligibility criteria	Yes	Everglades National Park	No	
Ozark National Scenic Riverways	3,430 (P)	Missouri	Van Buren	2015	Proposed	Meets NPS eligibility criteria	Yes	Ozark National Scenic Riverways	No	
Big Cypress Preserve Addition	47,067 (P)	Florida	Ochopee	2010	Proposed	Meets NPS eligibility criteria				
Great Sand Dunes National Park and Preserve	4,556 (P) 48,457 (PP)	Colorado	Mosca	2007	Proposed and Proposed Potential	Meets NPS eligibility criteria	Yes	Great Sand Dunes National Park and Preserve	No	
Crater Lake National Park - 1980 Addition	39,091 (P)	Oregon	Crater Lake	2003	Proposed	Meets NPS eligibility criteria	Yes	Crater Lake National Park	No	
El Malpais National Monument	84,886 (R) 11,161 (RP)	New Mexico	Grants	2002	Recommended and Recommended Potential	Meets NPS eligibility criteria	Yes	El Malpais National Monument	Yes	El Malpais National Monument
Grand Canyon National Park	1,109,257 (P) 29,820 (PP)	Arizona	Grand Canyon	1993	Proposed and Proposed Potential	Meets NPS eligibility criteria	Yes	Grand Canyon National Park	No	
Voyageurs National Park	124,994 (P) 2,442 (PP)	Minnesota	International Falls	1992	Proposed and Proposed Potential	Meets NPS eligibility criteria	Yes	Voyageurs National Park	No	
Craters of the Moon National Monument - 2000 Great Rift Wilderness Study Area addition	341,000 (R)	Idaho	Arco	1991	Recommended	Meets NPS eligibility criteria	Yes	Craters of the Moon National Monument	Yes	Craters of the Moon National Monument
Aniakchak National Monument and Preserve	602,779 (S)	Alaska	King Salmon	1987	Suitable	See footnote <b>(4)</b> below	Yes	Aniakchak National Monument and Preserve	Yes	Aniakchak National Monument and Preserve
Cape Lookout National Seashore	2,990 (P) 2 (PP)	North Carolina	Harkers Island	1985	Proposed and Proposed Potential	Meets NPS eligibility criteria	Yes	Cape Lookout National Seashore	No	

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Wilderness Study Area - National Park Service (NPS)										
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Glen Canyon National Recreation Area	588,855 (P) 48,995 (PP)	Arizona/Utah	Page, AZ	1980	Proposed and Proposed Potential	Meets NPS eligibility criteria	Yes	Glen Canyon National Recreation Area	No	
Arches National Park	61,547 (R) 8,461 (RP)	Utah	Moab	1978	Recommended and Recommended Potential	Meets NPS eligibility criteria	Yes	Arches National Park	No	
Big Bend National Park	538,250 (R) 44,750 (RP)	Texas	Big Bend National Park	1978	Recommended and Recommended Potential	Meets NPS eligibility criteria	Yes	Big Bend National Park	No	
Bryce Canyon National Park	20,810 (R)	Utah	Bryce	1978	Recommended	Meets NPS eligibility criteria	Yes	Bryce Canyon National Park	No	
Colorado National Monument	13,842 (R) 937 (RP)	Colorado	Fruita	1978	Recommended and Recommended Potential	Meets NPS eligibility criteria	Yes	Colorado National Monument	Yes	Colorado National Monument
Crater Lake National Park	127,058 (R)	Oregon	Crater Lake	1978	Recommended	Meets NPS eligibility criteria	Yes	Crater Lake National Park	No	
Cumberland Gap National Historical Park	12,191 (R) 1,900 (RP)	Kentucky	Middlesboro	1978	Recommended and Recommended Potential	Meets NPS eligibility criteria	Yes	Cumberland Gap National Historical Park	No	
Dinosaur National Monument	205,672 (R) 5,055 (RP)	Colorado/Utah	Vernal, UT	1978	Recommended and Recommended Potential	Meets NPS eligibility criteria	Yes	Dinosaur National Monument	Yes	Dinosaur National Monument
Grand Teton National Park	122,604 (R) 20,850 (RP)	Wyoming	Moose	1978	Recommended and Recommended Potential	Meets NPS eligibility criteria	Yes	Grand Teton National Park	No	
Yellowstone National Park	2,032,721 (R)	Wyoming/ Montana/ Idaho	Yellowstone National Park	1978	Recommended	Meets NPS eligibility criteria	Yes	Yellowstone National Park	No	
Canyonlands National Park	260,150 (R) 18,270 (RP)	Utah	Moab	1977	Recommended and Recommended Potential	Meets NPS eligibility criteria	Yes	Canyonlands National Park	No	

DOI Wilderness Study Areas - Data Call

Wilderness Study Area - National Park Service (NPS)										
Name of Wilderness Study Area	Number of acres	Wilderness Location: State	Wilderness Location: City	Year of Study	Suitability Determination (if any)	Synopsis of the Values Protected/Reason for Potential Wilderness Designation	Wilderness Area Located within a Designated Public Lands Area? (Y or N)	If yes, what is the Name of the Designated Public Lands Area?	Wilderness Area Located within a Monument Boundary? (Y or N)	If yes, which Monument?
Capital Reef National Park	179,815 (R) 4,050 (RP)	Utah	Torrey	1977	Recommended and Recommended Potential	Meets NPS eligibility criteria	Yes	Canyonlands National Park	No	
Assateague Island National Seashore	440 (R) 4,760 (RP)	Maryland	Berlin	1974	Recommended and Recommended Potential	Meets NPS eligibility criteria	Yes	Assateague Island National Seashore	No	
Glacier National Park	927,550 (R) 3,360 (RP)	Montana	West Glacier	1974	Recommended and Recommended Potential	Meets NPS eligibility criteria	Yes	Glacier National Park	No	
Great Smoky Mountains National Park	418,031 (R) 400 (RP)	North Carolina/ Tennessee	Gatlinburg	1974	Recommended and Recommended Potential	Meets NPS eligibility criteria	Yes	Great Smoky Mountains National Park	No	
Cedar Breaks National Monument	4,830 (R)	Utah	Cedar City	1973	Recommended	Meets NPS eligibility criteria	Yes	Cedar Breaks National Monument	Yes	Cedar Breaks National Monument

Wilderness Study Area - Tribe - Confederated Salish and Kootenai Tribes (Designated Tribal Wilderness Area)										
Name of Wilderness Study Area	Number of acres	Wilderness Location: State	Wilderness Location: City	Year of Study	Suitability Determination (if any)	Synopsis of the Values Protected/Reason for Potential Wilderness Designation	Wilderness Area Located within a Designated Public Lands Area? (Y or N)	If yes, what is the Name of the Designated Public Lands Area?	Wilderness Area Located within a Monument Boundary? (Y or N)	If yes, which Monument?
Mission Mountains Tribal Wilderness	89,500	Montana	Polson, MT	1982	N/A	The Confederated Salish and Kootenai Tribes designated privately owned tribal lands along the western slopes of the Mission Mountains as wilderness, the first such wildland dedication by any tribe on its own. These mountains have an abundance of water from perpetual snowfields that feed one of the densest concentrations of alpine lakes in the northern Rockies. Waterfalls, creeks and streams are plentiful. The tribes’ management demonstrates their cultural and spiritual links to wilderness with a priority on wildlife.	No		No	

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Wilderness Study Area Suitability Determination: Recommended										
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BLM	Black Canyon	1,430	Colorado	Villa Grove	NA	The Black Canyon Wilderness Study Area consists of the western side slopes and lower mountains of the Sangre de Cristo Range an uplifted block formed by faulting along the Rio Grande rift. Intermittent streams have created a maze of valleys, which provide excellent opportunities for recreation, especially hiking. The valleys alternate between steep and level sections creating a stair-step approach to the upper reaches of the mountain slopes. Vistas of the peaks or the vast San Luis Valley are spotted throughout the Wilderness Study Area. Vegetation consists mainly of pine, fir, pinyon-juniper, and aspen. Fauna includes mule deer, elk, black bear, various smaller mammals, and various raptors. Activities include hiking, backpacking, camping, and photography.	Yes	Designated BLM public lands*	No	
BLM	Big Horn Tack-On	2,470	Montana	Wedge between the Pryor Mountain Range and Bighorn Canyon National Recreation area, less than two miles west of the Crow Indian Reservation and crossing the Wyoming border.	1993	The Bighorn Tack-On Wilderness Study Area is located on the Rim of the deeply incised Bighorn Canyon and includes colorful sedimentary geology. The scenic quality of the surrounding area is outstanding with views down into the bighorn canyon to the east, and to the south and west, the hillsides and steeply incised canyons and coulees of Pryor Mountain. There is a small herd of Rocky Mountain bighorn sheep in the area. The Wilderness Study Area is located within the Pryor Mountain Wild Horse Range and so wild horse viewing opportunities are excellent. Other recreation opportunities include, hiking, photography, and rock climbing.	Yes	Designated BLM public lands*	No	
BLM	Browns Canyon	6,614	Colorado	Salida	1993	The Browns Canyon Wilderness Study Area contains very rugged topography, with many granite knolls and rocky outcrops, canyons, and gulches. Middle Cottonwood Gulch, Cottonwood Gulch, Spring Gulch, Sawmill Gulch, and Green Gulch drain east-to-west across the Wilderness Study Area. Vegetation includes pinyon pine and juniper, ponderosa pine, Douglas fir, aspen, willow, cottonwood, rabbitbrush, blue gramma grass, mountain muhly, Indian ricegrass, prickly pear cactus, cholla, yucca, and wildflowers. Fauna includes mule deer, mountain lion, bighorn sheep, red-tailed hawks, prairie falcons, and peregrine falcons. Majestic views of the 14,000-foot peaks of the Sawatch Range create a sense of vastness from the Wilderness Study Area, and outstanding opportunities for solitude are especially prevalent in the canyons and gulches. Activities include hiking, backpacking, camping, horseback riding, snowshoeing, and photography.	Yes	Browns Canyon National Monument	Yes	Browns Canyon National Monument
BLM	Burnt Lodge	13,730	Montana	Adjacent to the western edge of the Pryor Mountain Range and in the southern edge of Custer National Forest (just over two miles north of the Wyoming border)	1993	Burnt Lodge Wilderness Study Area is on the Missouri Plateau in the northern Great Plains. Spectacular riverbreaks topography formed by tributaries to the Missouri River have exposed shale and sandstone rock into steep south-facing badlands with little vegetative cover. Ridgetops and north-facing slopes are vegetated by prairie grasses and forbs along with scattered stands of ponderosa and lodgepole pine, juniper and Douglas fir. The landscape provides outstanding opportunities for solitude. Big game and upland bird hunting are popular activities here. Other recreation opportunities include hiking, backpacking, primitive camping, hunting, wildlife viewing, photography, and horseback riding.	Yes	Designated BLM public lands*	No	

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BLM	Burnt Timber Canyon	3,430	Montana	South of Billings, near the Wyoming Border	1993	The Burnt Timber Canyon Wilderness Study Area is an extremely rugged and isolated area containing broad mesas and a deeply incised limestone canyon, Crooked Creek, which exhibits unique and outstanding geologic and scenic multicolored, multilayered shales and limestones. The canyons contain many caves, rock overhangs, and alcoves. Utah juniper, sagebrush, and ponderosa pine dominate on the higher canyon walls, while dense broadleaf shrub is the primary plant type in the canyon bottoms. Wildlife includes black bear, mule deer, rubber boa, and trout. Demijohn Flat Archeological District in the Wilderness Study Area contains an abundance of stone rings, rock cairn alignments, and petroglyphs made using paint in combination with incised designs. There are outstanding opportunities hiking, backpacking, photography, caving, nature study, study of cultural heritage, and exploration within the Wilderness Study Area.	Yes	Designated BLM public lands*	No	
BLM	Eagle Mountain	330	Colorado	Aspen	1993	This Eagle Mountain Wilderness Study Area is adjacent to the Maroon Bells-Snowmass Wilderness (managed by the USFS). At 9,937 feet, Eagle Mountain is the eastern terminus of a mountainous ridge that includes Haystack Mountain, Mt. Daly, and Capitol Peak and offers fantastic high-elevation views of the surrounding Elk Range. Eagle Mountain includes the Mancos Shale formation, and the Maroon, State Bridge, Chinle, Entrada, Morrison, Dakota, and Burro Canyon sandstone formations. Vegetation consists of spruce, Douglas fir, ponderosa pine, aspen, oakbrush, sagebrush, and narrow strips of riparian vegetation along the perennial streams in gulches. Several springs and wetlands are also found within this Wilderness Study Area. Fauna includes Rocky Mountain elk, mule deer, black bears, mountain lions, bobcat, sage-grouse, and various other small mammals, birds, and reptiles. The Wilderness Study Area provides outstanding opportunities for hiking, sightseeing and photography.	Yes	Designated BLM public lands*	No	
BLM	East Fork Blacktail Deer Creek	6,230	Montana	North of Red Rock Lakes near Yellowstone National Park	1993	The East Fork of Blacktail Deer Creek Wilderness Study Area is primarily a forested habitat especially on the north facing slopes, with several peaks and a steep canyon. A diversity of habitat types is present including open sagebrush foothills, grass parks, aspen and willow groves, alpine meadows, barren talus slopes, and Douglas fir and limber pine forests are located within the Wilderness Study Area. Outstanding recreation opportunities include hunting, hiking, and backpacking.	Yes	Designated BLM public lands*	No	
BLM	Musselshell Breaks	8,650	Montana	Glasgow	1993	The Musselshell Breaks Wilderness Study Area is an area of steep hills and deep coulees, cut deeply into soft shales and sandstone forming a precipitous landscape and drainages that open out to the Musselshell River. Erosional process have created attractive riverbreaks scenery. Vegetation includes groves of ponderosa pine and juniper, range grasses, native wildflowers, and brush. The steep hills and deep coulees provide habitat for wildlife, including deer and elk.	Yes	Designated BLM public lands*	No	
BLM	Papa Keal	366	Colorado	Alamosa	1993	The Papa Keal Wilderness Study Area consists of the western-facing side slopes of the lower portion of the Sangre de Cristo Range. The side slopes, which have been cut by intermittent streams that originate higher up in the Sangre de Cristo Range, transition to a rolling landform at the base of the mountain. Streams have created many small valleys. Dry streambeds offer a stair-step approach to the higher reaches of the range. Vegetation consists mainly of juniper-pine, pinyon-juniper, rabbitbrush, and grasses. Fauna includes mule deer, elk, black bear, various small mammals, and various raptors. Dense forests and winding valleys create great opportunities for solitude. Outstanding recreational opportunities include hiking, backpacking, camping, and photography.	Yes	Designated BLM public lands*	No	

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BLM	Platte River Contiguous	30	Colorado	Walden	1993	The Platte River Contiguous Wilderness Study Area is adjacent to the Platte River Wilderness (managed by the USFS). It includes portions of Northgate Canyon and the rim of the North Platte River, a rugged, mountainous terrain with rock outcroppings, boulders and crags. North facing slopes have dense stands of Douglas-fir, sparse stands of Aspen among sagebrush occur on gentler slopes west of the canyon rim, and scattered Juniper and Limber Pine occur on the canyon rim. Fauna includes raptors, deer, elk, various other big game, and sage-grouse. The deep river canyon creates outstanding opportunities for solitude. The Wilderness Study Area provides outstanding opportunities for whitewater float boating in Class III-IV rapids, hiking, backpacking, fishing, hunting, and observing wildlife.	Yes	Designated BLM public lands*	No	
BLM	Pryor Mountain	12,575	Montana	Adjacent to Custer National Forest and reaching the border of Montana and Wyoming	1993	The Pryor Mountain Wilderness Study Area contains rugged, isolated portions of the Pryor Mountain Range. The wide expanses and topographic and multicolored erosional geologic features provide for high scenic values. In less than 13 miles, the landscape transitions through a wide spectrum of geologic and biotic features, ranging from desert environments to those found in sub-alpine mountainous settings. Opportunities for nature photography, rock climbing hiking, backpacking, nature study, and scenic viewing are outstanding.	Yes	Designated BLM public lands*	No	
BLM	Quigg West	520	Montana	Hamilton	1993	The Quigg West Wilderness Study Area includes forested ridges blend into grass and talus slopes. The abrupt slopes and heavy vegetation make foot travel difficult. The area provides habitat for bighorn sheep, elk and mule deer. Recreational use consists primarily of hunting and wildlife photography.	Yes	Designated BLM public lands*	No	
BLM	Rare Lizard and Snake	443	Colorado	Cortez	1993	The Rare Lizard and Snake Wilderness Study Area is characterized by numerous, winding canyons with rugged, steep walls. Ancestral Puebloans were once in the area, leaving an abundant archaeological history. Located in the upper Sonoran Life Zone, which is sparsely vegetated by shrubs and grasses, sustains a relatively undisturbed population of reptilia, including at least 12 species of lizards, that are rare and unique and the most diverse in Colorado. These include the desert spiny lizard, collared lizard, sagebrush lizard, eastern fence lizard, tree lizard, side-blotched lizard, western rattlesnake, western whiptail snake, common kingsnake, gopher snake, and the western garter snake. Vegetation, although fairly sparse, includes pinyon-juniper, greasewood, grasses, sagebrush, and saltbrush. Activities include hiking, nature study, and photography.	Yes	Canyons of the Ancients National Monument	Yes	Canyons of the Ancients National Monument
BLM	Skull Creek	13,740	Colorado	Dinosaur	1993	The Skull Creek Wilderness Study Area lies in the center of Skull Creek Basin. A slickrock formation area, this area contains scenic, colorful ridges, deep gullies, rock outcrops, and sandstone canyons eroded by rain and snowmelt. Rugged Box Canyon runs through the entire western portion of the Wilderness Study Area and with its intermittent creek is especially scenic. There are numerous archaeological sites dating back some 10,000 years within the area. Vegetation consists mainly of pinyon-juniper, sagebrush, native grasses, and saltbush/greasewood. Fauna includes deer, elk, golden eagles and numerous other birds, mammals, and reptiles. The Wilderness Study Area is also home to some of the oldest known pinyon pine trees. Activities include hiking, backpacking, camping, horseback riding, hunting, and photography.	Yes	Designated BLM public lands*	No	



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BLM	Weminuche Contiguous	1,840	Colorado	Silverton	1993	The Weminuche Contiguous Wilderness Study Area is adjacent to the Weminuche Wilderness (managed by the USFS). It is incredibly scenic, with breathtaking high peaks - several over 13,000 feet - alpine and subalpine meadows and ridges, and alpine basins. The alpine tundra allows unconfined movement for cross-country travel. This, in combination with existing hiking trails and the high scenic quality of the area, provides wonderful opportunities for primitive recreation. The topographic relief offers outstanding solitude. Within the area are numerous running streams with cascading waterfalls. These form drainage patterns that radiate from Whitehead Peak and Sugarloaf. Vegetation consists mainly of spruce forest, alpine tundra grasses, Altain Starwort (proposed Endangered and Threatened Plant), and various wildflowers. Fauna includes lynx and bighorn sheep. Activities include hiking, backpacking, mountain climbing, horseback riding, cross-country skiing, snowshoeing, and photography.	Yes	Designated BLM public lands*	No	
BLM	Willow Creek	13,368	Colorado	Dinosaur	1993	The Willow Creek Wilderness Study Area is characteristic of the arid canyon ecosystems found in the Colorado Plateau. The Wilderness Study Area lies within the Skull Creek Basin. The area is cut by steep, colorful ridges, hogbacks, deep gullies, unique rock formations, and sandstone canyons eroded by rain and snowmelt. A 1,000-foot cliff dominates the north end of the Wilderness Study Area. Vegetation consists mainly of pinyon-juniper, sagebrush, saltbush, native grasses and forbs, boxelder, cottonwoods, and willows. The area contains some of the oldest known pinyon pine trees. Fauna includes elk, mule deer, golden eagles, various other raptors, and smaller mammals, birds, and reptiles. Numerous and significant archaeological resources date back 10,000 years. The steep and rugged terrain and numerous canyons provide outstanding scenery and recreation opportunities including hiking, backpacking, camping, rock climbing, horseback riding, hunting, and photography.	Yes	Designated BLM public lands*	No	
BLM	Worm Creek	39	Idaho	Montpelier	1993	Wilderness values; local BLM office has additional details	Yes	Designated BLM public lands*	No	
BLM	Abert Rim	25,105	Oregon	Southeast of Paisley, OR	1992	Wilderness values; local BLM office has additional details	Yes	Designated BLM public lands*	No	
BLM	Aden Lava Flow	25,287	New Mexico	Southwest of Las Cruces	1992	The Aden Lava Flow Wilderness Study Area is located 20 miles southwest of Las Cruces in the Chihuahuan Desert. The area is characterized by basalt flows, volcanic craters, and coppice sand dunes which are formed by sand captured by clumps of vegetation. The lava flow includes pressure ridges, lava tubes, and steep-walled depressions of up to 100 feet wide. Grass and shrubs grow on the flow with many cacti and yucca. Vegetation is a mosaic of grasslands and desert shrubs such as mesquite and creosote. Vent tubes, and the many crevices found in the lava, provide cover and den sites for wildlife. Bats are numerous and the rock pocket mouse and black-tailed rattlesnake are found on the black lava flows.	Yes	Organ Mountains-Desert Peaks National Monument	Yes	Organ Mountains-Desert Peaks National Monument
BLM	Big Hatchet Mountains	65,872	New Mexico	Lordsburg	1992	The Big Hatchet Mountains Wilderness Study Area is located in southwestern New Mexico. It is the highest mountain in the vicinity and dominates the surrounding landscape. This is an isolated block fault uplifted mountain with tall stratified cliffs providing a layer-cake appearance. Desert grasses and shrubs in the lowlands give way to piñon, juniper, mountain mahogany, and oak trees in the higher elevations. These mountains are very rugged and include massive limestone cliffs. The area is home to desert bighorn sheep and significant bat colonies.	Yes	Designated BLM public lands*	No	
						The Continental Divide National Scenic Trail passes through this Wilderness Study Area.	Yes			

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BLM	Big Horn Tack-On	80	Wyoming	Lovell	1992	The Bighorn Tack-On Wilderness Study Area includes public lands in both Montana (2,470 acres) and Wyoming (80 acres). This information encompasses the entire Wilderness Study AreaTwo caves in the Wilderness Study Area provide spelunking opportunities. These opportunities could not be considered outstanding, however, because of limited access and, in one situation, a dangerous point of entry. For experienced climbers, the possibility of rock climbing exists on some of the sheer limestone cliff faces and pinnacles. Hiking and associated photography and sightseeing activities are outstanding. The topographic relief, the unique geologic formations, and the wide expanse of rugged country within view from the ridge tops present a variety of challenges to potential users.	Yes	Designated BLM public lands*	No	
BLM	Black Ridge Canyon West	52	Utah	Westof Grand Junction Colorado	1992	This 52 acre unit is adjacent to the Black Ridge Wilderness, managed by the Grand Junction, CO field office.	Yes	McInnis Canyons National Conservation Area	Yes	McInnis Canyons National Conservation Area
BLM	Blue Canyon	12,581	Oregon	West of Boise, ID	1992	Wilderness values; local BLM office has additional details	Yes	Designated BLM public lands*	No	
BLM	Bobcat Draw Badlands	17,150	Wyoming	Worland	1992	The Bobcat Draw Badlands Wilderness Study Area encompasses 17,150 acres of BLM-administered land and 1,390 acres of state land. The Wilderness Study Area offers special features and scenic beauty which are outstanding. Terrain in the unit is highly unique and variable in land form and color. Located in the Willwood geologic formation, it is famous for a “Devil’s Garden” of arches, goblins, castles and other fantastic or fanciful landforms. The Wilderness Study Area is within the Fifteenmile Wild Horse Herd Management Area. The National Park Service has identified the Gooseberry Badlands and the east ridge of Fifteenmile Creek, located near the Wilderness Study Area, as potential National Natural Landmarks.	Yes	Designated BLM public lands*	No	
BLM	Borah Peak	3,941	Idaho	Mackay	1992	Wilderness values; local BLM office has additional details	Yes	Designated BLM public lands*	No	
BLM	Cabazon	8,159	New Mexico	Albuquerque	1992	The Cabazon Wilderness Study Area is located in the northwestern part of the New Mexico and consists of a large volcanic plug—a steep-sided symmetrical neck of volcanic rock. At an elevation of 7,785 feet, this is the largest of a series of volcanic plugs in this area and is one of the most well-known landmarks in northwest New Mexico. This peak is a favorite among climbers. Basic mountain climbing experience and proper gear, including a helmet, are recommended. Many visitors climb the most common route (Class 3) without a rope. A successful climb to the summit will reward you with an expansive view of the Rio Puerco Valley.	Yes	Designated BLM public lands*	No	
BLM	Cowboy Spring	6,699	New Mexico	Lordsburg	1992	Cowboy Spring Wilderness Study Area is located in the southwestern part of New Mexico approximately 50 miles south of Lordsburg. The Wilderness Study Area consists of rugged canyons and rough hill country and is covered by juniper, mixed mountain shrubs, and grasses. This area is located at a convergent point of Chihuahuan Desert, Rocky Mountain, and Sierra Madre ecosystems. The Wilderness Study Area boasts 130 species of birds, 60 species of mammals, and 40 species of reptiles.	Yes	Continental Divide National Scenic Trail corridor	No	
BLM	Devil's Playground/Twin Buttes	23,841	Wyoming	Green River	1992	The area is characterized by highly eroded badlands surrounding two large mesas of high relief. Elevation ranges from 6,200 feet in the northern washes of Devils Playground to 8,012 feet on the Twin Butte Mesa. Very little vegetation grows on the badlands, which comprises the vast majority of the Wilderness Study Areas. However, there are some pockets of sagebrush, saltbrush and juniper.	Yes	Designated BLM public lands*	No	

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BLM	Dry Valley Rim	76,177	Nevada	Washoe County, Nevada and Lassen County, California	1992	Wilderness values; local BLM office has additional details	Yes	Designated BLM public lands*	No	
BLM	Empedrado	9,007	New Mexico	Northwest New Mexico	1992	The Empedrado Wilderness Study Area is characterized by deep arroyos, highly sculpted mesas, canyons, and sandstone and shale outcrops. This area is easily traveled by horseback. Nesting sites for golden eagles, prairie falcon, great horned owl, red-tailed hawk, and raven are found on sandstone cliffs. Vegetation includes grama grass, cactus and Knight's milkvetch.  The Continental Divide National Scenic Trail passes through this Wilderness Study Area.	Yes	Designated BLM public lands*	No	
BLM	Encampment River Canyon	4,547	Wyoming	Encampment	1992	The topography of the entire unit is mountainous. The National Conservation Encampment River and Miner Creek, a major tributary, add scenic features to the area. Stands of conifers and aspen on the slopes and cottonwoods along the river create a typical alpine setting. From their lofty perches, bighorn sheep warily eye the hikers on the National Conservation Encampment River Trail below. The trail, which traverses the Wilderness Study Area and enters Colorado to the south, follows the scenic National Conservation Encampment River. Located two miles south of National Conservation Encampment and easily accessible from BLM's National Conservation Encampment River Campground, this 4,547-acre Wilderness Study Area contains grasslands, riparian areas and forested slopes.	Yes	Designated BLM public lands*	No	
BLM	Ferris Mountains	22,245	Wyoming	Encampment	1992	The Ferris Mountains Wilderness Study Area encompasses 22,245 acres of BLM-administered land and one private inholding of 160 acres. The study area is steep and rugged, providing unusual and spectacular scenery. Ferris Peak is the highest point in the Great Divide Basin at 10,037 feet and rises some 3,000 feet from the valley floor. Large stands of Douglas fir, interspersed with grassy parks create an alpine setting.	Yes	Designated BLM public lands*	No	
BLM	Fifteenmile Creek	50,352	Oregon	Northwest of McDermitt, OR	1992	Wilderness values; local BLM office has additional details	Yes	Designated BLM public lands*	No	
BLM	Gila Lower Box	8,555	New Mexico	Five miles down the Gila River from Redrock	1992	An oasis in the desert, the Gila Lower Box Wilderness Study Area is located in southwestern New Mexico about 20 miles northwest of Lordsburg. The Gila River has cut a five mile-long steep-walled canyon 600 feet deep in some areas, creating the "Lower Box." The pristine canyon is heavily vegetated with riparian species such as ash, cottonwood, Arizona sycamore, and willow. The Lower Box has very high biological diversity with 265 species of birds, 67 mammal species, 12 species of amphibians, and 54 reptile species recorded. This is one of the best bird watching areas in New Mexico. The area contains cultural features including petroglyphs and rock shelters.	Yes	Designated BLM public lands*	No	
BLM	Gooding City of Rocks East	14,317	Idaho	Gooding	1992	Wilderness values; local BLM office has additional details	Yes	Designated BLM public lands*	No	

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BLM	Guadalupe Canyon	4,146	New Mexico	30 miles east of Douglas, AZ	1992	The Guadalupe Canyon Wilderness Study Area is located in the southwestern part of New Mexico about 30 miles east of Douglass, AZ. This Wilderness Study Area is managed in conjunction with the contiguous Bunk Robinson Wilderness Study Area (managed by the U.S. Forest Service) and Baker Canyon Wilderness Study Area (BLM-Arizona). Vegetation is Madrean Encinal woodlands dominated by open stands of oaks and perennial grasses. Sycamores grow in the riparian areas and Chihuahuan pine on the higher north facing slopes. The Wilderness Study Area is located within the northern limits of the range of many plants and animals, and consequently, this region is the only place where some species can be found in the United States. The area is renowned for bird watching. The Wilderness Study Area is extremely remote and difficult to access.	Yes	Designated BLM public lands*	No	
BLM	Hawk Mountain	69,741	Oregon	Northwest of Denio, OR	1992	Wilderness values; local BLM office has additional details	Yes	Designated BLM public lands*	No	
BLM	Hell's Half Acre	67,751	Idaho	Idaho Falls	1992	In Idaho, BLM manages 350 acres of public lands in the Henry's Lake Wilderness Study Area. Lush riparian vegetation like rose aspen, willow, serviceberry and snowberry follow the creek. Sagebrush, bitterbrush, and grasses such as needlegrass, mountain brome, fescue, and prairie junegrass grow on the slopes. Throughout much of the late spring and summer wildflowers like lupine, paintbrush, cinquefoil, buckwheat, arrowleaf balsamroot, common yarrow, geranium, gilia, monkeyflower, Oregon grape, pearly everlasting, and asters cover the slopes. Black bear, elk, moose, deer, grizzly bear and variety of birds call this area home.	Yes	Designated BLM public lands*	No	
BLM	Hoverrock	22	New Mexico	Las Cruces	1992	This Wilderness Study Area is a 22-acre area that remained after the adjacent Arizona portion of the Wilderness Study Area was released from wilderness review in 1990. The remaining New Mexico portion continues to be managed as a Wilderness Study Area pending Congressional action.	Yes	Designated BLM public lands*	No	
BLM	Ignacio Chavez	33,609	New Mexico	Northwest New Mexico	1992	The Ignacio Chavez Wilderness Study Area is located in the northwestern portion of New Mexico. The northern portion of this Wilderness Study Area is arid, while the southern portion consists of a higher plateau dominated by piñon and ponderosa pines. The diversity of vegetation provides scenic appeal, and also a highly diverse wildlife population.  The Continental Divide National Scenic Trail passes through this Wilderness Study Area.	Yes	Continental Divide National Scenic Trail corridor	No	
BLM	Jornada del Muerto	31,147	New Mexico	10 miles south of Bosque del Apache National Wildlife Refuge, on the east side of the Rio Grande	1992	The Jornada del Muerto Wilderness Study Area is located in the west-central part of New Mexico about 45 air miles south-southeast of Socorro. The Wilderness Study Area is almost entirely composed of lava flows that are characterized by lava tubes, sink holes, and pressure ridges. Many of these structures have been silted in by fine windblown sand and clay materials, which support a variety of grass species and soaptree yucca. This area is also home to many species of dark reptiles and a large population of bats that live in a lava tube extending from a crater.	Yes	Designated BLM public lands*	No	
BLM	La Lena	11,718	New Mexico	Northwest New Mexico	1992	The La Leña Wilderness Study Area is characterized by deep arroyos, highly sculpted mesas, canyons, and sandstone and shale outcrops. This area is easily traveled by horseback. Nesting sites for golden eagles, prairie falcon, great horned owl, red-tailed hawk, and raven are found on sandstone cliffs. Vegetation includes grama grass, cactus and Knight's milkvetch.  The Continental Divide National Scenic Trail passes through this Wilderness Study Area.	Yes	Designated BLM public lands*	No	
BLM	Little Wood River	4,183	Idaho	Blaine County	1992	Wilderness values; local BLM office has additional details	Yes	Designated BLM public lands*	No	

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Wilderness Study Area										
Suitability Determination: Recommended										
DOI Bureau/ Office	Name of Wilderness Study Area	Number of acres	Wilderness Location: State	Wilderness Location: City	Year of Study	Synopsis of the Values Protected/Reason for Potential Wilderness Designation	Wilderness Area Located within a Designated Public Lands Area? (Y or N)	If yes, what is the Name of the Designated Public Lands Area?	Wilderness Area Located within a Monument Boundary? (Y or N)	If yes, which Monument?
BLM	Manzano	881	New Mexico	16 air miles east of Los Lunas	1992	The Manzano Wilderness Study Area is under consideration for addition to the Manzano Wilderness managed by the Cibola National Forest.	Yes	Designated BLM public lands*	No	
BLM	Mount Riley	8,488	New Mexico	30 miles southwest of Las Cruces	1992	The Mount Riley Wilderness Study Area is located in southern New Mexico approximately 30 miles southwest of Las Cruces. The Wilderness Study Area is comprised of three volcanic cinder cones rising approximately 1,500 feet above the plains. Vegetation consists of desert grasses and shrubs. There are no maintained trails to the summits; however, hikers are rewarded with 360 degree views from the top.	Yes	Organ Mountains-Desert Peaks National Monument	Yes	Organ Mountains-Desert Peaks National Monument
BLM	Mountain Lakes	340	Oregon	Northwest of Klamath Falls, OR	1992	Wilderness values; local BLM office has additional details	Yes	Designated BLM public lands*	No	
BLM	Ojito	124	New Mexico	5 miles southwest of the village of San Ysidro	1992	The Ojito Wilderness Study Area is located adjacent to, and is under consideration for addition to, the Ojito Wilderness. Please visit the Ojito Wilderness webpage for more information	Yes	Designated BLM public lands*	No	
BLM	Oregon Buttes	5,700	Wyoming	Farson	1992	The Oregon Buttes Wilderness Study Area appears to be in an essentially natural condition. The buttes are a remarkable landmark. They dominate the surrounding countryside with their grandeur and diversity. Visibility from the butte tops is outstanding, offering miles of scenic vistas including the Wind River Mountains on the north to the Unita Mountain Range to the southwest. The Oregon Buttes is a major landmark for travelers of the Oregon Trail, which is located less than seven miles to the north of the Wilderness Study Area. Emigrants viewed the Buttes as the halfway point on their journey from Independence, Mo., to the Pacific Ocean. The Buttes also denoted the point where the emigrants passed over the Continental Divide and into the Pacific watershed. Nearly 300,000 emigrants passed this way between 1843 and 1863.	Yes	Designated BLM public lands*	No	
BLM	Orejana Canyon	24,147	Oregon	Southwest of Burns, OR	1992	Wilderness values; local BLM office has additional details	Yes	Designated BLM public lands*	No	
BLM	Prospect Mountain	1,145	Wyoming	Encampment	1992	Prospect Mountain and Prospect Creek, coupled with dense forest cover and riparian areas, provide a high degree of solitude while creating numerous secluded places for recreational activities. With 70 percent of the area covered by trees, visitors are easily screened from one another. The Platte River Wilderness, which forms the eastern boundary of the Wilderness Study Area and contains 23,000 acres, enhances the opportunity for solitude in this Wilderness Study Area because of its undeveloped nature. The Prospect Mountain Wilderness Study Area is highly scenic. Color and texture of the Wilderness Study Area contrast sharply with the adjacent high desert environment. There are many shades of green and blue in the warmer months, which change to green, gold and brown in the fall.	Yes	Designated BLM public lands*	No	
BLM	Pryor Mountain	4,352	Wyoming	Lovell	1992	The Wilderness Study Area is located along the mid-elevation, south-trending slopes of the Pryor Mountains in Montana and Wyoming. Elevations range from 3,780 ft. at the southern end of the Wilderness Study Area to 8,480 ft. in the north. Vegetation at the lower elevations is characterized by the Red Desert/salt shrub community. The mid-elevations of the Wilderness Study Area are characterized by the mountain shrub community, including Utah juniper, mountain mahogany and big sagebrush. Douglas fir and limber pine occur in patches at the highest elevations of the Wilderness Study Area, along with occasional open parks with big sagebrush, shrubby cinquefoil and a variety of grasses.	Yes	Designated BLM public lands*	No	
BLM	Raven's Eye	31,319	Idaho	Carey	1992	Wilderness values; local BLM office has additional details	Yes	Craters of the Moon National Monument	Yes	Craters of the Moon National Monument

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BLM	Raymond Mountain	32,936	Wyoming	Cokeville	1992	Wildlife is an important special feature in the area. The Thomas Fork watershed, which includes Huff and Raymond creeks, has been designated as an Area of Critical Environmental Concern. This area supports the Bear River Cutthroat trout and provides crucial winter habitat for moose, elk, mule deer and numerous other wildlife species. The scenic quality is outstanding due in part to the interaction of the mountainous landforms, geologic outcrops, diverse vegetation, open parks and waterways. Two waterways within the Wilderness Study Area have been recommended for inclusion in the National Wild & Scenic Rivers System: Huff Creek has scenic and fisheries values, and unique land and resource diversity; Raymond Creek has scenic, recreational, fisheries and wildlife values and unique land and resource diversity.	Yes	Designated BLM public lands*	No	
BLM	Sand Butte	21,399	Idaho	Shoshone	1992	Wilderness values; local BLM office has additional details	Yes	Designated BLM public lands*	No	
BLM	Scab Creek Primitive Area	7,636	Wyoming	Sublette County	1992	This area was originally established and managed as a primitive area in 1975. In April 1985, the Scab Creek National Scenic Trail Study Area was proposed by former president Ronald Reagan for addition to the National Wilderness Preservation System. The Scab Creek Wilderness Study Area adjoins the Bridger Wilderness in the Bridger-Teton National Forest, which lies to the east.	Yes	Continental Divide National Scenic Trail corridor	No	
BLM	Sheep Mountain	23,250	Wyoming	Worland	1992	Wilderness values; local BLM office has additional details	Yes	Designated BLM public lands*	No	
BLM	Sperry Creek	5,296	Oregon	Burns, OR	1992	Wilderness values; local BLM office has additional details	Yes	Designated BLM public lands*	No	
BLM	Table Mountain	40,051	Oregon	North East of Andrews, Oregon	1992	Wilderness values; local BLM office has additional details	Yes	Designated BLM public lands*	No	
BLM	Trapper Creek	7,200	Wyoming	Shell	1992	The Trapper Creek Wilderness Study Area encompasses 7,200 acres of BLM-administered public land with no private or state inholdings. Trapper Creek is one of the most spectacular canyons on the west slope of the Bighorns. It is characterized by the dramatic vertical relief of the cliffs, spires and massive rock outcrops of the canyon walls, the presence of a clear cascading stream and the rich color combinations. It contains important habitat for rare and endangered species such as bald eagles and peregrine falcons and is crucial winter range for elk and deer. The lower entrance to Great Expectations Cave (Great X) is located in the Wilderness Study Area. The elevation difference between the lower and upper entrances is 1,403 feet, making Great X the third-deepest cave in the United States.	Yes	Designated BLM public lands*	No	
BLM	Upper Leslie Gulch	2,911	Oregon	Southwest of Nampa, ID	1992	Wilderness values; local BLM office has additional details	Yes	Designated BLM public lands*	No	
BLM	Upper West Little Owyhee	61,489	Oregon	Northeast of McDermitt, OR	1992	Wilderness values; local BLM office has additional details	Yes	West Little Owyhee Wild and Scenic River corridor	No	

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Wilderness Study Area Suitability Determination: Recommended										
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BLM	Westwater Canyon	30,066	Utah	West of Grand Junction Colorado	1992	This Wilderness Study Area spans the Westwater Canyon portion of the Colorado River with the eastern two-thirds located in the Dolores Triangle. Major tributary canyons on the east side of the river include Little Dolores, Marble, and Star canyons. A short box canyon, Little Hole, and a rincon (Big Hole) are the main features northwest of the river. Pinyon-juniper woodlands cover over half of the Wilderness Study Area, with the remaining cover consisting of sagebrush and blackbrush. Most recreation users visit the area as part of a Westwater Canyon float trip. Opportunities for whitewater boating and related camping and hiking are outstanding. Westwater Canyon has great scenery and unique geologic features including black, pre-Cambrian rock, the oldest exposed rock in Utah, which forms Westwater’s inner canyon.	Yes	Designated BLM public lands*	No	
BLM	Wildcat Canyon	34,746	Oregon	west of Rome, Oregon	1992	Wilderness values; local BLM office has additional details	Yes	Designated BLM public lands*	No	
NPS	Craters of the Moon National Monument - 2000 Great Rift Wilderness Study Area addition	341,000 (R)	Idaho	Arco	1991	Meets NPS eligibility criteria	Yes	Craters of the Moon National Monument	Yes	Craters of the Moon National Monument
BLM	Owens Peak	310	California	30 miles east of the town of Lake Isabella	1991	Owens Peak Wilderness Study Area encompasses many of the public lands adjacent to Owens Peak Wilderness Area. Just as in adjacent Owens Peak Wilderness, here the Sierra Nevada meets the Great Basin and the Mojave Desert, creating unusual overlapping ecosystems. You'll find creosote bush scrub communities, Joshua trees, cactuses, and flowering annuals presenting dramatic wildflower displays, as well as dramatic views of Owens Peak-- a high point in the southern Sierra Nevada Mountains at more than 8,400 feet.	Yes	Designated BLM public lands*	No	
BLM	Sacatar Meadows	140	California	7 miles south of the community of Kennedy Meadows	1991	Sacatar Meadows Wilderness Study Area includes several small parcels of public lands located adjacent to the higher elevation portions of Sacatar Trails Wilderness. Like the adjacent Wilderness, it consists stands of outstanding Pinyon Pine woodland intermixed with open, high desert meadows of sagebrush and rabbitbrush.	Yes	Designated BLM public lands*	No	
BLM	South Warner Contiguous	4,330	California	Fifteen miles south of Cedarville	1991	Wilderness values; local BLM office has additional details	Yes	Designated BLM public lands*	No	
BLM	Southern Inyo	4,900	California	Four miles east of Lone Pine	1991	Wilderness values; local BLM office has additional details	Yes	Designated BLM public lands*	No	
NPS	Bryce Canyon National Park	20,810 (R)	Utah	Bryce	1978	Meets NPS eligibility criteria	Yes	Bryce Canyon National Park	No	
NPS	Crater Lake National Park	127,058 (R)	Oregon	Crater Lake	1978	Meets NPS eligibility criteria	Yes	Crater Lake National Park	No	
NPS	Yellowstone National Park	2,032,721 (R)	Wyoming/ Montana/ Idaho	Yellowstone National Park	1978	Meets NPS eligibility criteria	Yes	Yellowstone National Park	No	



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<b>Wilderness Study Area</b>										
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<b>DOI Bureau/ Office</b>	<b>Name of Wilderness Study Area</b>	<b>Number of acres</b>	<b>Wilderness Location: State</b>	<b>Wilderness Location: City</b>	<b>Year of Study</b>	<b>Synopsis of the Values Protected/Reason for Potential Wilderness Designation</b>	<b>Wilderness Area Located within a Designated Public Lands Area? (Y or N)</b>	<b>If yes, what is the Name of the Designated Public Lands Area?</b>	<b>Wilderness Area Located within a Monument Boundary? (Y or N)</b>	<b>If yes, which Monument?</b>
NPS	Cedar Breaks National Monument	4,830 (R)	Utah	Cedar City	1973	Meets NPS eligibility criteria	Yes	Cedar Breaks National Monument	Yes	Cedar Breaks National Monument

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Wilderness Study Area										
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BLM	Great Falls Basin	7,867	California	Ridgecrest, CA	NA	Wilderness values; local BLM office has additional details	Yes	Designated BLM public lands*	No	
BLM	American Flats	3,306	Colorado	Ouray	1993	The American Flats Wilderness Study Area is adjacent to the Uncompahgre Wilderness (managed by the BLM). A high-elevation expanse of rolling, grassy tundra, it is centered on Sunshine Mountain (13,321 feet), and includes the headwaters of North Fork Hensen Creek. Vegetation consists mainly of alpine grasses, sedges, and forbs, and spruce and fir at lower elevations. Fauna includes Rocky Mountain elk and Rocky Mountain bighorn sheep. Expansive alpine meadows and steep mountain summits support outstanding opportunities for solitude and challenge. Activities include hiking, backpacking, mountain climbing, hunting, and photography.	Yes	Designated BLM public lands*	No	
BLM	Antelope Creek	12,350	Montana	Benton	1993	The Antelope Creek Wilderness Study Area is a river breaks topography with steep, highly eroded coulees formed by tributaries that drop toward the Missouri River. The Missouri River cut deeply into soft shales and sandstones forming numerous steep hills and deep coulees of sparsely vegetated exposed rock. Vegetation includes sagebrush, greasewood, and short prairie grasses. Juniper, ponderosa pine, lodgepole pine, Douglas fir and cottonwood grow along the coulees. This Wilderness Study Area offers outstanding opportunities for solitude and provides a diversity of primitive recreational opportunities such as hiking, photography, hunting, and rock climbing. The area is rich in historical significance, including Kid Curry's outlaw hideaway.	Yes	Upper Missouri Wild and Scenic River corridor, Upper Missouri River Breaks National Monument	Yes	Upper Missouri River Breaks National Monument
BLM	Beaver Creek	26,150	Colorado	Canon City	1993	The Beaver Creek Wilderness Study Area varies from rocky, rolling hills in the southern portion to steep, rugged peaks in the north. The focal points are the spectacular scenery of the east and west branches of Beaver Creek, which twist through several miles of deep, rugged, granite-walled canyons, with several falls and many boulder-strewn pools and rapids along their courses. Vegetation within the area is very diverse, including semi-arid species in the lower elevations, riparian zones along streams, and spruce, fir, and pine forests on the mountain slopes. Fauna includes cutthroat trout, Rocky Mountain bighorn sheep, mountain lion, mule deer, black bear, bobcat, elk, badger, and various species of raptors. From the higher points in the Wilderness Study Area excellent scenic views of snowcapped peaks of the Sangre de Cristo Range and Pikes Peak provide a feeling of vastness. Activities include hiking, backpacking, camping, rock climbing, hunting, fishing, and photography.	Yes	Designated BLM public lands*	No	
BLM	Bull Gulch	15,000	Colorado	Eagle	1993	The Bull Gulch Wilderness Study Area is characterized by rugged topography of colorful stratified cliffs, and unique geological formations such as pinnacles, landslide deposits, and volcanic intrusions. Major vegetation types include sagebrush/mesic mountain shrub, pinyon-juniper, aspen, Douglas fir, and cottonwood-willow riparian areas. Portions of the Colorado River, Alamo Creek, and Posey Creek are within the Wilderness Study Area. This landscape provides habitat for peregrine falcons, bald eagles, mountain lion, mule deer, Rocky Mountain elk, Rocky Mountain bighorn sheep, sage grouse, fox, and bobcat. The variety of topography and habitat types provide for outstanding opportunities for hiking, backpacking, camping, horseback riding, fishing, hunting, snowshoeing, rock climbing, rafting, canoeing, kayaking, and photography.	Yes	Designated BLM public lands*	No	

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BLM	Centennial Mountains	27,691	Montana	South of Red Rock Lakes near Yellowstone National Park	1993	The Centennial Mountains Wilderness Study Area is some of southwest Montana’s wildest and most scenic country. Considered an important corridor for wildlife movement, it provides an east-west trending mountain range connecting the Yellowstone Ecosystem with the northern Rocky Mountains. The Continental Divide forms the southern boundary of the Wilderness Study Area, and the northern face of the range rises nearly 3,000 feet in less than a mile. The climate is harsh and cold with considerable snowfall. Three hundred sixty-two taxa of vascular plants have been identified in the Wilderness Study Area. Lower elevation slopes are dominated by stands of Douglas fir with occasional lodgepole pine, Engelmann spruce, alpine fir, and quaking aspen. Higher elevations contain broad alpine meadows with scattered stands of subalpine fir, spruce, and whitebark pine. Wildflowers are especially abundant in mid to late summer. Abundant wildlife include wolverines, wolves, black and grizzly bears, peregrine falcons, and bald eagle. The scenic mountains and contrasting colors of the valley provides outstanding opportunities for photography and wildlife viewing. The Hell Roaring Creek area is popular for backcountry skiing. A 30-mile segment of the Continental Divide National Scenic Trail (CDT) runs through the mountain range.	Yes	Continental Divide National Scenic Trail corridor	No	
BLM	Cross Canyon	11,580	Colorado	Cahone	1993	The Cross Canyon Wilderness Study Area contains several breathtaking canyons, including Cross Canyon, Ruin Canyon and Cow Canyon, which are cut through uplifted Dakota Sandstone and Morrison Formation. Perennial streams are found in the 300 to 800 foot deep canyons. Many smaller tributary canyons spread out from the main canyons exposing rock outcrops, ledges, and cliffs creating scenic panoramas, as well as scientific and educational opportunities of Jurassic and Upper Cretaceous geological periods. Vegetation consists of pinyon-juniper, sagebrush, cottonwood, willow, boxelder, sage, mormon tea, mountain mahogany, rabbitbrush, cliffrose, antelope bitterbrush, and various other shrubs. Fauna includes black bear, mountain lion, coyote, bobcat, desert spiny lizard, western ribbon snake, Ord's kangaroo rat, various fish, bald and golden eagles, and various other raptors. This area is significant as an undisturbed refuge for indigenous flora and fauna in a region greatly modified by human activity. The Wilderness Study Area also contains abundant archaeological sites including numerous Anasazi ruins. Activities include hiking, backpacking, camping, hunting, horseback riding, and photography.	Yes	Canyons of the Ancients National Monument	Yes	Canyons of the Ancients National Monument
BLM	Diamond Breaks	31,480	Colorado	Maybell	1993	The Wilderness Study Area consists of the broken, mountainous land mass known as Diamond Mountain, part of the eastern extension of the Uinta Range. A dominant feature of the area is a series of northeast-southwest trending mountain peaks with ridges, steep draws, and canyons draining north and south. This series of colorful, rugged red sand stone ridges “break” toward the Green River to the north in Browns Park. The diverse vegetative communities range from sagebrush and pinyon-juniper woodlands to aspen, mountain brush, Douglas fir, limber pine, and Ponderosa pine forests. Significant cultural resources such as rock art, granaries, rock shelters, and lithic scatter sites related to prehistoric and historic occupation can be found in the Wilderness Study Area.	Yes	Designated BLM public lands*	No	

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BLM	Dolores River Canyon	28,668	Colorado	Dove Creek	1993	The Dolores River Canyon Wilderness Study Area consists of rugged canyons cut through sedimentary strata creating vertical walls with colorful ledges and massive cliffs. Leading into to the main canyon are numerous tributary canyons. Many are very narrow, sheer-walled, and boulder-choked, with hidden grotto pools of clear, cool water and hanging ferns. The geologic history of the area is clearly exposed, offering a 160-million-year-old exhibit, beginning with the oldest exposed rock-limestones of the Pennsylvanian Period (formed 300 million years ago) progressing to the youngest exposed material of the Entrada Sandstone from the Jurassic Period (formed 140 million years ago). The Wilderness Study Area lies within the Colorado Plateau Province. Vegetation includes pinyon-juniper, spineless hedgehog cactus, sagebrush, Mormon tea, squaw brush, buffalo berry, cottonwood, ponderosa pine, aspen, and spruce/fir. Fauna includes desert bighorn sheep, river otter, mountain lion, bobcat, mule deer, waterfowl, coyote, collared lizard, peregrine falcons, bald eagles, golden eagles, and various other raptors. Opportunities for primitive and unconfined recreation are excellent and include backpacking, hiking, photography, rock climbing and whitewater rafting.	Yes	Designated BLM public lands*	No	
BLM	Farlin Creek	1,139	Montana	Dillon	1993	The Farlin Creek Wilderness Study Area is hilly in nature and contains primarily forested habitat with open grasslands on the south facing aspects. Aspen stands and meadows border the creeks. Opportunities for hiking, backpacking, horseback riding, and hunting are present.	Yes	Designated BLM public lands*	No	
BLM	Humbug Spires	11,175	Montana	South of Butte	1993	The Humbug Spires Wilderness Study Area is located in western Montana. Granite outcroppings, part of the Boulder Batholith, rise 300-600 feet and provide scenic interest and outstanding rock climbing opportunities. Hiking along the trail located in the wilderness winds along Moose Creek and through a mixed conifer forest, and then climbs a ridge and continues to the "Wedge," one of the more prominent and scenic spires.	Yes	Designated BLM public lands*	No	
BLM	Ruby Mountains	26,611	Montana	Dillon	1993	The Ruby Mountains Wilderness Study Area is precipitous in the northern portion and more gently sloped in the south. The Wilderness Study Area is mostly forested, with exposed, open, grassy ridges and south facing slopes. Vegetation is dominated by Douglas fir, lodgepole pine, limber pine, and Engelmann spruce. Rock outcrops, rock fins, caves, cliff faces and talus slopes emerge from the surrounding forest. There are a few springs, but no water flows through the canyons except during snowmelt. Aspen and canyon bottom meadows are common. Scenic quality of the Wilderness Study Area is high. Hiking, backpacking, camping and big game hunting is outstanding in this Wilderness Study Area.	Yes	Designated BLM public lands*	No	
BLM	Seven Blackfoot	20,250	Montana	Glasgow	1993	The Seven Blackfoot Wilderness Study Area consists of terrain highly dissected by washes and a single creek, Seven Blackfoot Creek. Wild and broken landforms formed by erosion through shales and sandstones have left a vista of rugged, stark cliffs cut into rolling prairie meadows and offset by pockets of ponderosa pine and Douglas fir. It is a rugged area of breathtaking beauty. The presence of Douglas fir is unusual this far east. Plant and flower enthusiasts can find several types of grass, many flowering forbs, brush such as silver sage, big sage, yucca, and greasewood. Wildlife within the Wilderness Study Area includes elk, deer, coyotes, porcupines, hawks, owls, badgers, horned lizards, and rattlesnakes. The fossils bearing Hell Creek and Tullock formations are exposed in places. Recreational opportunities in this Wilderness Study Area include hiking, hunting, horseback riding, nature photography and sightseeing.	Yes	Designated BLM public lands*	No	

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BLM	Sewemup Mesa	19,140	Colorado	Gateway	1993	The Sewemup Wilderness Study Area is formed of impressive sandstone cliffs, which almost entirely surround the Sewemup Mesa, the namesake of the Wilderness Study Area. The name comes from the days of cattle rustling when the McCarty Gang burnt off and "sewed up" the cattle's rightful brands and replaced them with their own - hence the name, "Sew 'em up." The mesa is surrounded by sheer 500 to 700 foot cliffs on three sides, making access difficult. The difficult access resulted in little use of the area, therefore, this Wilderness Study Area is one of the most ecologically pristine areas in Colorado. Vegetation consists mainly of ponderosa pine, pinyon-juniper, monkey flower, spike pappusgrass, purple lovegrass, wolftail, scrub oak, serviceberry, native grasses, sagebrush, and various wildflowers. Fauna includes elk, mule deer, desert bighorn sheep, mountain lion, peregrine falcon, golden eagle, and various other raptors. Activities include hiking, backpacking, camping, rock climbing, and photography.	Yes	Designated BLM public lands*	No	
BLM	Terry Badlands	44,910	Montana	Miles City	1993	The Terry Badlands Wilderness Study Area includes colorful, banded cliffs that overlook rolling prairie. Geologic features include sandstone bridges, spires, table tops, and buttes divided by many deep gullies all formed by thousands of years of wind and water erosion. Rolling benches are vegetated with grasses, wildflowers and brush such as sage, yucca, greasewood, and scattered juniper. One of the most easterly stands of limber pine is located in the Wilderness Study Area. Wildlife include mule and whitetail deer, pronghorn, elk, badgers, many raptors and reptiles such as horned lizards. Petrified logs may be encountered in the Wilderness Study Area. The Wilderness Study Area is high in cultural resources. Historical resources include 1800s era U.S. Army troops graffiti on Sheridan Butte. The Wilderness Study Area is an excellent area for hiking, back country hunting, rock and fossil collecting and enjoying the spectacular badlands scenery.	Yes	Designated BLM public lands*	No	
BLM	Adobetown	85,710	Wyoming	Wamsutter	1992	Located 25 miles away from Wamsutter town, Adobe Town has a total acreage of 82,350 acres. The Wilderness Study Area is known as a premier North American site for the educational and scientific study of paleontological resources. Fossil remains of mammals are numerous and widely distributed throughout the area. Two notable mammalian fossils found in the area are the Uintathere and the Titanother. The Uintathere was a large mammal about the size and configuration of an African rhinoceros. The species of Titanother found in the Wilderness Study Area was a tapir-like mammal, about 40 inches in height. Significant archaeological resources are also found throughout the Wilderness Study Area, representing 12,000 years of continuous human occupation from Paleo Indian through late Prehistoric periods. The cultural site density of the Wilderness Study Area is estimated to be 30 surface sites per square mile, which is unusually high.	Yes	Designated BLM public lands*	No	
BLM	Alkali Creek	10,100	Wyoming	Hyattville	1992	The Alkali Creek Wilderness Study Area encompasses 10,100 acres of BLM-administered land surrounding an island of private lands totaling 680 acres. There are no private lands in the Wilderness Study Area and access to the private section is provided for through a cherry-stem road. Elevations range from about 4,850 to 7,000 feet. The Wilderness Study Area falls within an elk wintering area, is critical winter range for mule deer, and encompasses at least two sage grouse strutting grounds.	Yes	Designated BLM public lands*	No	
BLM	Alvord Desert	236,276	Oregon	North East of Andrews, Oregon	1992	Wilderness values; local BLM office has additional details	Yes	Designated BLM public lands*	No	

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Wilderness Study Area Suitability Determination: Recommended and Not Recommended (different portions)										
DOI Bureau/ Office	Name of Wilderness Study Area	Number of acres	Wilderness Location: State	Wilderness Location: City	Year of Study	Synopsis of the Values Protected/Reason for Potential Wilderness Designation	Wilderness Area Located within a Designated Public Lands Area? (Y or N)	If yes, what is the Name of the Designated Public Lands Area?	Wilderness Area Located within a Monument Boundary? (Y or N)	If yes, which Monument?
BLM	Blitzen River	31,914	Oregon	South of Burns, OR	1992	Wilderness values; local BLM office has additional details	Yes	Donner und Blitzen Wild and Scenic River corridor, Steens Mountain Cooperative Management and Protection Area	Yes	Steens Mountain Cooperative Management and Protection Area
BLM	Buffalo Hump	10,300	Wyoming	Rock Springs	1992	The Buffalo Hump Wilderness Study Area encompasses 10,300 acres of BLM-administered land. This is a sand dune area of many sand valleys, blowouts, dunes and hills. The northern and western part of the area contains ponds, grass-covered marshes and playas. The southern and eastern part includes active dunes and meadows. This area and the adjacent Sand Dunes Wilderness Study Area are part of the range of the only herd of desert elk in Wyoming. Due to the topographic relief in the southern and eastern portions of the Wilderness Study Area, the remoteness of the area provides outstanding solitude.	Yes	Designated BLM public lands*	No	
BLM	Bull Canyon	599	Utah	4 miles north of Dinosaur, CO	1992	Wilderness values; local BLM office has additional details	Yes	Designated BLM public lands*	No	
BLM	Camp Creek	19,880	Oregon	West of Boise, ID	1992	Wilderness values; local BLM office has additional details	Yes	Designated BLM public lands*	No	
BLM	Carrizozo Lava Flow	10,690	New Mexico	Carrizozo	1992	Wilderness values; local BLM office has additional details	Yes	Designated BLM public lands*	No	
BLM	Cedar Mountain	33,433	Oregon	West of Boise, ID	1992	The Cedar Mountain Wilderness Study Area encompasses 21,560 acres of BLM-administered land with no private or state inholdings. The Wilderness Study Area is an area of rugged topography characterized by deep, steep-sided drainages flowing toward the Bighorn River. Cedar Mountain is the dominant feature of the unit.	Yes	Designated BLM public lands*	No	
BLM	Cedar Mountain	21,560	Wyoming	Kirby	1992	The Cedar Mountains Wilderness Study Area is located in southwestern New Mexico. The area is characterized by a southeast trending ridge with scattered peaks and rolling hills. Vegetation consists of mixed mountain shrubs, creosote bush, and tobosa. The area provides habitat for mule deer and javelina.	Yes	Designated BLM public lands*	No	
BLM	Chamisa	16,602	New Mexico	Northwest New Mexico	1992	The northern portion of this Wilderness Study Area is arid, while the southern portion consists of a higher plateau dominated by piñon and ponderosa pines. The diversity of vegetation and landforms provide scenic appeal. Large numbers of elk use the area, as well as coyotes, mule deer, and Merriam's turkey.	Yes	Designated BLM public lands*	No	
BLM	Continental Divide	68,761	New Mexico	Datil	1992	The Continental Divide Wilderness Study Area is located in the west-central part of New Mexico. The landmark of this area is Pelona Mountain, rising to 9,212 feet. Rolling grassland gives way to steeper slopes covered in piñon pine woodland and ponderosa pine forest, although the summit of the mountain itself is mostly grassland. Views from the top of Pelona Mountain stretch out for miles across the surrounding plains.	Yes	Designated BLM public lands*	No	
BLM	Cottonwood Creek	8,110	Oregon	East of Burns, OR	1992	Wilderness values; local BLM office has additional details	Yes	Designated BLM public lands*	No	

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Wilderness Study Area										
Suitability Determination: Recommended and Not Recommended (different portions)										
DOI Bureau/ Office	Name of Wilderness Study Area	Number of acres	Wilderness Location: State	Wilderness Location: City	Year of Study	Synopsis of the Values Protected/Reason for Potential Wilderness Designation	Wilderness Area Located within a Designated Public Lands Area? (Y or N)	If yes, what is the Name of the Designated Public Lands Area?	Wilderness Area Located within a Monument Boundary? (Y or N)	If yes, which Monument?
BLM	Devil's Garden Lava Bed	28,163	Oregon	South East of Bend, OR	1992	Wilderness values; local BLM office has additional details	Yes	Designated BLM public lands*	No	
BLM	Diablo Mountain	118,693	Oregon	Northwest of Paisley, OR	1992	Wilderness values; local BLM office has additional details	Yes	Designated BLM public lands*	No	
BLM	Disaster Peak	17,376	Oregon	North East of Denio, OR	1992	Wilderness values; local BLM office has additional details	Yes	Designated BLM public lands*	No	
BLM	Eighteen Mile	25,015	Idaho	Leadore	1992	Wilderness values; local BLM office has additional details	Yes	Continental Divide National Scenic Trail corridor	No	
BLM	El Malpais	21,300	New Mexico	Southwest of Grants, New Mexico, within the El Malpais National Conservation Area	1992	<p>The El Malpais Wilderness Study Area consists of several independent tracts of land under consideration for wilderness designation in conjunction with lands proposed for wilderness within the El Malpais National Monument (managed by the National Park Service). One tract includes Little Hole in the Wall, a “kipuka” (a Hawaiian term meaning island of fertile ground), which lava flowed around on all sides leaving grassland segregated by a sea of broken, jagged basalt. This area is covered by piñon-juniper woodlands and open stands of ponderosa pine.</p> <p>The Continental Divide National Scenic Trail passes through this Wilderness Study Area.</p>	Yes	Continental Divide National Scenic Trail corridor, El Malpais National Conservation Area	Yes	El Malpais National Conservation Area
BLM	Fish Creek Rim	19,141	Oregon	West of Adel	1992	Wilderness values; local BLM office has additional details	Yes	Designated BLM public lands*	No	
BLM	Fortification Creek	12,419	Wyoming	Buffalo	1992	The Wilderness Study Area contains steeply sloping and dissected drainages and ridges, which divide the area. In addition, with the major drainages there are numerous opportunities to experience solitude and avoid the sights and sounds of others within the Wilderness Study Area. Approximately 99 percent of the Wilderness Study Area is considered crucial yearlong range for elk as designated by the Wyoming Game and Fish Department. Elk have historically used the area for winter range because of the available forage and cover.	Yes	Designated BLM public lands*	No	
BLM	Gerry Mountain	22,289	Oregon	East of Bend, OR	1992	Wilderness values; local BLM office has additional details	Yes	Designated BLM public lands*	No	
BLM	Goldburg	3,946	Idaho	Challis	1992	Wilderness values; local BLM office has additional details	Yes	Designated BLM public lands*	No	
BLM	Henry's Lake	338	Idaho	Fremont County	1992	In Idaho, BLM manages 350 acres of public lands in the Henry's Lake Wilderness Study Area. Lush riparian vegetation like rose aspen, willow, serviceberry and snowberry follow the creek. Sagebrush, bitterbrush, and grasses such as needlegrass, mountain brome, fescue, and prairie junegrass grow on the slopes. Throughout much of the late spring and summer wildflowers like lupine, paintbrush, cinquefoil, buckwheat, arrowleaf balsamroot, common yarrow, geranium, gilia, monkeyflower, Oregon grape, pearly everlasting, and asters cover the slopes. Black bear, elk, moose, deer, grizzly bear and variety of birds call this area home.	Yes	Designated BLM public lands*	No	
BLM	High Steens	14,092	Oregon	North of Andrews, OR	1992	Wilderness values; local BLM office has additional details	Yes	Steens Mountain Cooperative Management and Protection Area	Yes	Steens Mountain Cooperative Management and Protection Area



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Wilderness Study Area										
Suitability Determination: Recommended and Not Recommended (different portions)										
DOI Bureau/ Office	Name of Wilderness Study Area	Number of acres	Wilderness Location: State	Wilderness Location: City	Year of Study	Synopsis of the Values Protected/Reason for Potential Wilderness Designation	Wilderness Area Located within a Designated Public Lands Area? (Y or N)	If yes, what is the Name of the Designated Public Lands Area?	Wilderness Area Located within a Monument Boundary? (Y or N)	If yes, which Monument?
BLM	Honeycomb Buttes	40,548	Wyoming	Rock Springs	1992	Much of the area is highly erodible and surface impacts fade relatively quickly. The Honeycomb Buttes proper and the North Fork of Bear Creek drainage, in the core of the recommended area, is a highly colorful and rugged desert badlands area. The headwaters of Red Creek and Sand Creek are relatively wide drainages bounded by rough eroded escarpments on three sides with wide flat benches between the drainages. The many cliffs, ridges, draws and secluded grottos provide numerous areas where a person could experience solitude. Topography of this type provides for effective screening of individuals from each other. The superb coloration of the buttes enhances one’s appreciation for the undisturbed natural setting of the Honeycombs. This area provides some of the most outstanding opportunities for solitude that can be found in the Red Desert of Wyoming.	Yes	Designated BLM public lands*	No	
BLM	Honeycombs	21,000	Wyoming	Worland	1992	Wilderness values; local BLM office has additional details	Yes	Designated BLM public lands*	No	
BLM	Horse Mountain	5,032	New Mexico	Datil	1992	Rising above the grassy plains of San Agustin, Horse Mountain, at 9,450 feet, provides sweeping views across west-central New Mexico. On south-facing slopes, you will find one-seed juniper, alligator juniper, and two-leaf piñon, while on north-facing slopes, you will find ponderosa pine, Douglas fir, and Mexican white pine. Horse Mountain is an isolated forest and woodland providing habitat for wildlife including mule deer, elk, golden eagles, mountain lions, bobcats, and occasionally, bald eagles.	Yes	Designated BLM public lands*	No	
BLM	Jordan Craters	27,761	Oregon	Southwest of Boise, ID	1992	Wilderness values; local BLM office has additional details	Yes	Designated BLM public lands*	No	
BLM	Little Black Peak	15,469	New Mexico	Four miles west of Carrizozo	1992	The Little Black Peak Wilderness Study Area is located in the central part of New Mexico. At 5,676 feet, Little Black Peak, the primary source of the surrounding lava flow, is the only feature rising significantly above the surrounding flat plain. It is a rugged landscape of lava approximately 5,000 years old. The lava is broken by fissures and jumbled outcrops, and includes an occasional lava tube. Sparse desert shrubs and grasses grow in the cracks, providing an interesting contrast of green against the National Scenic Trail and the black lava. The area supports a remarkably diverse ecosystem, including some species that have developed darker skin coloration to match the rock.	Yes	Designated BLM public lands*	No	
BLM	Lower John Day	25,406	Oregon	East of Grass Valley, OR	1992	Hiking onto the lava flow is extremely rugged. You must be well prepared with appropriate footwear and other outdoor gear.	Yes	John Day Wild and Scenic River corridor	No	
BLM	Lower Owyhee Canyon	74,767	Oregon	Southwest of Boise, ID	1992	Wilderness values; local BLM office has additional details	Yes	Owyhee Wild and Scenic River corridor	No	
BLM	McCullough Peaks	24,570	Wyoming	Cody	1992	The McCullough Peaks Wilderness Study Area encompasses 23,290 acres of BLM-administered land, 640 acres of split-estate land, and 640 acres of state-owned land. The Wilderness Study Area consists of the badlands that form the north slope of the McCullough Peaks. The terrain is characterized by sharp ridges and deeply eroded drainages. There are also large expanses of open, gentle terrain. The area is scenic and provides opportunities for solitude and primitive recreation. The panoramic views from the top of McCullough Peaks are outstanding and include not only the study area’s badlands but views of Heart Mountain, the Beartooth Mountains and the Absaroka Range.	Yes	Designated BLM public lands*	No	

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Wilderness Study Area										
Suitability Determination: Recommended and Not Recommended (different portions)										
DOI Bureau/ Office	Name of Wilderness Study Area	Number of acres	Wilderness Location: State	Wilderness Location: City	Year of Study	Synopsis of the Values Protected/Reason for Potential Wilderness Designation	Wilderness Area Located within a Designated Public Lands Area? (Y or N)	If yes, what is the Name of the Designated Public Lands Area?	Wilderness Area Located within a Monument Boundary? (Y or N)	If yes, which Monument?
BLM	Medicine Lodge	7,740	Wyoming	Hyattville	1992	The Medicine Lodge Wilderness Study Area encompasses 7,740 acres of BLM-administered land with no private or state inholdings. The Wilderness Study Area consists of spectacular canyon walls towering 1,000 feet above Medicine Lodge Creek. Elevations range between 5,100 and 8,500 feet. The area includes crucial winter range for elk and deer. Bighorn sheep may use parts of the Wilderness Study Area as summer range. Rich color combinations, vertical or nearly vertical cliffs, spires and formations; variation in form, pattern, texture and type of vegetation; and presence of free-flowing, cascading water make the Wilderness Study Area highly scenic.	Yes	Designated BLM public lands*	No	
BLM	Mount Stirling	5,600	Nevada	Las Vegas	1992	Mount Stirling Wilderness Study Area is located 45 miles west of Las Vegas in Clark County and Nye County. The Wilderness Study Area occupies the northern most portion of the Spring Mountain Range. Topography in the Wilderness Study Area consists of a rugged landscape of canyons and ridges cumulating with Wheeler Peak and Mount Stirling. Both provide excellent scenic vistas of the surrounding valleys. The Wilderness Study Area also contains evidence of paleozoic marine formations and cultural sites including three charcoal kilns listed on the National Register of Historic Places.	Yes	Designated BLM public lands*	No	
BLM	North Pole Ridge	7,317	Oregon	Southwest of Condon, OR	1992	Wilderness values; local BLM office has additional details	Yes	John Day Wild and Scenic River corridor	No	
BLM	Oregon Canyon	42,071	Oregon	Northeast of Denio, OR	1992	Wilderness values; local BLM office has additional details	Yes	Designated BLM public lands*	No	
BLM	Owl Creek	710	Wyoming	Thermopolis	1992	The Owl Creek Wilderness Study Area encompasses 710 acres in three units. All three units are located on the major ridge line that divides Rock Creek and the South Fork of Owl Creek and is adjacent to the 703,981 acre Washakie Wilderness Area. The Wilderness Study Area is characterized by rugged terrain broken by steep draws, excellent vegetative cover and remoteness. The Wilderness Study Area provides important critical habitat for deer, moose, elk, bear and bighorn sheep. The altitude in the Wilderness Study Area ranges from 9,000 to 10,900 feet. The geology of the area is largely unexplored and offers excellent opportunities for study of tertiary volcanics in the area. There are two culturally significant sites which are believed to be eligible for the National Register of Historic Places. These sites are important for study of high altitude aboriginal occupation	Yes	Designated BLM public lands*	No	
BLM	Owyhee Canyon	21,875	Nevada	Elko	1992	Owyhee Canyon Wilderness Study Area is located 90 miles northwest of Elko, Nevada. The western 2/3 of the Wilderness Study Area consists of a gently rolling plateau with sage, bitterbrush and bunchgrass communities. The eastern third is cut by 21 miles of 100-300 foot deep canyons including 18 miles of the South Fork Owyhee River. From plateau high points, wide scenic vistas from Steens Mountains in Oregon to Juniper Mountain in Idaho to the Bull Run Mountains in Nevada are visible. The Wilderness Study Area is rich in scenic, wildlife and cultural values. Sensitive wildlife species include bobcat, river otter and redband trout.	Yes	Designated BLM public lands*	No	
BLM	Petaca Pinta	11,668	New Mexico	50 miles southwest of Albuquerque	1992	This area is known for its dramatic, colorful, and diverse topography that features lava, colorful mesas, and cliffs of sandstone. It is full of geological, biological, and archeological features, including both riparian and canyon-wall ecology. Vegetation includes piñon-juniper, desert scrub, cottonwoods, willows, and cattails.	Yes	Designated BLM public lands*	No	
BLM	Rincon	108,485	Oregon	Northwest of Denio, OR	1992	Wilderness values; local BLM office has additional details	Yes	Designated BLM public lands*	No	

DOI Wilderness Study Areas - Data Call

Wilderness Study Area										
Suitability Determination: Recommended and Not Recommended (different portions)										
DOI Bureau/ Office	Name of Wilderness Study Area	Number of acres	Wilderness Location: State	Wilderness Location: City	Year of Study	Synopsis of the Values Protected/Reason for Potential Wilderness Designation	Wilderness Area Located within a Designated Public Lands Area? (Y or N)	If yes, what is the Name of the Designated Public Lands Area?	Wilderness Area Located within a Monument Boundary? (Y or N)	If yes, which Monument?
BLM	Rio Chama	12,671	New Mexico	Northern New Mexico	1992	The Rio Chama Wilderness Study Area is located in northern New Mexico. The landscape consists of gently rolling sagebrush-covered plains and a 900 foot deep canyon of colorful siltstone and sandstone carved by the Rio Chama. Piñon woodlands cover the hills, and forests of ponderosa pine and Douglas fir cover the north facing slopes. The diversity of habitat types provide for a variety of wildlife. This scenic area includes excellent opportunities for river rafting; the Rio Chama is designated as a Wild and Scenic River. This Wilderness Study Area is adjacent to the Chama River Canyon Wilderness, which is managed by the U.S. Forest Service.	Yes	Continental Divide National Scenic Trail, Rio Chama Wild and Scenic River corridor	No	
BLM	Sand Dunes	26,309	Wyoming	Farson	1992	Wilderness values; local BLM office has additional details	Yes	Designated BLM public lands*	No	
BLM	Sand Hollow	9,368	Oregon	East of Bend, OR	1992	Wilderness values; local BLM office has additional details	Yes	Designated BLM public lands*	No	
BLM	Sheepshead Mountains	52,793	Oregon	10 miles west of Burns Junction	1992	Wilderness values; local BLM office has additional details	Yes	Designated BLM public lands*	No	
BLM	Sierra de las Canas	12,838	New Mexico	7 air miles east of Socorro	1992	The Sierra de las Cañas Wilderness Study Area is located in west-central New Mexico. This rugged desert mountain range is highly scenic. It features colorful sheer rock escarpments, deep narrow canyons, mountain ridges, mesa tops, and badlands. This highly scenic area contains the Loma de las Cañas ridgecrest with multi-colored sandstone, limestone, siltstone, and shale. There is also interesting vegetation including yuccas, cholla, prickly pear cacti, and ocotillo. Spring wildflowers are a special attraction.	Yes	Designated BLM public lands*	No	
BLM	Sierra Ladrones	45,308	New Mexico	60 air miles southwest of Albuquerque	1992	The Sierra Ladrones Wilderness Study Area is located in west-central New Mexico. It rises precipitously out of the Rio Grande Valley on the east and from mesa grasslands and piñon-juniper woodland on the north, west, and south. The area is highly scenic and contains the Rio Salado creek in the south. The diverse topography includes high mountain peaks, isolated canyons, and badlands. There are no designated trails; however, hikers who find their way to the top of Ladrones Mountain are rewarded with panoramic views.	Yes	Designated BLM public lands*	No	
BLM	Slocum Creek	7,530	Oregon	Burns, OR	1992	Wilderness values; local BLM office has additional details	Yes	Designated BLM public lands*	No	
BLM	South Fork	20,341	Oregon	East of Bend, OR	1992	South Fork Owyhee River Wilderness Study Area is approximately 100 miles northwest of Elko, Nevada. This Wilderness Study Area extends from Elko County Nevada into Owyhee County Idaho. The Wilderness Study Area is a flat to hilly plateau cut by 20 miles of canyons including a 17 mile segment of the South Fork Owyhee River. Vegetation throughout the Wilderness Study Area consists of a sage, bitterbrush and bunchgrass community. The miles of canyons with their diverse eroded rock landscapes create a deep sense of isolation, enhancing the wilderness experience.	Yes	Designated BLM public lands*	No	
BLM	Squaw Ridge Lava Bed	28,673	Oregon	Southeast of Bend, OR	1992	Wilderness values; local BLM office has additional details	Yes	Designated BLM public lands*	No	

DOI Wilderness Study Areas - Data Call

Wilderness Study Area										
Suitability Determination: Recommended and Not Recommended (different portions)										
DOI Bureau/ Office	Name of Wilderness Study Area	Number of acres	Wilderness Location: State	Wilderness Location: City	Year of Study	Synopsis of the Values Protected/Reason for Potential Wilderness Designation	Wilderness Area Located within a Designated Public Lands Area? (Y or N)	If yes, what is the Name of the Designated Public Lands Area?	Wilderness Area Located within a Monument Boundary? (Y or N)	If yes, which Monument?
BLM	Sweetwater Canyon	9,056	Wyoming	South Pass City	1992	The Sweetwater Canyon Wilderness Study Area encompasses 9,056 acres of BLM-administered land without any split estate or private inholdings. The Wilderness Study Area lies along the southeastern flank of the Wind River Range in the high plains desert. The 5,538 acres recommended for wilderness include the core area of the Sweetwater River Canyon, which is roughly 7 miles long and averages 500 feet deep. The inaccessibility of the Sweetwater River means that outstanding opportunities for solitude exist in the dramatic canyon. Rainbow, brown and brook trout inhabit the river and its tributaries, and moose, elk, mule deer and antelope may be found in the area, depending on the time of year. Golden eagles, prairie falcons and ferruginous and red-tailed hawks dot the skies. The river canyon offers opportunities for hiking, backpacking, fishing, hunting, nature study and photography.	Yes	California National Historic Trail, Mormon Pioneer National Historic Trail, Oregon National Historic Trail, Pony Express National Historic Trail corridors	No	
BLM	Thirtymile	7,624	Oregon	West of Condon, OR	1992	Wilderness values; local BLM office has additional details	Yes	John Day Wild and Scenic River corridor	No	
BLM	Twelvemile Creek	28,111	Oregon	North East of Denio, OR	1992	Wilderness values; local BLM office has additional details	Yes	Designated BLM public lands*	No	
BLM	Willow Creek	29,853	Oregon	North East of Denio, OR	1992	Wilderness values; local BLM office has additional details	Yes	Designated BLM public lands*	No	
BLM	West Potrillo Mountains	148,697	New Mexico	Southwest of Las Cruces	1991	The West Potrillo Mountains Wilderness Study Area is located in southern New Mexico, approximately 30 miles southwest of Las Cruces in the Chihuahuan Desert. These mountains are a series of 48 volcanic cinder cones with small sand dunes, playas, and lava fields in-between. The vegetation consists of desert grasses and shrubs. Indian Basin, a natural depression at the southwest end of the West Potrillo Mountains, fills with water during the rainy season providing a temporary pond for ducks. Wintering raptors are found in high numbers due to a high small mammal prey base.	Yes	Organ Mountains-Desert Peaks	Yes	Organ Mountains-Desert Peaks National Monument

DOI Wilderness Study Areas - Data Call

Wilderness Study Area										
Suitability Determination: Recommended and Recommended Potential										
DOI Bureau/ Office	Name of Wilderness Study Area	Number of acres	Wilderness Location: State	Wilderness Location: City	Year of Study	Synopsis of the Values Protected/Reason for Potential Wilderness Designation	Wilderness Area Located within a Designated Public Lands Area? (Y or N)	If yes, what is the Name of the Designated Public Lands Area?	Wilderness Area Located within a Monument Boundary? (Y or N)	If yes, which Monument?
NPS	El Malpais National Monument	84,886 (R) 11,161 (RP)	New Mexico	Grants	2002	Meets NPS eligibility criteria	Yes	El Malpais National Monument	Yes	El Malpais National Monument
NPS	Arches National Park	61,547 (R) 8,461 (RP)	Utah	Moab	1978	Meets NPS eligibility criteria	Yes	Arches National Park	No	
NPS	Big Bend National Park	538,250 (R) 44,750 (RP)	Texas	Big Bend National Park	1978	Meets NPS eligibility criteria	Yes	Big Bend National Park	No	
NPS	Colorado National Monument	13,842 (R) 937 (RP)	Colorado	Fruita	1978	Meets NPS eligibility criteria	Yes	Colorado National Monument	Yes	Colorado National Monument
NPS	Cumberland Gap National Historical Park	12,191 (R) 1,900 (RP)	Kentucky	Middlesboro	1978	Meets NPS eligibility criteria	Yes	Cumberland Gap National Historical Park	No	
NPS	Dinosaur National Monument	205,672 (R) 5,055 (RP)	Colorado/Utah	Vernal, UT	1978	Meets NPS eligibility criteria	Yes	Dinosaur National Monument	Yes	Dinosaur National Monument
NPS	Grand Teton National Park	122,604 (R) 20,850 (RP)	Wyoming	Moose	1978	Meets NPS eligibility criteria	Yes	Grand Teton National Park	No	
NPS	Canyonlands National Park	260,150 (R) 18,270 (RP)	Utah	Moab	1977	Meets NPS eligibility criteria	Yes	Canyonlands National Park	No	
NPS	Capital Reef National Park	179,815 (R) 4,050 (RP)	Utah	Torrey	1977	Meets NPS eligibility criteria	Yes	Canyonlands National Park	No	
NPS	Assateague Island National Seashore	440 (R) 4,760 (RP)	Maryland	Berlin	1974	Meets NPS eligibility criteria	Yes	Assateague Island National Seashore	No	
NPS	Glacier National Park	927,550 (R) 3,360 (RP)	Montana	West Glacier	1974	Meets NPS eligibility criteria	Yes	Glacier National Park	No	
NPS	Great Smoky Mountains National Park	418,031 (R) 400 (RP)	North Carolina/ Tennessee	Gatlinburg	1974	Meets NPS eligibility criteria	Yes	Great Smoky Mountains National Park	No	

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Wilderness Study Area Suitability Determination: Suitable										
DOI Bureau/ Office	Name of Wilderness Study Area	Number of acres	Wilderness Location: State	Wilderness Location: City	Year of Study	Synopsis of the Values Protected/Reason for Potential Wilderness Designation	Wilderness Area Located within a Designated Public Lands Area? (Y or N)	If yes, what is the Name of the Designated Public Lands Area?	Wilderness Area Located within a Monument Boundary? (Y or N)	If yes, which Monument?
NPS	Aniakchak National Monument and Preserve	602,779 (S)	Alaska	King Salmon	1987	See footnote <b>(4)</b> below	Yes	Aniakchak National Monument and Preserve	Yes	Aniakchak National Monument and Preserve

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Wilderness Study Area Suitability Determination: Unknown (includes Blank)										
DOI Bureau/ Office	Name of Wilderness Study Area	Number of acres	Wilderness Location: State	Wilderness Location: City	Year of Study	Synopsis of the Values Protected/Reason for Potential Wilderness Designation	Wilderness Area Located within a Designated Public Lands Area? (Y or N)	If yes, what is the Name of the Designated Public Lands Area?	Wilderness Area Located within a Monument Boundary? (Y or N)	If yes, which Monument?
BLM	Baker Canyon	4,812	Arizona	Douglas, AZ	NA	The 4,812 acre Baker Canyon Wilderness Study Area is unusually rich in wildlife. It is part of a wildlife corridor connecting ecosystems in Arizona, New Mexico, and Mexico. Bird life is extraordinary with unusual species of hummingbirds, trogons, and turkey, among others. The Wilderness Study Area is also home to a variety of animal species including bats, coatimundi, Coues' white-tailed deer, bobcat, mountain lion, and several species of bats. Interesting plants species, including Chihuahua pine, Mexican pinyon, and Arizona rosewood (a federal candidate threatened and endangered species), have been identified.	Yes	Designated BLM public lands*	No	
BLM	Central Arctic Management Area	260,000	Alaska	Fairbanks, AK	NA	The Central Arctic Management Area (CAMA) Wilderness Study Area (Wilderness Study Area) is located southeast of the National Petroleum Reserve in Alaska (NPR-A), north and west of the Gates of the Arctic National Park, and North of the Noatak National Preserve. CAMA consists of 8 individual parcels of land (A-H), the smallest parcel containing 11,442 acres and the largest containing 106,171 acres. The Wilderness Study Area is located in one of the most remote locations in the U. S. and consists of a spectacular array of tundra covered hills, mountains, and flatlands. Within the Wilderness Study Area, there is a 29,000 -acre Area of Critical Environmental Concern (ACEC) known as the Nigu-Iteriak ACEC which was established to protect geology and cultural resources. The BLM established a withdrawal within the ACEC to protect the Mesa Archaeological Site, the first well-documented Paleoindian site to be found in the North American Arctic.	Yes	Designated BLM public lands*	No	
BLM	Cactus Plain	59,118	Arizona	Parker, AZ	2005	The 59,100-acre Cactus Plain Wilderness Study Area is 15 miles southeast of Parker, and three miles north of Bouse, Arizona in La Paz County. The Wilderness Study Area embraces the western two-thirds of the Cactus Plain, an immense open area of stabilized and semi-stabilized sand dunes, unique in western Arizona. Dunes vary in type and color from west to east. Recreation such as backpacking, day hiking, sightseeing, horseback riding, and botanical and wildlife study are enhanced by varying dune topography, colors, and vegetation.	Yes	Designated BLM public lands*	No	
BLM	Cross Mountain	14,081	Colorado	Maybell	1993	The Cross Mountain Wilderness Study Area includes the majority of Cross Mountain, an easily-identifiable landmark in the region. The oblong, flat-topped land mass rises over 2,200 feet above the Yampa River and the Little Snake River. The Yampa River cuts a 1,000-foot-deep gorge, the Cross Mountain Canyon, through the mountain, forming a classic example of a superimposed river gorge with spectacular geologic history. Erosion of the mountain's east and west flanks has exposed colorful, rocky rims, side canyons and rock outcrops. Where the Yampa River cuts through the Wilderness Study Area expert high risk and challenging whitewater provides outstanding opportunities for kayaking not found elsewhere in the region. The south end of the Cross Mountain is excellent for day hikes and fishing while the north end of the mountain provides a large area for backpacking, backcountry camping, hunting, and photography. Numerous side canyons provide outstanding opportunities for exploration, boulder scrambling and enjoying our cultural heritage.	Yes	Designated BLM public lands*	No	
BLM	Antelope Range	43,700	Nevada	Eureka	1992	Wilderness values; local BLM office has additional details	Yes	Designated BLM public lands*	No	
BLM	Augusta Mountains	89,372	Nevada	Pershing	1992	Augusta Mountains Wilderness Study Area is located in three Nevada counties; Pershing, Churchill and Lander. The Wilderness Study Area is approximately 60 miles southeast of Winnemucca. The Wilderness Study Area consists of three distinct sections: northern, central and southern. The northern area consists of silicic ash flow tuff canyons and drainages. The central section encompasses 8,400 foot Cain Mountain, a limestone peak, highest point in the Wilderness Study Area. The southern section is uniformly hilly with shallow southwest draining washes and gullies that cut through gently sloping foothills. The Wilderness Study Area offers sightsee opportunities for geological features, wild horses and scenery.	Yes	Designated BLM public lands*	No	



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Wilderness Study Area										
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BLM	Bad Lands	9,426	Nevada	Elko	1992	Badlands Wilderness Study Area is located approximately 65 miles northeast of Elko and 25 miles southwest of Jackpot Nevada. The Wilderness Study Area includes rough volcanic ridges, cliffs and eight miles of Salmon Falls Creek. Salmon Falls Creek meanders below 250 foot high canyon walls and 100 foot high pinnacles and spires. The fishing opportunities along the creek are excellent. The creek offers a challenging adventure to kayakers and rafters during high water. A diversity of wildlife species providing outstanding opportunities for wildlife observation and photography abound. Rocky Mountain bighorn sheep were reintroduced into the Wilderness Study Area in 1989.	Yes	Designated BLM public lands*	No	
BLM	Behind the Rocks	13,065	Utah	South of Moab, UT	1992	Landforms in the Wilderness Study Area include massive Navajo sandstone domes and fins, steep cliffs, and several natural arches. Sixty percent of the area is barren of vegetation with the remainder in juniper and desert shrubs. The extreme topography of this Wilderness Study Area makes cross-country foot travel very challenging, yet possible. The highly scenic rock fins traversing the Wilderness Study Area are frequently sought out as a subject by photographers.	Yes	Designated BLM public lands*	No	
BLM	Blue Eagle	59,560	Nevada	Tonopah	1992	The Blue Eagle Wilderness Study Area lies in the northern end of the Grant Range and includes a small portion of Railroad Valley. The Wilderness Study Area is located in northeastern Nye County and is approximately 100 miles east of Tonopah. High mountains with deep, narrow winding drainages dominate the landscape. Craggy outcrops of white rock provide a colorful contrast to the dark green forest canopy on the slopes of Blue Eagle peak. In the north the Wilderness Study Area is dominated with a colorful montage of rolling hills painted in hues of yellow and red. Rare Bristlecone pine can be found at the higher elevations where their wind sculpted, curved trunks can be thousands of years old. Sharing the higher elevations is an indigenous bighorn sheep population. Opportunity for hiking, photography and camping are available throughout the Wilderness Study Area.	Yes	Designated BLM public lands*	No	
BLM	Bluebell	55,665	Nevada	Elko	1992	Bluebell Wilderness Study Area is located approximately 95 miles east of Elko and 25 miles southwest of West Wendover, Nevada in the Toano Range. The Wilderness Study Area consists of steep mountainous terrain with many canyons radiating from a central ridgeline of mountain peaks. At the lower elevations of the Wilderness Study Area, there is a pinyon-juniper woodland with a small mixing of conifers, while at the upper elevations Bristlecone pine can be found. The Wilderness Study Area is located along a major raptor migration route. From late August through mid-October each year thousand of raptors including hawks, eagles, falcons, and kestrels among others can be seen during this time frame.	Yes	Designated BLM public lands*	No	
BLM	Book Cliffs Mountain Browse	399	Utah	50 miles northwest of Grand Junction, CO	1992	The topography is a gentle rolling ridge top which gradually slopes downhill to the northeast. General vegetation includes sagebrush and squaw apple with small thickets of Gamble Oak, serviceberry, and Mountain mahogany.	Yes	Designated BLM public lands*	No	
BLM	Bridger Jack Mesa	6,333	Utah	18 miles northwest of Monticello, UT	1992	The Wilderness Study Area is a north-south trending tableland bounded by spectacular orange-red cliffs. The view from the mesa is the major asset of the Wilderness Study Area because it enhances the recreational experience. Vegetation is predominantly pinyon-juniper woodland with small interspersed sagebrush parks. The Wilderness Study Area may contain several archaeological sites.	Yes	Bears Ears National Monument	Yes	Bears Ears National Monument
BLM	Buffalo Hills	45,287	Nevada	Washoe County, Nevada and Lassen County, California	1992	Wilderness values; local BLM office has additional details	Yes	Designated BLM public lands*	No	

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BLM	Bull Mountain	13,138	Utah	20 miles south of Hanksville, UT	1992	The Wilderness Study Area is in the Henry Mountains, well known since the late 1870’s for classical studies in American geology. Like other places in the range, Bull Mountain is an igneous intrusion flanked by sedimentary rocks deformed by the emplacement of the igneous material. Subsequent erosion exposed the structure, leaving a dome-shaped mountain rising nearly 3,000 feet above the surrounding plains and benches to an elevation of 9,187 feet. Vegetation consists of shrubs and grasses in the lower portions of the area and pinyon-juniper woodland in the higher elevations with scattered stands of aspen, fir, and pine. Portions of the Wilderness Study Area are range for the Henry Mountains bison herd and a mule deer herd. A small population of bristlecone pine is found mixed with conifers in the southwestern portion of the Wilderness Study Area.	Yes	Designated BLM public lands*	No	
BLM	Burbank Canyons	13,395	Nevada	Wellington	1992	Burbank Canyons Wilderness Study Area is located in Douglas County and Lyon County, five miles northwest of Wellington and 15 miles southeast of Gardnerville, Nevada. The Wilderness Study Area consists of three deep scenic canyons which contain several riparian areas. The combination of steep and rugged ridges and canyon slopes above the narrow riparian canyon bottoms make the Wilderness Study Area highly scenic and appealing landscape. A hiking trip up to the head of Burbank Canyon and back can be accomplished in one day. Overnight camping is not necessary to experience the Wilderness Study Area's scenic and wilderness qualities.	Yes	Designated BLM public lands*	No	
BLM	Burning Hills	65,710	Utah	Northeast of Big Water, UT	1992	Centered on the Kaiparowits Plateau, the Wilderness Study Area takes its name from naturally occurring underground coal fires. Harsh, yet beautiful, dry canyons shelter pinyon-juniper woodland and hardy desert scrub vegetation offering homes for Desert Bighorn sheep and migratory raptors.	Yes	Grand Staircase- Escalante National Monument	Yes	Grand Staircase- Escalante National Monument
BLM	Butler Wash	24,277	Utah	32 miles northwest of Monticello, UT	1992	The Wilderness Study Area is in the Canyonlands Section of the Colorado Plateau Physiographic Province. The terrain consists of northward draining shallow canyons of varying widths and low, parklike mesas, with scattered buttes, knobs, and spires. The Wilderness Study Area has outstanding scenic quality. Red and buff sandstone spires, knobs, and buttes contrast with the green vegetation and the blue sky. In the southeast, the heads of Salt Creek (most of which is in Canyonlands National Park) cut a myriad of shapes in the colorful sandstone. Other special features include historic evidence of early century cowboy use, and an array of wildlife including cougars, mule deer, and peregrine falcon.	Yes	Bears Ears National Monument	Yes	Bears Ears National Monument
BLM	Canaan Mountain	4,985	Utah	East of St. George, UT	1992	The Wilderness Study Area is in the Vermilion Cliffs portion of the Grand Staircase, a series of terraces and colored cliffs at the southern edge of the High Plateaus Section of the Colorado Plateau Physiographic Province. Canaan Mountain, a sheer plateau that rises 2,000 feet above surrounding land to an elevation of 7,340 feet, is the dominant feature of the Wilderness Study Area. Within the Wilderness Study Area are shallow lakes, springs, waterfalls and 4 miles of perennial streams. Most of the surface of the Wilderness Study Area is rock and bare soil; vegetation covers only about 20 percent of the Wilderness Study Area and includes Ponderosa pine mountain shrub and pinyon-juniper woodland. A lumbering operation that existed on Canaan Mountain from 1915 to 1928 has significant local historical value.	Yes	Designated BLM public lands*	No	
BLM	Carcass Canyon	48,628	Utah	South of Escalante, Utah	1992	The rim of the 2,000 foot high Straight Cliffs provide expansive vistas of the Escalante Canyon country to the east. Numerous deep, forested canyons dissect the western and southern portions of the Wilderness Study Area on the Kaiparowits Plateau.	Yes	Grand Staircase- Escalante National Monument	Yes	Grand Staircase- Escalante National Monument

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BLM	Cedar Ridge	10,009	Nevada	Elko	1992	Cedar Ridge Wilderness Study Area is located approximately 23 miles south of Elko, Nevada. Elevations within the Wilderness Study Area range from 5,613 feet to 7,149 feet. The east side of the Wilderness Study Area contains severely eroded and gullied terrain while the west side is an uptilted deeply dissected benchland. Vegetation within the Wilderness Study Area consists of brush communities and a pinyon-juniper woodland. Visitation is limited because of a lack of water resources within the Wilderness Study Area which can deter many visitors. But for those to whom this is not an obstacle solitary camping opportunities are more prevalent. Equestrian opportunities are good for the moderate rider as much of the terrain is not overtly challenging.	Yes	Designated BLM public lands*	No	
BLM	Cheesebox Canyon	14,831	Utah	34 miles west of Blanding, UT	1992	This Wilderness Study Area is in the Canyonlands Section of the Colorado Plateau Physiographic Province. The Wilderness Study Area is a small mesa capped by the Cheesebox and cut by four meandering, steep-walled canyons which drain southwesterly into White Canyon. The surface of the mesa slopes gently southwest, and is almost featureless except for a few low buttes. About half of the Wilderness Study Area is barren of vegetation. The remainder is pinyon-juniper woodland and scattered stands of Ponderosa pine. Douglas fir is found on north facing slopes at the higher elevations with scattered areas of desert shrub and grasses. Visitors can find evidence of late 19th and early 20th century cowboys. Peregrine falcon and bald eagle may make occasional use of the Wilderness Study Area. Desert bighorn sheep inhabit the upper ends of Cheesebox Canyon, as well as Found Mesa and Fry Point.	Yes	Bears Ears National Monument	Yes	Bears Ears National Monument
BLM	China Mountain	10,358	Nevada	Reno	1992	China Mountain Wilderness Study Area is located in eastern Pershing County and is approximately 42 miles west of Battle Mountain, Nevada. The Wilderness Study Area consists of a high plateau with elevations ranging from 5,060 to 8,842 feet. There are two main canyons within the mountain range and several smaller canyons. The China Mountain plateau as well as Hoffman Canyon and Lee Canyon are exceptionally scenic. There is a fishery habitat for brown, cutthroat and rainbow trout in Hoffman Canyon. Opportunities for day-hiking, back packing and nature study are particularly noteworthy.	Yes	Designated BLM public lands*	No	
BLM	Clan Alpine Mountains	196,128	Nevada	West Central Nevada, Churchill County	1992	The Clan Alpine Mountains Wilderness Study Area is located in Churchill County, in west central Nevada. The Wilderness Study Area includes several peaks over 8,000 feet including Mount Augusta the highest peak in the range. Horse Creek and Cherry Creek contain trout fisheries, an added bonus since fishable streams are so rare in this portion of Nevada. From the main ridgeline of the range, broad vistas greatly enhance the sense of isolation and solitude. Geological formations and structures exposed along nearly vertical fault scarps visually enhance the ruggedness of the Wilderness Study Area, primarily in Horse Creek Canyon and the strange rock hoodoos of Deep Canyon.	Yes	Designated BLM public lands*	No	
BLM	Coal Canyon	60,755	Utah	West of Grand Junction Colorado	1992	Coal Canyon Wilderness Study Area sits between the face of the Bookcliffs and the top of the Roan Cliffs. It is a dissected landscape of steep ridges and "V"-shaped canyons formed by many drainages. Vegetation is predominantly pinyon-juniper woodland with high desert plant communities in the southern portion. Other vegetation includes Douglas fir, sagebrush, riparian and mountain shrub. Erosional features of scenic interest are pinnacles, balanced rocks, alcoves, overhangs, potholes, and arches. The Wilderness Study Area has year-round populations of elk, mountain lion, black bear and Rocky mountain bighorn sheep. Portions of this Wilderness Study Area were burned in a large fire in 2002; the area is currently revegetating.	Yes	Designated BLM public lands*	No	

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BLM	Conger Mountain	20,161	Utah	50 miles west of Delta, UT	1992	The vegetation on the upper slopes of the Conger Mountains is comprised of mountain brush and juniper communities. Lower slopes are dominated by shadscale/Indian ricegrass and sagebrush communities. A wild horse herd roams the Wilderness Study Area; bald eagles, peregrine falcons, and golden eagles also inhabit the area. Sensitive Species which may inhabit the Wilderness Study Area include the ferruginous hawk, long-billed curlew, burrowing owl, kit fox, and Swasey Spring pocket gopher.	Yes	Designated BLM public lands*	No	
BLM	Crack Canyon	26,303	Utah	15 miles north of Hanksville, UT	1992	The Wilderness Study Area includes colorful badlands of eroded soils, cliffs, and rock monuments, including fins which form a sawtooth sandstone ridge, and knobs, caves, and arches. Canyons from 200 to 500 feet deep cross the Reef and the Wilderness Study Area, narrowing in places to clefts with bottoms coNational Scenic Trailantly in shadow. Canyons from 200 to 500 feet deep cross the Reef, narrowing in places to clefts with bottoms coNational Scenic Trail in shadow and exposing geologic strata and arches, caves, and narrow twisted and textured pathways. Small pictograph or petroglyph panels are within the Wilderness Study Area.	Yes	Designated BLM public lands*	No	
BLM	Cross Canyon	949	Utah	14 miles southwest of Cahone, CO	1992	This Wilderness Study Area includes portions of three main canyons which continue into the Cahone Canyon Wilderness Study Area. The relatively flat plateau through which these canyons are cut has a gentle southwest downward tilt from its 6,500 feet elevation at the northeast boundary of the Wilderness Study Area. Numerous ledges, rocky outcrops, and cliffs are exposed in the stair-stepped canyons which range in depth from 300-900 feet. Vegetation is thick pinyon-juniper woodland on the slopes and canyon rim, with sage parks and riparian vegetation along the canyon bottom. Ancestral Puebloan ruins are common in the canyon. Geologic formations are well exposed for scientific and educational study: the Summerville and Morrison Formations of the Jurassic Period outcrop and are overlain by Burro Canyon and Dakota Formations of the Upper Cretaceous.	Yes	Designated BLM public lands*	No	
BLM	Daniels Canyon	2,516	Utah	22 miles east of Vernal, Utah	1992	Daniels Canyon is an east-west trending canyon with high vertical walls. Elevations in the Wilderness Study Area range from 5,600 feet on Cub Creek to 7,720 feet on the eastern boundary. Pinyon-juniper woodland, intermixed with sagebrush, predominates in the Wilderness Study Area. The upper northern slopes consist of heavy shrub cover of mountain mahogany, serviceberry, and big sagebrush. Scattered pinyon trees also grow here with densities of both juniper and pinyon increasing at lower elevations. At the highest elevation and on the eastern and northern edges of the Wilderness Study Area are small stands of Ponderosa pine. The flat canyon bottoms consist of greasewood, big sagebrush, and various grasses. Surrounding the spring and along the stream in lower Daniels Canyon are patches of box elder trees.	Yes	Designated BLM public lands*	No	
BLM	Dark Canyon	67,825	Utah	30 miles west of Monticello, UT	1992	This Wilderness Study Area is a complex of fragments of the Dark Canyon Plateau and seven deep, meandering canyons that drain into Cataract Canyon of the Colorado River, northwest of the Wilderness Study Area. An unusual feature in the Canyonlands country is the 10 miles of perennial stream that flow through the northern portion of the Wilderness Study Area in a series of plunge pools and waterfalls. Limestone ledges, with red chert nodule inclusions and cockleshell and crinoids stem fossils, make deep and narrow lower Dark Canyon, an especially scenic canyon due to their waterfall producing effect. Ancestra Puebloan occupation seems to have been somewhat sparse compared to canyons further south, such as Grand Gulch. Cliff dwellings, granaries, petroglyphs, and lithic scatters do exist within the area. These features enhance the primitive recreation values present and add to the feeling of timelessness in these rugged and remote canyons.	Yes	Bears Ears National Monument	Yes	Bears Ears National Monument

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BLM	Death Ridge	66,286	Utah	South of Escalante, Utah	1992	Centrally located in GSENM, Death Ridge Wilderness Study Area creates a feeling of deep remoteness. Canyons are deep, with ridges long and narrow making this country difficult to navigate. The scenery is quite unique, with ridges offering distant views in all directions. Trap Canyon Slot and the monoliths of Death Ridge are worthy day hikes.	Yes	Grand Staircase- Escalante National Monument	Yes	Grand Staircase- Escalante National Monument
BLM	Deep Creek Mountains	79,144	Utah	South of Ibapah, Utah	1992	Flanked on the east by the Great Salt Lake Desert and on the west by the Deep Creek Valley, the Deep Creek Mountains are the highest landmark in all of western Utah. As an isolated “island” ecosystem and the fourth highest range in the Great Basin, the “Deeps” dominate the Great Salt Lake Desert in altitude, sheer mass, and biotic richness. From a barren landscape of alluvial outwash and playa basins, two 12,000 foot peaks rise 7,800 feet above the desert floor transitioning through sagebrush-grassland benches, pinyon-juniper forest, evergreen and aspen forests, and alpine meadows to form nine perennial streams and numerous canyons that twist through massive granite formations or quartzite cliffs.	Yes	Pony Express National Historic Trail corridor	No	
BLM	Desatoya Mountains	51,402	Nevada	Churchill County - Lander County Line	1992	The Desatoya Mountains Wilderness Study Area lies along the Churchill County / Lander County lines with the majority of the Wilderness Study Area in Churchill County. Most of the Wilderness Study Area is quite rugged with numerous peaks and ridges that rise over 9,000 feet. Deeply cut canyons on the west side of the Wilderness Study Area contain fascinating rock formations and riparian communities. Cutthroat trout are present in Edwards Creek and Smith Creek and Brook trout can be found in Big Dens Creek. The fish are small but their mere presence is relatively unusual in this part of Nevada.	Yes	Pony Express National Historic Trail corridor	No	
BLM	Desolation Canyon	294,581	Utah	6 miles north of Green River, UT	1992	At 290,845 acres, the Desolation Canyon Wilderness Study Area is the largest Wilderness Study Area managed by BLM in the contiguous 48 states. The 84 mile segment of the Green River through Desolation and Gray canyons is the most prominent feature. The Wilderness Study Area has an extensive system of deep canyons. The canyon at Rock Creek is more than 1 mile deep. The Wilderness Study Area contains arches, pinnacles, and other erosional remnants not known to occur elsewhere in the Wasatch Formation in similar concentrations or settings. Vegetation is diverse, ranging from desert to high mountain types in a distance of only 5-10 miles.	Yes	Designated BLM public lands*	No	
BLM	Devils Canyon	9,142	Utah	12 miles south of Emery, UT	1992	Devils Canyon Wilderness Study Area is a rugged, sinuous gorge with numerous short tributary canyons that drain westward toward Muddy Creek. Pour offs, abrupt changes in the gradient of the canyon floor are characteristic of the area. The north-eastern part of the Wilderness Study Area is a densely vegetated area of rounded knobs and benches. The southwestern portion of the Wilderness Study Area is a sparsely vegetated area of pink, red, cream, and purple soils. A small wild horse herd of approximately 10-15 animals use the Wilderness Study Area.	Yes	Designated BLM public lands*	No	
BLM	Devil's Garden	633	Utah	North of Moab, UT	1992	Colorful rock outcrops, hoodoos, pedestals and famous Metate Arch are scattered about this desert fairyland. Devil's Garden contains "unique scenic values and natural wonders" in a small area of erosional sculptures carved from Entrada sandstone.	Yes	Grand Staircase- Escalante National Monument	Yes	Grand Staircase- Escalante National Monument
BLM	Diamond Breaks	3,926	Utah	65 miles northwest of Maybell, CO	1992	Wilderness values; local BLM office has additional details	Yes	Designated BLM public lands*	No	

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BLM	Dirty Devil	71,883	Utah	10 miles southeast of Hanksville, UT	1992	The study area includes a portion of the canyon of the Dirty Devil River along the western side of the Wilderness Study Area and several tributary canyons as much as 500 feet deep. Some of the canyons are more than 10 miles long, and are bounded by sheer cliffs with large overhangs in several places. The upper parts of the benches between canyons are mostly undulating bare rock surfaces. About 70 percent of the study area is barren sand and rock, with sparse black-brush and other desert shrubs, some pinyon-juniper, saltbrush, and scrub oak. Petrified wood occurs in several canyons. Prehistoric rock art is found in Robbers Roost Canyon, which is also reputed to have been one of the major hideouts of the famous outlaw Butch Cassidy.	Yes	Designated BLM public lands*	No	
BLM	Disaster Peak	13,200	Nevada	West-central Trout Creek Mountains	1992	Disaster Peak Wilderness Study Area is located in both Nevada and Oregon and is the southern most Wilderness Study Area in a group of five Wilderness Study Areas known collectively as the Trout Creek Combination. The Wilderness Study Area's diverse terrain consists of broad, flat to gently rolling ridges to deep, wide steep-walled canyons. The scenery in the Wilderness Study Area is outstanding because of the geologic landmark of Disaster Peak and dramatic topography that is expressed in prominent cliffs, spires, and massive outcrops of volcanic and granitic formations that have eroded into extensive badlands. Vegetation in the Wilderness Study Area is quite diverse and includes sagebrush / grass communities to extensive stands of mountain mahogany at the higher elevations. Water and campsites are abundant through much of the Wilderness Study Area which provide ample opportunity for primitive recreation in all seasons.	Yes	Designated BLM public lands*	No	
BLM	Escalante Canyon Tract 1	364	Utah	Southwest of Escalante , Utah	1992	Sheer red cliffs at the northeast corner of Silver Falls Bench form a distinctive part of the rim of the Circle Cliffs region.	Yes	Upper Missouri River Breaks National Monument	Yes	Upper Missouri River Breaks National Monument
BLM	Escalante Canyons Tract 5	761	Utah	Southwest of Escalante , Utah	1992	Hikers pass through this intimate steep-walled canyon along upper Coyote Gulch on their way to Jacob Hamblin Arch and the Escalante River in Glen Canyon NRA.	Yes	Grand Staircase- Escalante National Monument	Yes	Grand Staircase- Escalante National Monument
BLM	Fandango	530	Nevada	Tonopah	1992	Fandango Wilderness Study Area is located in northeastern Nye County approximately 70 miles east of Tonopah. The Wilderness Study Area encompasses the Hot Creek Range and a small portion of Little Fish Lake Valley. A dense pinyon and juniper woodland blankets the landscape leading up to Little Fandango Ridge where alpine vegetation of grasses and low shrubs break from the timber to present the entire Wilderness Study Area in a sweeping vista. Views from the higher elevations of the Wilderness Study Area are indeed spectacular. Morey Peak rises precipitously to the east, while to the west lies the USFS administered Table Mountain Wilderness with its high snow covered plateau. Outstanding opportunity exists for hiking, camping, backpacking, photography and wildlife viewing.	Yes	Designated BLM public lands*	No	
BLM	Fiddler Butte	73,360	Utah	30 miles southeast of Hanksville, UT	1992	The Wilderness Study Area consists of several distinct parts: a prominent mesa in the eastern portion of the Wilderness Study Area, known as The Block, where elevations range from about 5,600 feet near the base of the mesa to 7,100 feet of North Block; and the western portion of the Wilderness Study Area, which consists of narrow ridges that separate eight essentially parallel canyons 5 to 8 miles long, that slope southwest into North Wash, a tributary of the Colorado River. Vegetation throughout the area is predominantly blackbrush-shadscale with scattered pinyon-juniper woodland, but almost one-fifth of the Wilderness Study Area is bare rock and sand. The Wilderness Study Area includes a 4 mile segment of the Dirty Devil River.	Yes	Designated BLM public lands*	No	

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DOI Bureau/Office	Name of Wilderness Study Area	Number of acres	Wilderness Location: State	Wilderness Location: City	Year of Study	Synopsis of the Values Protected/Reason for Potential Wilderness Designation	Wilderness Area Located within a Designated Public Lands Area? (Y or N)	If yes, what is the Name of the Designated Public Lands Area?	Wilderness Area Located within a Monument Boundary? (Y or N)	If yes, which Monument?
BLM	Fifty Mile Mountain	160,833	Utah	South of Escalante, Utah	1992	This Wilderness Study Area is bounded by the Straight Cliffs on the east, and numerous southwest draining canyons on the west. Fifty Mile Mountain Wilderness Study Area is high elevation island of pinyon-juniper woodland with aspen stands overlooking the sandstone expanse of southern Glen Canyon country, Lake Powell and Navajo Mountain. The Pinyon/Juniper woodland of Fifty Mile Mountain continues to reveal many new scientific insights into the fire history of this important habitat.	Yes	Grand Staircase-Escalante National Monument	Yes	Grand Staircase-Escalante National Monument
BLM	Fish Creek Canyon	46,102	Utah	40 miles southwest of Blanding, UT	1992	The four main canyons of this Wilderness Study Area are up to 700 feet deep. The canyons meander somewhat and contain numerous rock fins, alcoves, pinnacles, step-like pour offs on the canyon floors, and impressive natural arches. In addition to pinyon-juniper woodland and sagebrush, desert shrubs are common. Ponderosa pine is found in the drainages of the northern part of the Wilderness Study Area. The Wilderness Study Area includes land extensively occupied by Ancestral Puebloan dwellers from about 200 A.D. to 1300 A.D. A stabilized archeological site, Comb Wash Overlook, has 4 tower bases, a wall on the mesa rim, and rock shelter dwellings below. The Hole in the Rock Trail, the route followed by the Mormon settlers in 1879 to 1880, forms most of this unit's southern boundary.	Yes	Bears Ears National Monument	Yes	Bears Ears National Monument
BLM	Fish Springs	57,609	Utah	60 miles northwest of Delta, UT	1992	Vegetation in this Wilderness Study Area is predominantly shrubs and grasses at lower elevations and scattered pinyon pine and juniper at higher elevations. Some white fir grow in isolated, higher locations. The Wilderness Study Area includes most of the Fish Springs Range, a north-south trending ridge that rises abruptly from approximately 5,000 feet at the base to 8,500 feet at the crest. The range is at the southern margin of the Great Salt Lake Desert. Bald eagles, peregrine falcons, and golden eagles inhabit the Wilderness Study Area. Sensitive species that may occur in the Wilderness Study Area include the ferruginous hawk, long-billed curlew, and kit fox.	Yes	Pony Express National Historic Trail corridor	No	
BLM	Florida Mountains	22,336	New Mexico	Deming	1992	The Florida Mountains Wilderness Study Area is located in southern New Mexico about 10 miles southeast of Demming. The Florida Mountains are an isolated, rocky, north-south trending range with steep canyons and vertical cliffs. Alluvial fans slope toward the valley floors on all sides of the mountain range. The plant species in the Wilderness Study Area consist of grasses, mixed desert shrubs, and juniper trees.	Yes	Designated BLM public lands*	No	
BLM	Floy Canyon	72,282	Utah	8 miles north of the town of Green River	1992	With nearly 4,500 feet of elevation gain, this Wilderness Study Area offers a broad range of vegetation types including shadscale, grassland, pinyon-juniper woodland, and Douglas fir. Rock outcroppings, pinnacles, chimneys and soil colors, and the dense and varied vegetation enhance the visual character of the area. The Wilderness Study Area's extensive canyon systems, ridges, abundant springs, and wildlife trails provide outstanding opportunities for a variety of primitive recreation activities including hiking, backpacking, horseback riding, hunting, wildlife observation and photography. The Wilderness Study Area has populations of mountain lion, elk and black bear, as well as Rocky mountain bighorn sheep.	Yes	Designated BLM public lands*	No	
BLM	Four Craters Lava Bed	12,474	Oregon	Southeast of Bend, OR	1992	Wilderness values; local BLM office has additional details	Yes	Designated BLM public lands*	No	
BLM	Fox Range	75,404	Nevada	Gerlach	1992	The Fox Range Wilderness Study Area is located in central Washoe County approximately 10 miles south of Gerlach. Elevations range from 3,900 to 7,608 feet. The Wilderness Study Area is bounded by the Smoke Creek Desert to the west and San Emidio Desert to the east. The west side of the Wilderness Study Area is a highly rugged landform of steep canyons and prominent ridges. A large bowl-like basin; Juniper Flat is located near the ridge crest. The east side of the Wilderness Study Area is a smoother rolling landscape that alternates between narrow, confined drainages to open drainages with several major canyons. Opportunities for primitive and unconfined recreation include day-hiking, camping rock climbing and nature study throughout the Wilderness Study Area	Yes	Designated BLM public lands*	No	



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BLM	Fremont Gorge	2,843	Utah	3 miles east of Torrey, UT	1992	The Wilderness Study Area is on a broad plateau that slopes gently north-northeast, and is intricately dissected by deep, narrow, meandering canyons that drain eastward into the Fremont River. Narrow, relatively flat-topped ridges separate the canyons. Vegetation is predominantly pinyon-juniper with associated grasses. Ecological and botanical features are related to high quality riparian habitat along Sulfur Creek. Peregrine falcons, bald eagles, and golden eagles may frequent the Wilderness Study Area.	Yes	Designated BLM public lands*	No	
BLM	Friedman Creek	9,424	Idaho	Blaine County	1992	Wilderness values; local BLM office has additional details	Yes	Designated BLM public lands*	No	
BLM	Gooding City of Rocks West	6,656	Idaho	Gooding	1992	Wilderness values; local BLM office has additional details	Yes	Designated BLM public lands*	No	
BLM	Goshute Canyon	362	Nevada	Ely	1992	Wilderness values; local BLM office has additional details	Yes	Designated BLM public lands*	No	
BLM	Goshute Peak	69,770	Nevada	Elko	1992	Goshute Peak Wilderness Study Area is located approximately 100 miles east of Elko and 20 miles southwest of West Wendover, Nevada. Elevations in the Wilderness Study Area range from 6,000 to 9,500 feet. The Wilderness Study Area contains about 15 drainages with moderately dense stands of pinyon pine, juniper, limber pine, white fir, mountain mahogany and Bristlecone pine. The Wilderness Study Area is located along a major raptor migratory route. From late August through mid October each year, thousands of raptors including eagles, hawks, falcons, kestrels and others migrate through the Goshute Mountains.	Yes	Designated BLM public lands*	No	
BLM	Grandmother Mountain	11,825	Idaho	Moscow	1992	Wilderness values; local BLM office has additional details	Yes	Designated BLM public lands*	No	
BLM	Horseshoe Canyon (North)	13,502	Utah	30 miles south of Green River, UT	1992	The Wilderness Study Area is elongated in a general curve around lower Horseshoe Canyon. The Wilderness Study Area includes approximately 20 miles of perennial streams, including the Green River along the eastern boundary of the Wilderness Study Area. The terrain in the study area consists of sandy flats and hilly areas between the canyons which are 1,000 feet deep where they join the Green River. Desert shrub and sagebrush are the dominant forms of vegetation in about half of the Wilderness Study Area. Scattered desert shrub, small areas of grassland, and riparian vegetation are found in the remainder of the Wilderness Study Area. Bowknot Bend is a perfect example of the present creation of a Rincon. The Green River has carved a large deeply entrenched meander, leaving only a narrow neck to be eroded away before its course takes a shortcut.	Yes	Designated BLM public lands*	No	
BLM	Horseshoe Canyon (South)	39,842	Utah	30 miles south of Green River, UT	1992	The area is elongated in a general curve around lower Horseshoe Canyon. The terrain in the study area consists of sandy flats and hilly areas between the canyons which are 1,000 feet deep where they join the Green River. The bottoms of the canyons are inaccessible in several places. Desert shrub and sagebrush are the dominant forms of vegetation in about half of the Wilderness Study Area. Scattered desert shrub, small areas of grassland, and riparian vegetation are found in the remainder of the Wilderness Study Area. The Wilderness Study Area includes approximately 20 miles of perennial streams, the majority of which is the Green River along the eastern boundary of the Wilderness Study Area. Bowknot Bend is a perfect example of the present creation of a Rincon. The Green River has carved a large deeply entrenched meander, leaving only a narrow neck to be eroded away before its course takes a shortcut.	Yes	Designated BLM public lands*	No	

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BLM	Howell Peak	27,545	Utah	45 miles west of Delta, UT	1992	This Wilderness Study Area is characterized by rugged terrain and steep cliffs. Shrubs and grasses are the dominant vegetation at lower elevations with pinyon-juniper woodland at higher elevations. Bald eagles, peregrine falcons, and golden eagles inhabit the Wilderness Study Area. Sensitive species that could inhabit the Wilderness Study Area include the ferruginous hawk, long-billed curlew, kit fox, and burrowing owl. The area is known in Utah and throughout the country for its beds of Cambrian trilobites. Council Cave, near Antelope Peak, has the largest entrance of any cave in Utah, and can be visible for 50 miles.	Yes	Designated BLM public lands*	No	
BLM	Indian Creek	211	Oregon	Southeast of Canyon City, OR	1992	This Wilderness Study Area consists of several northward-sloping canyons as much as 300 feet deep and narrow, twisting tributary canyons cut through the red rock. Four miles of perennial streams are within the Wilderness Study Area. About 75 percent (5,163 acres) of the Wilderness Study Area is bare rock. Sparse desert shrub covers the remainder of the Wilderness Study Area. Two pour offs in Indian Creek near the western border of the Wilderness Study Area are picturesque when water is flowing in the intermittent drainage. The two pour offs drop almost 150 feet. Desert bighorn sheep, which are a wildlife species associated with wilderness, has been found within this Wilderness Study Area. Peregrine falcons, golden eagles, bald eagles, and Mexican spotted owls may occur in the Wilderness Study Area.	Yes	Designated BLM public lands*	No	
BLM	Indian Creek	6,554	Utah	45 miles west of Delta, UT	1992	Wilderness values; local BLM office has additional details	Yes	Bears Ears National Monument	Yes	Bears Ears National Monument
BLM	Jack Canyon	7,203	Utah	15 miles northeast of East Carbon City, UT	1992	The terrain in the Wilderness Study Area is characteristic of the highly dissected Roan Cliffs and West Tavaputs Plateau, and includes both vertical-sided and V-shaped canyons, steep tributary draws, and narrow irregular ridges. The dominant vegetation includes pinyon-juniper woodland, sagebrush on the benches and moderate slopes, and Douglas fir on steep slopes and north-facing slopes. High value wildlife habitat in the Wilderness Study Area includes the intermittent stream and spring riparian associations in Jack Creek, Pine Springs Draw, and cliff and talus habitats. The Wilderness Study Area has small populations of Rocky Mountain big horn sheep, elk, cougar, and black bear, which are wildlife species associated with wilderness. The Mexican spotted owl, listed as a threatened species, nests within the Wilderness Study Area.	Yes	Designated BLM public lands*	No	
BLM	Job Peak	90,209	Nevada	West Central Nevada, Churchill County	1992	Job Peak Wilderness Study Area is located in Churchill County in west central Nevada. Elevation in the Wilderness Study Area range from 3600 feet to 8785 feet at the summit of Job Peak. There are several rugged canyons in the northeast portion of the Wilderness Study Area stretching from Coyote Canyon to Little Box Canyon which provide excellent opportunities for sightseeing. A fault escarpment on the east side of the Wilderness Study Area along the base of the mountains is the result of an earthquake in 1954. It is easily seen and in places the earth has been displaced about seven feet. Remnants of an old mercury retort about 1/2 mile west of Coyote Canyon may be of interest. Also desert big horn sheep, once native to the range were successfully reintroduced into the Wilderness Study Area in 1981.	Yes	Designated BLM public lands*	No	

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BLM	Kawich	54,320	Nevada	Tonopah	1992	The Kawich Wilderness Study Area is located in the Kawich Range in northeastern Nye County, approximately 50 miles east of Tonopah. The Wilderness Study Area consists of mountainous country with a high central plateau and several peaks. These peaks overlook the Bellehele Lakes, two small one-half acre lakes located on the plateau at the northern end of the Wilderness Study Area. Vegetation within the Wilderness Study Area consists mainly of a dense pinyon-juniper woodland with a northern desert shrub understory. Stands of mountain mahogany can be found above 8,000 feet. Activities in the Wilderness Study Area include hiking, backpacking, equestrian use, rock climbing and photography. Although access can be difficult, the plateau region offers spectacular views of the Wilderness Study Area and surrounding valleys.	Yes	Designated BLM public lands*	No	
BLM	King Top	92,847	Utah	50 miles southwest of Delta, UT	1992	Like most other mountain ranges in the Great Basin, the Confusion Range rises abruptly above the surrounding desert valleys. The Range differs from other Great Basin ranges in that the summit portion is almost a plateau, a hilly upland with the steepest slopes on the eastern side. Desert shrub predominates at lower elevations and pinyon-juniper woodland is dominant on the King Top plateau. Wild horses, bald eagles, peregrine falcons, and golden eagles inhabit the Wilderness Study Area. Sensitive species that could inhabit the Wilderness Study Area include the ferruginous hawk, long-billed curlew, kit fox, and burrowing owl. Fossil Mountain is one of the more important locations in the world for early Ordovician fossils, and is frequently visited by paleontologists and amateur collectors.	Yes	Designated BLM public lands*	No	
BLM	Lahonton Cutthroat Trout	12,316	Nevada	Winnemucca	1992	Lahontan Cutthroat Trout ISA is located in western Humboldt County, about 78 miles northwest of Winnemucca. The northern extremities of the Black Rock Range lie to the south of the Wilderness Study Area. The Wilderness Study Area consists of running water, large stands of aspen, willow and mahogany with lush meadows, colorful rock formations and good populations of wildlife. Mahogany Creek which runs east to west through the ISA and several feeder creeks contain Lahontan Cutthroat Trout, but it is not legal to fish for them. Due to the small size of the creeks, the trout are usually viewable. The trout use Mahogany Creek as their principal spawning area which is the reason for the designation of the Natural Area.	Yes	Designated BLM public lands*	No	
BLM	Link Flats	882	Utah	12 miles south of the town of Emery, UT	1992	Link Flats National Scenic Trails Study Area (912 acres) lies in the San Rafael Swell, a breached anticline on the western edge of the Colorado Plateau physiographic province. Link Flats is one of a series of grassy flats between two major drainages, Devil’s Canyon and Red’s Canyon, which run to the south-west. Link Flats, Copper Globe Flats, and Justensen Flats are generally defined by pronounced sandstone bluffs to the northwest and are separated by pinyon-juniper desert woodlands.	Yes	Designated BLM public lands*	No	
BLM	Little Humboldt River	42,213	Nevada	Elko	1992	Little Humboldt River Wilderness Study Area is located 65 miles northwest of Elko and three miles north of Midas, Nevada along the eastern flank of the Snowstorm Mountains. The Wilderness Study Area contains deep canyons, volcanic mesas, high rocky ridges and wide undulating plains. The river provides good trout fishing opportunities as it winds through groves of aspen, willows and wild roses that line the watercourses. The rugged landscape and riparian areas support high populations of cliff-nesting raptors such as prairie falcons and golden eagles. The Wilderness Study Area provides a unique opportunity to study the transition between the southern Owyhee Cold Desert and a Basin & Range aspen forest without the typical pinyon-juniper woodland.	Yes	Designated BLM public lands*	No	

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BLM	Little Rockies	40,733	Utah	75 miles south of Hanksville, UT	1992	The Wilderness Study Area is dominated by Mt. Ellsworth and Mt. Holmes, two mountain peaks which are bodies of igneous rocks that intruded and deformed overlying sedimentary layers. In the northern and eastern portions of the area there are high, narrow mesas cut by deep canyons. Almost half the Wilderness Study Area is bare rock outcrop. Blackbrush and other shrubs are the dominant vegetative type in the remainder of the area. Because of the remote and isolated nature of portions of this Wilderness Study Area, there is high quality habitat for desert bighorn sheep. Bald eagles and peregrine falcons may occur in the Wilderness Study Area. Sclerocactus wrightii, an endangered plant species, may occur in the Wilderness Study Area.	Yes	Designated BLM public lands*	No	
BLM	Lost Spring Canyon	1,625	Utah	North of Moab	1992	The Wilderness Study Area is contiguous with a recent addition to Arches National Park. The Wilderness Study Area surrounds deep canyons which are bordered by colorful Summerville, Entrada and Navajo sandstone canyon walls. Desert shrub sagebrush vegetation covers most of the Wilderness Study Area with the rest being juniper woodland.	Yes	Designated BLM public lands*	No	
BLM	Mancos Mesa	50,889	Utah	50 miles west of Blanding, UT	1992	This Wilderness Study Area is in the Canyonlands Section of the Colorado Plateau Physiographic Province. Mancos mesa is a rugged, westward-sloping mesa bounded by canyons as much as 600 feet deep. Three winding canyons from 250 to 800 feet deep cut across the mesa. Wind-blown sand covers large parts of the mesa and has accumulated in large deposits in portions of the canyons. Blackbrush is the most common vegetation. The Mancos Mesa Wilderness Study Area contains archaeological, geological, wildlife, and scenic values. The peregrine falcon and 8 animal species that are considered sensitive may occur in the Wilderness Study Area. Desert bighorn sheep, which is a wildlife species associated with wilderness is occasionally sighted in the Wilderness Study Area.	Yes	Bears Ears National Monument	Yes	Bears Ears National Monument
BLM	Mexican Mountain	58,326	Utah	West of Green River, UT	1992	The landscape is characterized by features resulting from erosion of the multi-colored sedimentary rocks of the eastern San Rafael Swell. Brightly colored cliffs, buttes, ridges, alcoves, and pinnacles dominate the viewscape with elevations ranging from 4,700 feet in the southeast to 6,900 feet on Mexican Mountain. Roughly half the area is barren rock with pinyon-juniper woodlands, brush, and grass covering the remaining land. This vegetation along with riparian growth provides for diverse habitat making the Wilderness Study Area home to bighorn sheep, cougars, raptors, and several reptile species. Two endangered plant species (Maguire daisy, Wright fishhook cactus) may also occur within the unit.	Yes	Designated BLM public lands*	No	
BLM	Mill Creek Canyon	9,866	Utah	east of Moab, Utah	1992	Major canyons within the Wilderness Study Area include the North Fork of Mill Creek, Rill Creek, and Burkholder Draw. Riparian vegetation follows the streams within the canyons. Above these canyons are pinyon-juniper/blackbrush vegetation and large expanses of Navajo sandstone domes and fins. The Mill Creek Canyon Wilderness Study Area is best know for its perennial streams, sheer canyon walls, large Navajo sandstone “fins” and wonderful hiking opportunities.	Yes	Designated BLM public lands*	No	
BLM	Moquith Mountain	15,249	Utah	4 miles west of Kanab	1992	Five distinct landforms comprise the Wilderness Study Area. In the central part are the Vermilion Cliffs, a “step” in the Grand Staircase, the southern end of the High Plateaus of the Utah Section of the Colorado Plateau Physiographic Province. The north side of the Vermilion Cliffs terrace includes a portion of the Coral Pink Sand Dunes and an escarpment above the dunes. Moquith Mountain is a study in opposites. Its western edge is open sand dunes dotted with islands of vegetation. Its eastern edge is a series of deep canyons where Ponderosa pine and pinyon-juniper woodlands thrive from the rims to the floors of the canyon. In alcoves on the sides of these canyons, you can find hanging gardens and the sites of lost civilizations. In the spring-fed upper reaches of these canyons, you find a stunning array of plant life such as cottonwood, cliff rose, oaks and maples. The top of the mountain is forested.	Yes	Designated BLM public lands*	No	

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BLM	Morey Peak	5,070	Nevada	Tonopah	1992	Morey Peak Wilderness Study Area is located in northeastern Nye County approximately 70 miles east of Tonopah. The central point of interest in the Wilderness Study Area is Morey Peak which rises to over 10,240 feet. The peak is rugged and provides panoramic views of all surrounding valleys. The slopes of Morey Peak are gouged with a myriad of steeply walled canyons capped by rocky spires. The rocky and barren peaks give way to dense stands of pinyon, juniper, mountain mahogany, limber pine and ancient bristlecone pine. Of special interest are six charcoal kilns. These kilns were built in the 1870's, are in excellent condition and are an important element of Nevada's historic past. The Wilderness Study Area contains one of only two locations where bristlecone pines are growing in volcanic soils.	Yes	Designated BLM public lands*	No	
BLM	Mount Limbo	23,752	Nevada	Reno	1992	Mount Limbo Wilderness Study Area is located in western Pershing County, about 50 miles north of Wadsworth. Elevations within the Wilderness Study Area range from 3,880 to 8,237 feet. The Wilderness Study Area contains three distinct landforms; a portion of the ridge crest that is granitic; a portion of the crest that is basaltic and the fringing desert piedmont. The granitic portion of the ridge crest is a single granite ridgeline with three major peaks: Kumiva Peak, Mount Limbo and Purgatory Peak. There are two aspen groves and four meadows that can be accessed along the drainages in the vicinity of Kumiva Peak. The Wilderness Study Area offers views of surrounding desert landforms, granitic rock outcrops and some of the best mountain climbing opportunities in the Winnemucca District.	Yes	Designated BLM public lands*	No	
BLM	Mountain Meadow Instant Study Area	22	Nevada	Eureka	1992	The Mountain Meadow National Scenic Trail Study Area, (ISA) is located between the Hot Creek Range and the Park Range in Nye County, approximately 50 miles southwest of Eureka, Nevada. The ISA is an unusual natural meadow surrounded by rocky buttes. The surrounding terrain has a thin cover of a pinyon-juniper woodland.	Yes	Designated BLM public lands*	No	
BLM	Mt. Ellen-Blue Hills	81,363	Utah	15 miles southwest of Hanksville, UT	1992	The Blue Hills, in the northern and western portion of the Wilderness Study Area, are low mesas and barren badlands carved by erosion from blue-gray marine shales. The Mt. Ellen portion of the Wilderness Study Area consists of steep slopes and rounded peaks, including Mt. Ellen, with large basins and wide canyons. Mt. Ellen is the highest point of the Henry Mountains (11,522 feet), well-known in American geology for classical studies of intrusive mountain structures, upturned sedimentary rocks, and stream gradients. Mt. Ellen is the largest structural dome in the Henry Mountains, with a diameter of 12 to 15 miles. The higher elevations of Mt. Ellen offer outstanding vistas of the geology of central Utah and the entire Waterpocket Fold. Portions of Mt. Ellen are summer range for the free-roaming Henry Mountain bison herd. The isolated, rugged terrain is habitat for cougar and mule deer, wildlife species frequently associated with wilderness.	Yes	Designated BLM public lands*	No	
BLM	Mt. Hillers	19,277	Utah	60 miles south of Hanksville, UT	1992	Mt. Hillers is a rugged peak with steep slopes carved by narrow canyons. Mt. Hillers is 5 to 6 miles across, and is cut by several radial narrow, steep, v-shaped valleys separated by elongated, jagged ridges. Hogbacks formed from upturned sedimentary rocks flank the mountain, and are vertical in the Pink Cliffs area. Vegetation is predominantly sagebrush and pinyon-juniper woodlands on the southern slopes. Ponderosa pine, Douglas fir, and bristlecone pine grow on the northern and the higher slopes. The Wilderness Study Area has geological and scenic special features, including scenic views and geologic formations of stocks and laccoliths. Portions of the Wilderness Study Area are used by the Henry Mountains bison herd. Bald eagles and peregrine falcons may occur in the Wilderness Study Area.	Yes	Designated BLM public lands*	No	

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BLM	Mt. Pennell	77,137	Utah	45 miles south- southwest of Hanksville, UT	1992	Mt. Pennell is the second highest peak in the Henry Mountains. Several deep canyons cut the sides of the mountain, which on the higher slopes supports oak, Ponderosa pine, subalpine fir, spruce, Douglas fir, and aspen. Four distinct biological life zones are within the Wilderness Study Area due to nearly 5,000 feet of change in elevation. Portions of the Wilderness Study Area are summer range for the Henry Mountain bison herd, and bison are frequently seen in the vicinity of The Horn. Cougar, a wildlife species associated with wilderness, inhabit the Wilderness Study Area. Peregrine falcons and bald eagles, and five animal species that are considered sensitive may inhabit the Wilderness Study Area. One plant species that is listed as endangered or threatened, Sclerocactus wrightii, may be in the Wilderness Study Area.	Yes	Designated BLM public lands*	No	
BLM	Mud Spring Canyon	40,573	Utah	20 miles southwest of Escalante, Utah	1992	Steep-walled canyons forested with Ponderosa pine and Douglas fir border the west side of the Kaiparowits Plateau which descends into the blue/gray badlands of the upper Wahweap canyon system. Two parallel, knife-edged ridges at the north end of the Cockscomb, a major geologic fold of the western Colorado Plateau, divides the Wilderness Study Area. Water is scarce and the area is rarely visited, enhancing opportunities for hikers seeking solitude. Points within the Wilderness Study Area offer unique overlooks and perspective into the vast interior of Grand Staircase Escalante National Monument.	Yes	Grand Staircase- Escalante National Monument	Yes	Grand Staircase- Escalante National Monument
BLM	Muddy Creek	30,521	Utah	30 miles south of Emery, UT	1992	Muddy Creek, a tributary of the Dirty Devil River to the south, flows east across the northern portion of the Wilderness Study Area then south through the eastern portion, and has a deep canyon through the study area. The south-central portion of the Wilderness Study Area consists of steep mesas. The southern part of the study area is a mesa bisected by Muddy Creek Canyon, and is locally referred to as “The Pasture” west of the canyon and “Keesle Country” east of the canyon. Pinyon, juniper, and desert shrub are the predominant types of vegetation, but the plant cover in the Wilderness Study Area is generally sparse. The upper reaches provide dramatic views of the twisted and carved character of the area, surrounded by the volcanic evidence and up thrust rock structures.	Yes	Designated BLM public lands*	No	
BLM	Mule Canyon	6,171	Utah	20 miles west of Blanding, UT	1992	This Wilderness Study Area is bounded by the Straight Cliffs on the east, and numerous southwest draining canyons on the west. Fifty Mile Mountain Wilderness Study Area is high elevation island of pinyon-juniper woodland with Aspen stands overlooking the sandstone expanse of southern Glen Canyon country, Lake Powell and Navajo Mountain. The pinyon-juniper woodland of Fifty Mile Mountain continues to reveal many new scientific insights into the fire history of this important habitat.	Yes	Bears Ears National Monument	Yes	Bears Ears National Monument
BLM	Negro Bill Canyon	7,560	Utah	northeast of Moab	1992	Negro Bill Canyon includes a perennial stream within a canyon bordered by sheer walls of Navajo sandstone. Morning Glory Natural Bridge, located just outside of the Wilderness Study Area on State Land, is the main destination for hikers. A ribbon of riparian vegetation follows the stream within the canyon. Above the canyon, there is a sparse covering of pinyon-juniper vegetation and large expanses of barren Navajo sandstone domes and fins.	Yes	Designated BLM public lands*	No	
BLM	North Escalante Canyons/The Gulch	127,459	Utah	10 miles east of Escalante, Utah	1992	Majestic scenery and a tangled topography dominated by cliffs, canyons, alcoves, domes and vistas of the Navajo, Kayenta and Wingate Formations characterize this Wilderness Study Area. Sinuous, steep walled canyons such as Phipps Canyon, Boulder Creek, the Gulch and the Escalante River separate the broad, sandy and slick rock mesas and plateaus. With landforms so diverse, opportunities are limited only by one’s level of experience and imagination. The lives of early hunters, gatherers and farmers, are recorded in various forms of rock writing (petroglyphs & pictographs), granaries and middens, which are distributed through the Wilderness Study Area.	Yes	Grand Staircase- Escalante National Monument	Yes	Grand Staircase- Escalante National Monument

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Wilderness Study Area Suitability Determination: Unknown (includes Blank)										
DOI Bureau/Office	Name of Wilderness Study Area	Number of acres	Wilderness Location: State	Wilderness Location: City	Year of Study	Synopsis of the Values Protected/Reason for Potential Wilderness Designation	Wilderness Area Located within a Designated Public Lands Area? (Y or N)	If yes, what is the Name of the Designated Public Lands Area?	Wilderness Area Located within a Monument Boundary? (Y or N)	If yes, which Monument?
BLM	North Fork of the Little Humboldt River	69,683	Nevada	North-central Nevada, in northeastern Humboldt County	1992	Wilderness values; local BLM office has additional details	Yes	Designated BLM public lands*	No	
BLM	North Fork Virgin River	1,080	Utah	East of Springdale, UT	1992	Hanging gardens of maiden hair fern, pink-flowered shooting star and scarlet monkey flower can be found under rock overhangs along the river. About 21 percent of the Wilderness Study Area is covered in pinyon-juniper woodland, Ponderosa pine, fir and maple. Bald eagle and peregrine falcon visit this Wilderness Study Area. There are 12 additional animal species and 4 plant species that are considered to be sensitive that occur or may occur in the Wilderness Study Area. Elk, mule deer, and Cougar also use the Wilderness Study Area.	Yes	Designated BLM public lands*	No	
BLM	North Stansbury Mountains	10,786	Utah	West of Salt Lake City	1992	The Wilderness Study Area is just north of the Deseret Peak Wilderness (US Forest Service) and south of the Great Salt Lake. The North Stansbury range rises above the desert between two valley floors with elevations varying between 5,200 feet along the northern base of the range and up to 8,800 feet on the southern end and consists of steep V-shaped canyons. Vegetation consists primarily of juniper-conifer forests with different elevations providing for distinct growth zones. Lower elevations are covered with typical juniper and sagebrush scrublands while higher elevations see wild rose, service berry and mountain mahogany. There are approximately 180 species of wildlife inhabiting the area including cougar, bobcat, deer, grouse, raptors, and cottontails, golden eagle and bald eagle.	Yes	Designated BLM public lands*	No	
BLM	Notch Peak	57,296	Utah	45 miles west of Delta, UT	1992	Notch Peak is a distinct landmark in west-central Utah, and can be visible for 70 miles. A precipice of almost 3,000 feet high on the west side of the peak has a shallow groove at the top, giving the mountain its name. Sagebrush is the dominant vegetation at lower elevations, with pinyon-juniper woodland at higher elevations. Conifer forests occupy many of the eastern and northern slopes at the highest elevations. The peak also supports isolated patches of aspen. Sensitive wildlife species that could inhabit the Wilderness Study Area include the ferruginous hawk, long-billed curlew, burrowing owl, and kit fox. Bald eagles, peregrine falcons, and golden eagles inhabit the Wilderness Study Area. Bristlecone pine grows on some of the higher ridges in the Wilderness Study Area. Some of these pines have been aged at more than 2,000 years old.	Yes	Designated BLM public lands*	No	
BLM	Orderville Canyon	1,952	Utah	West of Orderville, UT	1992	Hanging gardens of maiden hair fern, pink-flowered shooting star and scarlet monkey flower can be found under rock overhangs along the river. About 21 percent of the Wilderness Study Area is covered in pinyon-juniper woodland, Ponderosa pine, fir and maple. Bald eagle and peregrine falcon visit this Wilderness Study Area. There are 12 additional animal species and 4 plant species that are considered to be sensitive that occur or may occur in the Wilderness Study Area. Elk, mule deer, and Cougar also use the Wilderness Study Area.	Yes	Designated BLM public lands*	No	
BLM	Owyhee Breaks	13,108	Oregon	Northeast of McDermitt, OR	1992	Wilderness values; local BLM office has additional details	Yes	Owyhee Wild and Scenic River corridor	No	
BLM	Owyhee River Canyon	187,344	Oregon		1992	Wilderness values; local BLM office has additional details	Yes	Owyhee Wild and Scenic River corridor	No	



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BLM	Palisade Mesa	99,550	Nevada	Tonopah	1992	Palisade Mesa Wilderness Study Area is located in northeastern Nye County approximately 65 miles east of Tonopah. The Wilderness Study Area is composed of rocky, sheer-sided mesas, changes in elevation are abrupt creating a varied and interesting topography. The fortress-like walls and the prehistoric sense of volcanic craters, cinder cones and lava flows all exemplify the feeling of naturalness and antiquity of the Wilderness Study Area. This primeval character is emphasized by the unusual lands forms such as Lunar Crater. Rock climbing opportunities abound along the precipitous cliffs of the mesa, including some multi-pitch technical climbs.	Yes	Designated BLM public lands*	No	
BLM	Paria Hackberry	145,828	Utah	South of Henrieville, UT	1992	The massive Navajo Sandstone walls of the Paria River and its tributaries are some of the tallest in Grand Staircase Escalante National Monument. In between are high forested plateaus and slick rock benches all of which make for excellent hiking and backpacking challenges and a topographic and geologic wonderland. The canyons are deep and routes hard to find and follow. Observant hikers may also discover evidence of past Anasazi and Fremont civilizations. Uncounted and unnamed arches abound in a maze of opportunity for exploration.	Yes	Old Spanish National Historic Trail corridor, Grand Staircase-Escalante National Monument	Yes	Grand Staircase-Escalante National Monument
BLM	Paria Hackberry 202	402	Utah	South of Henrieville, UT	1992	Same as Paria-Hackberry- can we combine?	Yes	Grand Staircase-Escalante National Monument	Yes	Grand Staircase-Escalante National Monument
BLM	Park Range	47,268	Nevada	Ely	1992	Park Range Wilderness Study Area is located in Nye County approximately 50 miles southeast of Eureka and 110 miles southwest of Ely. The Wilderness Study Area contains a pinyon-juniper woodland with occasional groves of mountain mahogany. Unlike many of Nevada's Wilderness Study Areas, the Park Range has numerous streams throughout. The high mountain meadows scattered throughout the range seem to hang in basins surrounded by volcanic towers inaccessible to livestock and vehicles but easily climbed by hikers.	Yes	Designated BLM public lands*	No	
BLM	Parunuweap Canyon	30,907	Utah	Northwest of Kanab, Utah	1992	This expanse of public land offers stunning canyon vistas and a unique hiking opportunity. The main landmarks in and directly south of the southern portion of the Wilderness Study Area are Harris Mountain and Elephant Butte. Again, springs and plant life concentrate animals in the area. Mule deer are common, and with the mule deer come predatory mountain lions. Many kinds of hawks, eagles and other birds can also be seen in the area. Beware, however, since rattlesnakes are also common here.	Yes	Designated BLM public lands*	No	
BLM	Phipps-Death Hollow	45,328	Utah	Northeast of Escalante, UT	1992	The light colored Navajo Sandstone canyons and mesas of the upper Escalante River drainage are distinct from the darker red canyons further down National Scenic Trail stream. At higher elevation, the sandstone is more sharply broken due to fractures and joints in the rock. The Escalante River itself has carved perhaps the deepest canyon in the watershed. Death Hollow, Sand Creek and Calf Creek have all carved deep, sinuous canyons.	Yes	Designated BLM public lands*	Yes	Grand Staircase-Escalante National Monument
BLM	Pigeon Spring	3,575	Nevada	Lida	1992	Pigeon Spring Wilderness Study Area lies along the Nevada / California stateline approximately 10 miles west of Lida, Nevada. The 3,575 acre Wilderness Study Area is contiguous with the Sylvania Mountains Wilderness Study Area in the California Desert Conservation Area. The Wilderness Study Area contains the upper drainages of Cucamonga Canyon in the Sylvania Mountains. The central feature of the Wilderness Study Area is one and one-half miles of steep walled canyon that continues on into the California side. Vegetation consists of pinyon-juniper woodland throughout and there are no springs or streams within the Wilderness Study Area. The woodland and topography of the area provide visitors with opportunity for solitude. This is somewhat enhanced by low visitation numbers. Activities generally include some day-hiking, scenic viewing and hunting; both big game and upland bird.	Yes	Designated BLM public lands*	No	
BLM	Pine Creek	211	Oregon	Southeast of Canyon City, OR	1992	Wilderness values; local BLM office has additional details	Yes	Designated BLM public lands*	No	

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BLM	Pinyon Joshua Instant Study Area	560	Nevada	Silver Peak	1992	Pinyon-Joshua Instant National Scenic Trail and Study Area is located approximately 12 miles southwest of Silver Peak, Nevada in Esmeralda County. The ISA was designated as a natural area in 1965 because it represented the northern most location of the Joshua Tree. The ISA is small, approximately 560 acres in size. The ISA is associated with a portion of the Silver Peak range and a vast spreading bajada sweeping to the south and east away from the mountains. Small canyons and draws contain some scattered stands of pinyon pine and juniper with creosote and a low desert shrub community. Recreational opportunities generally include day hiking, upland gamebird hunting and equestrian uses. Occasionally, groups of wild horses can be viewed in the ISA.	Yes	Designated BLM public lands*	No	
BLM	Pole Creek	12,969	Nevada	Gerlach	1992	Pole Creek Wilderness Study Area is located in central Washoe County about 20 miles southwest of Gerlach. The Wilderness Study Area occupies a portion of the Fox Range that is a highly dissected landform of steep canyons and prominent ridges. The elevation of the Wilderness Study Area ranges from 3,870 to the 7,608 summit of Pah Rum Peak. A fringing desert piedmont is the transition zone between the Smoke Creek Desert to the west and the Fox Mountain Range. Day-hiking, camping, rock climbing and nature study are activities known to occur in the Wilderness Study Area. There is also potential for a fishery in Wild Horse Canyon, but currently the fish population is practically non-existent.	Yes	Designated BLM public lands*	No	
BLM	Poodle Mountain	142,050	Nevada	Gerlach	1992	Poodle Mountain Wilderness Study Area is located in central Washoe County, approximately 15 miles northwest of Gerlach. The Wilderness Study Area encompasses most of the Buffalo Hills, a circular shaped basaltic plateau dominated by large canyons radiating from the center. The elevations in the Wilderness Study Area range between 3,850 to 6,832 feet. There are three distinct landforms to be found in the Wilderness Study Area: basalt plateau highlands, basalt plateau canyon country and fringing desert piedmont. The plateau highlands are generally flat to rolling terrain; the canyon country has numerous deep canyons and gorges. The fringing piedmont is a desert landscape of low-relief alluvium with low parallel ridges and drainages that lie perpendicular to the basalt plateau. The Poodle Mountain volcanic center and many canyons provide visitors with scenic views, nature study opportunity and numerous wildlife species.	Yes	Designated BLM public lands*	No	
BLM	Pueblo Mountains	600	Nevada	Fields, Oregon	1992	Pueblo Mountains Wilderness Study Area is primarily located in southern Oregon but extends into Nevada's Humboldt County near Denio on the Oregon / Nevada stateline. Of the 72,000+ acres only 600 acres are in Nevada. The most prominent feature of the Wilderness Study Area is the Pueblo Mountain ridgeline which runs in a north to south direction along the entire length of the Wilderness Study Area. This is a tilted fault block that averages 7,300 feet in elevation which is steep, rugged and rocky while much of the western slope is like a table top tilted to the west at nearly a 45 degree angle. The Wilderness Study Area contains a segment of the Desert Trail which is part of the Oregon State Recreation Trails System.	Yes	Designated BLM public lands*	No	
BLM	Pueblo Mountains	73,433	Oregon	North of Denio, NV	1992	Wilderness values; local BLM office has additional details	Yes	Designated BLM public lands*	No	
BLM	Queer Mountain	81,550	Nevada	Beatty	1992	Queer Mountain Wilderness Study Area is located in Esmeralda County, Nevada along the California/Nevada stateline about 20 miles northwest of Beatty. The Wilderness Study Area represents the transition between the hot desert ecosystem and the cold desert ecosystem. The uplands of the Wilderness Study Area contain a scattering of pinyon and juniper trees interspersed with big sage, bitterbrush and cliff rose. Some northern slopes contain a Joshua Tree forest, cacti and other hot desert vegetation. The flat benches within the Wilderness Study Area break into colorful mosaics of volcanic rock. The primary special feature of the Wilderness Study Area is the uniqueness of the vegetation and natural condition of the area.	Yes	Designated BLM public lands*	No	

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BLM	Rawhide Mountain	64,360	Nevada	Tonopah	1992	Rawhide Mountain Wilderness Study Area is located in the Hot Creek range in northeastern Nye County approximately 50 miles east of Tonopah. Canyons leading into the core area of the Wilderness Study Area are composed of craggy rock outcrops bathed in brilliant red and orange which contrasts sharply with the green pinyon-juniper woodland. There are charcoal kilns within this Wilderness Study Area. These kilns were built in the 1870's and made of red brick, oval in shape and are about 30 feet in height. Known as the Tybo Kilns, they are on the National Register of Historic Places.	Yes	Designated BLM public lands*	No	
BLM	Red Spring	7,847	Nevada	Elko	1992	Red Spring Wilderness Study Area is located approximately 20 miles south of Elko, Nevada and occupies the northern end of Cedar Ridge. The Wilderness Study Area consists of an eroded limestone ridge of rolling hills and drainages covered with a dense pinyon-juniper woodland. Elevations within the Wilderness Study Area vary between 5,500 feet and 6,400 feet. Camping opportunities, wildlife observation and short hiking exists within the Wilderness Study Area. Equestrian opportunities are good but the lack of water resources can be limiting.	Yes	Designated BLM public lands*	No	
BLM	Riordan's Well	57,002	Nevada	Ely	1992	Riordan's Well Wilderness Study Area is located in the Grant Range in east central Nevada, in Nye County, 50 miles southwest of Ely. Elevation ranges from 5,000 feet to 9,352 foot summit of Heath Peak. The Wilderness Study Area is not a single ridgeline but consists of a number of interconnected but separate peaks. Vegetation consists of a pinyon-juniper woodland at the lower elevations that transition to white fir, limber pine and ponderosa pine at higher elevations. Big horn sheep can be found around rocky outcrops and higher peaks.	Yes	Designated BLM public lands*	No	
BLM	Road Canyon	52,404	Utah	10 miles north of Mexican Hat, UT	1992	This Wilderness Study Area is in the southeastern part of the Grand Gulch Plateau. Three canyons, including Road Canyon, cut through the unit. Steep canyon walls and knobs, pinnacles, arches, and alcoves characterize the Wilderness Study Area. Desert shrubs and pinyon-juniper woodland are the predominant vegetative types. Scenic and geological special features include the deep canyons, sheer cliffs, and dramatic views from the canyon rims. A portion of Valley of the Gods within the Wilderness Study Area includes monolithic sandstone buttes that rise 400 to 500 feet above the valley floor. The Hole in the Rock Trail, a National Register site, used by Mormon pioneers forms the unit's northeast boundary. Peregrine falcons and bald eagles may inhabit or use the Wilderness Study Area.	Yes	Bears Ears National Monument	Yes	Bears Ears National Monument
BLM	Roberts Mountain	15,090	Nevada	Eureka	1992	Roberts Mountain Wilderness Study Area is located in Lander County and Eureka County approximately 40 miles northwest of Eureka. The WSA consists of three prominent peaks. Vegetation consists of willow cottonwood, aspen, birch and dogwood trees in deep narrow canyons with mountain mahogany and limber pine near barren rock ridge lines. The Roberts Thrust Fault, responsible for the mountains existence is one of the great geologic features of the intermountain west. The Thrust provides for excellent geologic study as a "window on the mantel" and provides excellent opportunities for geologic field trips and mapping exercises.	Yes	Designated BLM public lands*	No	
BLM	Rockwell	9,342	Utah	28 miles west of Nephi, UT	1992	The Wilderness Study Area is an alluvium (loose soil shaped by water) and sand dune covered valley. The terrain consists of free-moving sand dunes, dunes stabilized by trees or brush, and sagebrush flats. Old juniper trees and changing shadow patterns on the dunes provide a variety of visual settings. Vegetation is relatively sparse, consisting of scattered junipers, saltbrush, greasewood, and sagebrush. Old gnarled junipers are scattered throughout the 5,200 acres of juniper woodlands within the Wilderness Study Area. Bald eagles winter in the Wilderness Study Area. Sensitive wildlife species that may inhabit the Wilderness Study Area include the ferruginous hawk, long-billed curlew, burrowing owl, and kit fox. A unique plant known as Atriplex canescens var gigantean grows in the Wilderness Study Area. It is a four-wing saltbrush that grows to 10 feet tall and appears to be the last relic community of a plant species that was once widespread.	Yes	Designated BLM public lands*	No	
BLM	Rough Hills	6,685	Nevada	Elko	1992	Wilderness values; local BLM office has additional details	Yes	Designated BLM public lands*	No	

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BLM	San Rafael Reef	59,051	Utah	East of Green River, Utah	1992	The Wilderness Study Area makes up the eastern edge of the San Rafael Swell and is a nearly north-south trending hogback that dips steeply eastward. Considered a major geologic feature in Utah, the area consists of domes, vertical fins and canyons from 200 to 1,000 feet deep that drain eastward. Elevations range from 4,800 feet along the eastern base of the Reef to 6,600 feet in the central and northern portions. Vegetation consists primarily of pinyon-juniper woodlands and is barren rock in most places. Desert bighorn sheep, cougars, peregrine falcons, bald eagles, and golden eagles all frequent the Wilderness Study Area. In addition, two endangered plants species (Maguire daisy and Wright fishhook cactus) and two threatened plant species (Jones cycladenia and Last Chance townsendia) may also exist in the Wilderness Study Area.	Yes	Designated BLM public lands*	No	
BLM	Scorpion	37,319	Utah	Southwest of Escalante , Utah	1992	Slick rock and sandy benches sliced by numerous slot canyons are very characteristic of the Glen Canyon section of the Escalante River region. Twenty-Five Mile Wash drains the northern and central Kaiparowits Plateau into the Escalante River and floods frequently. Expansive views, intimate narrows and challenging slot canyons await the well-prepared adventurer.	Yes	Grand Staircase-Escalante National Monument	Yes	Grand Staircase-Escalante National Monument
BLM	Scott's Basin	8,265	Utah	Ibapah	1992	Same as Deep Creek Mountains - Suggest combining	Yes	Designated BLM public lands*	No	
BLM	Selenite Mountains	32,041	Nevada	Gerlach	1992	Selenite Mountains Wilderness Study Area is located in western Pershing County and is about two miles southwest of Gerlach. The main ridge runs in a north/south direction and consists of eroded granite and basaltic flows. There are noticeable wave-cut terraces for rock hounding and outstanding views of the surrounding countryside. Views of the Black Rock playa where the annual Burning Man festival is held can be seen from the Wilderness Study Area. Other activities that are available include day-hiking, camping and backpacking which are considered to be outstanding, even though there are no water sources available in the Wilderness Study Area.	Yes	Designated BLM public lands*	No	
BLM	Sheldon Contiguous	23,700	Nevada	Cedarville	1992	The Sheldon Contiguous Wilderness Study Area is adjacent with the Sheldon Wildlife Reserve and located in Washoe County in northwest Nevada. The Wilderness Study Area is about 40 miles northeast of Cedarville, CA. Because the Wilderness Study Area is closer to the Surprise Field Office rather than the Winnemucca District Office, the Wilderness Study Area is administered by BLM California. The Wilderness Study Area includes the eastern portion of Macy Flat, an intermittent lakebed, upland benches and part of a series of low ridges on the north side of Yellow Peak. Topography is typical of Great Basin volcanic flows intermixed with playas. The dominate vegetation is sagebrush and scattered juniper. Elevation ranges from 5,300 to 6,600 feet. The Wilderness Study Area receives limited visitor use so size of the Wilderness Study Area, the gentle terrain and generally low vegetation provides excellent visibility and opportunity for solitude.	Yes	Designated BLM public lands*	No	
BLM	Sids Mountain	75,216	Utah	Huntington, Utah	1992	The Wilderness Study Area is in the northwest portion of the San Rafael Swell and is named after one of the area’s earliest ranchers, Sid Swasey. Sid’s Cabin was built in the 1920’s and is situated in one of the large rolling meadows within the Wilderness Study Area. The landscape is characterized by an intricate canyon system which drains northward into the San Rafael River. Massive sandstone walls, winding routes, and small tributary canyons make up the eastern portion whereas in the west, rough badlands terrain consisting of colorful, eroded soils, cliffs, and mesas exist throughout. Pinyon-juniper woodlands is the dominant vegetation type. The area is home to Utah’s largest herd of bighorn sheep as well as cougars, raptors, and various species of reptile. Three endangered species (Maguire daisy, San Rafael cactus, Wright fishhook cactus) and two threatened species (Jones cycladenia, Last Chance townsendia) may occur within the Wilderness Study Area.	Yes	Designated BLM public lands*	No	

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BLM	Silver Peak Range	33,900	Nevada	Silver Peak	1992	The Silver Peak Range Wilderness Study Area is located in Esmeralda County about 10 miles west of Silver Peak and 40 miles southwest of Tonopah. The central feature of the Wilderness Study Area is a flat-topped three mile long summit ridge with 9,450 foot Piper Peak as its highest point. Two long drainages, Icehouse and Piper, cut canyons through colorful formations of white, pink and green tufts and other volcanic rocks. This Wilderness Study Area has a large population of desert big horn sheep and excellent examples of volcanic activity. The most significant feature is the Silver Peak caldera which underlies the northeast portion of the Wilderness Study Area.	Yes	Designated BLM public lands*	No	
BLM	Simpson Park	49,670	Nevada	Eureka	1992	Simpson Park Wilderness Study Area is located in the Simpson Park mountain range in Lander County and Eureka County approximately 50 miles northwest of Eureka, Nevada. The northern and eastern portions of the Wilderness Study Area are covered with a desert shrub vegetation with scattered stands of pinyon-juniper woodland on the west facing slopes. Scattered stands of aspen and cottonwood can be found in wet areas with mountain mahogany on the rocky ridges. Diverse opportunities for hiking, photography, equestrian and hunting abound within the Wilderness Study Area. The size of the Wilderness Study Area along with the remoteness of the area contribute greatly to opportunities for solitude which are more extensive in the southern part of the Wilderness Study Area.	Yes	Designated BLM public lands*	No	
BLM	Skedaddle	589	Nevada	Eagle Lake	1992	Wilderness values; local BLM office has additional details	Yes	Designated BLM public lands*	No	
BLM	South Fork Owyhee River	7,842	Nevada	Elko	1992	Wilderness values; local BLM office has additional details	Yes	South Fork Owyhee Wild and Scenic River corridor	No	
BLM	South Needles	160	Utah	10 miles northwest of Monticello, UT	1992	The terrain in this Wilderness Study Area consists of sloping slickrock that drains northeastward and low benches. Vegetation is predominantly pinyon-juniper woodland. The unit is very scenic. Red and buff spires, knobs, and buttes contrast with green vegetation and blue sky. The highly eroded sandstone features, including numerous pinnacles and the Vanhemert Arch, provide for geologic study and viewing. A spring on the northern edge of the Wilderness Study Area flows about 0.5 cubic feet per second and supports a small riparian area of cottonwoods, oak, and reeds. Cougar which is a wildlife species associated with wilderness, may be found in the Wilderness Study Area in the pursuit of mule deer. Peregrine falcons and golden eagles, a species considered by the BLM to be sensitive, are found in the Wilderness Study Area. Six other sensitive animal species and one sensitive plant species may occur in the Wilderness Study Area.	Yes	Bears Ears National Monument	Yes	Bears Ears National Monument
BLM	South Pequop	41,090	Nevada	Elko	1992	South Pequop Wilderness Study Area is located 45 miles southeast of Elko, Nevada along a U-shaped trending ridge in the southern Pequop Mountains. Elevations range from 5,650 to 8,950 feet. Vegetation consists of sage and grass communities on south facing slopes to a pinyon-juniper woodland throughout the northern exposures. The higher elevations contain white fir, limber pine and small stands of Bristlecone pine. Scenic vistas are outstanding with views of up to 70 miles of the Ruby Mountain range, Spruce Mountain and the East Humboldt range.	Yes	California National Historic Trail corridor	No	
BLM	South Reveille	106,200	Nevada	Tonopah	1992	South Reveille Wilderness Study Area is located in northeastern Nye County, approximately 70 miles east of Tonopah, Nevada. The core of this Wilderness Study Area consists of a thick multi-ridged strip of steep sided mountains rising to flat topped summits between 8,000 to 9,000 feet. A pinyon-juniper woodland blankets the upper elevations with desert shrub type vegetation at the lower elevations. There are two specific attractions to this Wilderness Study Area, Fang Ridge and Reveille Peak. Trips along the length of the range would be challenging but offer spectacular views and provide a transect of several Great Basin Province ecosystems.	Yes	Designated BLM public lands*	No	

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BLM	Spruce Canyon	20,353	Utah	North of Moab	1992	This Wilderness Study Area consists of steep ridges and "V"-shaped canyons and formed by the many drainages leading south to Cottonwood Canyon along its southern boundary. Its major canyons include Cherry, Tepee, Spruce, Bull and Halfway. Nearly half of the Wilderness Study Area is covered by a Douglas fir forest. Half of this Wilderness Study Area was burned in a large fire in 2002; the area is currently revegetating. Spruce Canyon has year-round populations of mountain lion, elk and black bear. Recreational use of the area is low due to its remote location and limited access, with hunting being the most popular activity. Other recreation activities include hiking, backpacking, and horseback riding.	Yes	Designated BLM public lands*	No	
BLM	Squaw/Papoose Canyon	6,560	Utah	12 miles southwest of Dove Creek	1992	Wilderness values; local BLM office has additional details	Yes	Designated BLM public lands*	No	
BLM	Steep Creek	23,978	Utah	3 miles east of Boulder, Utah	1992	Deep Wingate and Navajo Sandstone canyons drain the Aquarius Plateau and feed the Escalante River. Riparian springs and creek vegetation wind through canyon bottoms to create visual contrast with the pinyon-juniper woodland.	Yes	Grand Staircase-Escalante National Monument	Yes	Grand Staircase-Escalante National Monument
BLM	Stillwater Range	94,607	Nevada	West Central Nevada, Churchill County	1992	The Stillwater Range Wilderness Study Area is located in Churchill County in west central Nevada. Elevation ranges from 3400 feet to 7516 feet at the summit of Eagle Peak. The lower reaches of the Wilderness Study Area consists of mountainous terrain dissected with canyons and limited vegetative covering. Colorful geologic formations and rugged terrain in and around Mississippi Canyon are probably the most interesting features in the Wilderness Study Area. A fault escarpment on the east side along the base of the mountains is a result of an earthquake in 1954. It is easily seen and in places the earth has been displaced up to seven feet.	Yes	Designated BLM public lands*	No	
BLM	Swasey Mountain	59,006	Utah	35 miles west of Delta, UT	1992	At over 9,600 feet, Swasey Mountain is the highest peak in the House Range. Swasey Peak, Tatow Knob, and the sheer limestone cliffs along the west side are the most striking features. Pinyon-juniper woodland is the dominant vegetation type. Stands of Douglas fir, White fir, Limber pine, Ponderosa pine, Bristlecone pine, and aspen grow at higher elevations. Bald eagles, peregrine falcons, and golden eagles inhabit the Wilderness Study Area. Sensitive wildlife that could inhabit the Wilderness Study Area include the ferruginous hawk, long-billed curlew, burrowing owl, kit fox, and Swasey Spring pocket gopher. On the higher slopes are 1,100 acres of bristlecone pine, one of the oldest living species of trees. A herd of wild horses roams the Wilderness Study Area. The area around the Wilderness Study Area is considered to be outstanding in Utah and nationally for Cambrian trilobites. At least four limestone caves exist within the Wilderness Study Area.	Yes	Designated BLM public lands*	No	
BLM	Sweetwater Rocks (Lankin Dome)	6,316	Wyoming	Jeffrey City	1992	Wilderness values; local BLM office has additional details	Yes	Designated BLM public lands*	No	
BLM	Sweetwater Rocks (Miller Springs)	6,429	Wyoming	Jeffrey City	1992	Wilderness values; local BLM office has additional details	Yes	Designated BLM public lands*	No	
BLM	Sweetwater Rocks (Savage Peak)	7,041	Wyoming	Jeffrey City	1992	Wilderness values; local BLM office has additional details	Yes	Designated BLM public lands*	No	
BLM	Sweetwater Rocks (Split Rock)	12,789	Wyoming	Jeffrey City	1992	Wilderness values; local BLM office has additional details	Yes	Designated BLM public lands*	No	

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BLM	The Blues	19,416	Utah	20 miles west of Escalante, Utah	1992	Each Wilderness Study Area has its own beauty, and the sparsely vegetated blue/gray clay and sandstone badlands of the Blues Wilderness Study Area is no exception. Water is normally scarce, but heavy rain occasionally produces dramatic flooding. The gradual erosion of soft rocks is revealing previously unknown secrets of a time when dinosaurs roamed on Earth. Tucked into one of the deep badland valleys, a person has the opportunity to feel isolation from modern mechanization and form deep connections with the Earth’s past.	Yes	Grand Staircase- Escalante National Monument	Yes	Grand Staircase- Escalante National Monument
BLM	The Cockscomb	9,921	Utah	40 miles east of Kanab, Utah	1992	Tilted Navajo and Entrada Sandstones of the Cockscomb offer unusual and colorful erosional features creating scenic vistas of this Wilderness Study Area for travelers along Highway 89 on the southern edge of Grand Staircase Escalante National Monument.	Yes	Old Spanish National Historic Trail corridor	Yes	Grand Staircase- Escalante National Monument
BLM	The Wall	38,000	Nevada	Tonopah	1992	The Wall Wilderness Study Area lies within the National Conservation Area range in northeastern Nye County approximately 75 miles east of Tonopah, Nevada. The Wall, named for its sheet vertical face is an unusual volcanic formation that lies on the eastern edge of a larger volcanic field. The vertical perspective created by the Wall gives the impression of an impenetrable fortress looming over the flat sands and playas of Railroad Valley. The unique and imposing geology of the area provides for scenic and imposing landscapes for rock collectors, amateur geologists or photographer. The uniqueness of this terrain is the greatest draw of the Wilderness Study Area which provides visitors a landscape unlike any other in Nevada.	Yes	Designated BLM public lands*	No	
BLM	Tobin Range	13,107	Nevada	Winnemucca	1992	The Tobin Range Wilderness Study Area is located in eastern Pershing County, about 40 miles south of Winnemucca. Elevations within the Wilderness Study Area range from 4,640 to 9,775 feet. Much of the Wilderness Study Area can be characterized by smooth, dominate ridges separated by shallow drainages. The foothills consist of deeply cut drainages and several dominate rock outcrops bounded by a prominent fault scarp 10 to 20 feet high, formed by a major earthquake in 1915. There is excellent potential for day-hiking, camping, backpack / horse packing and nature study. These are especially notable in the higher elevations of the Wilderness Study Area, where excellent views of the surrounding desert enhance the recreation potential. During winter months opportunity for winter camping and cross-country skiing is available.	Yes	Designated BLM public lands*	No	
BLM	Turtle Canyon	33,379	Utah	8 miles southeast of Sunnyside, UT	1992	About one-third of the Wilderness Study Area supports pinyon-juniper woodland and nearly one-third of the area contains Douglas fir and mountain shrub. The remainder of the Wilderness Study Area is predominantly rock outcrop, pinyon-juniper and Douglas fir. Flat areas in the southern portion of the Wilderness Study Area are limited to canyon floors, ledges, and narrow ridge tops. South of the cliffs, alternate layers of soft and resistant rocks form a landscape of benches and slopes cut by canyons 100 to 500 feet deep. The Wilderness Study Area has small populations of cougar, elk, Rocky Mountain bighorn sheep, and black bear; peregrine falcons and bald eagles may frequent the Wilderness Study Area.	Yes	Designated BLM public lands*	No	
BLM	Twin Peaks	65,114	Nevada	Washoe County, Nevada and Lassen County, California	1992	Wilderness values; local BLM office has additional details	Yes	Designated BLM public lands*	No	



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BLM	Wah Wah Mountains	49,429	Utah	East of Milford, Utah	1992	The Wilderness Study Area encloses a narrow, flat-topped mountain range with steep and rugged topography and elevations ranging from 5,600 to 8,980 feet. Vegetation consists primarily of pinyon-juniper woodlands with mixed stands of Ponderosa pine, white fir, and mountain mahogany. Bristlecone pine grows on approximately 190 acres in the higher elevations of the Wilderness Study Area. Bristlecones are rare in this area and those in the Wilderness Study Area are exceptionally large, reaching heights of 50 feet or more. Bristlecone pines are among the oldest living trees. The area is also teeming with wildlife as cougar, antelope, deer, chukar partridge, and various birds of prey all reside within the unit. The area also provides unique geological and archaeological characteristics, particularly around the area of Crystal Peak.	Yes	Designated BLM public lands*	No	
BLM	Wahweap	144,268	Utah	North of Big water, Utah	1992	Dry escarpments and benches are deeply eroded by sheer walled canyons. Stark scenery is punctuated with hoodoos, balanced rocks and large coves. Water is scarce – but only until rain storms produce the next flash flood.	Yes	Grand Staircase- Escalante National Monument	Yes	Grand Staircase- Escalante National Monument
BLM	Wall Canyon	46,305	Nevada	Cedarville	1992	Wall Canyon Wilderness Study Area is located within Washoe County in northwest Nevada. The Wilderness Study Area is about 25 miles southeast of Cedarville, CA. Because the Wilderness Study Area is closer to the Surprise Field Office rather than the Winnemucca District Office, the Wilderness Study Area is administered by BLM California. Elevations with the Wilderness Study Area extend from 5,300 to 7,340 feet and encompass the Hays Canyon mountain range. The topography and vegetation are typical of mid-elevation Great Basin mountainous areas with abundant canyons, buttes, rims as well as upland benchlands and wide valley floors all dominated by sagebrush/grass communities. The Wilderness Study Area supports high archeological values due to the presence of water and topographic diversity. The Wilderness Study Area contains portions of several archeological districts of potentially National Register quality.	Yes	Designated BLM public lands*	No	
BLM	West Cold Spring	3,283	Utah	65 miles northwest of Maybell, CO	1992	Wilderness values; local BLM office has additional details	Yes	Designated BLM public lands*	No	
BLM	White Rock Range	3,767	Utah	Southeast of Atlante, NV	1992	The White Rock Range Wilderness Study Area is a part of the greater White Rock Mountains, a pristine north-south oriented mountain range that straddles the border of east-central Nevada and western Utah. The Wilderness Study Area is adjacent to designated wilderness in Nevada. The area consists of gentle mountain terrain with foothills and benches. Many side canyons and drainages exist throughout the range offer opportunities for exploration. Vegetation consists mostly of pinyon-juniper woodland and fir depending on elevation, which ranges from approximately 6,200 to over 9,000 feet. Interspersed throughout the area are numerous small grassy meadows where springs support riparian vegetation. Notable wildlife found in the White Rock Range Wilderness Study Area include cougar, bobcat, badger, jackrabbit, along with several bird and reptile species, as well as a large elk herd and mule deer herd.	Yes	Designated BLM public lands*	No	
BLM	Winter Ridge	43,322	Utah	60 miles south of Vernal, UT	1992	The main feature in the northern part of the Wilderness Study Area is Main Canyon, a relatively shallow canyon that drains toward the northwest. Tributary canyons and the northern slopes of Winter Ridge comprise the southern portion of the unit. Vegetation is predominantly pinyon juniper woodland and sagebrush/saltbrush. The Wilderness Study Area has year-round populations of cougar, elk, mule deer, and black bear which are species associated with wilderness. The peregrine falcon and bald eagle and six other animal species considered sensitive may occur in the Wilderness Study Area.	Yes	Designated BLM public lands*	No	

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BLM	Dry Valley Rim	18,131	California	Susanville, CA	1991	Dry Valley Rim Wilderness Study Area is located in Washoe County Nevada and Lassen County California. Because accessibility to this Wilderness Study Area is closer to the Eagle Lake Field Office rather than the Winnemucca District Office the Wilderness Study Area is administered by BLM California. The western side of the Wilderness Study Area does not vary topographically consisting of numerous small rims and shallow canyons. This side of the Wilderness Study Area offers excellent opportunities for wildlife viewing where wintering deer and antelope herds are prevalent. Bands of wild horses and burro are also common in this area. The eastern and northern parts of the Wilderness Study Area contain steep canyons offering excellent opportunity for solitude.	Yes	California National Historic Trail corridor	No	
BLM	Pinto Mountain	9,484	California	Palm Springs, CA	1991	Wilderness values; local BLM office has additional details	Yes	Designated BLM public lands*	No	
BLM	Twin Peaks	25,677	California	Lassen County, California	1991	Twin Peaks Wilderness Study Area is located 40 miles southwest of Eagleville, CA and 45 miles west of Gerlach, NV. The majority of the Wilderness Study Area is within Washoe County with an extension into Lassen County California. Because the Wilderness Study Area is closer to the Eagle Lake Field Office rather than the Winnemucca District Office, the Wilderness Study Area is administered by BLM California. The Wilderness Study Area contains steep canyons, numerous peaks and ridges, small springs and two perennial streams. Vegetation is a mixture of big and low sage, grass communities and sparsely scattered junipers. Elevation range from 3,900 to 6,572 feet at the summit of Twin Peaks. Excellent opportunities exist for sightseeing, wildlife observation and nature study. The Smoke Creek Archeological District which is eligible for National Register status is within the Wilderness Study Area.	Yes	Designated BLM public lands*	No	

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Wilderness Study Area  
Suitability Determination: None & N/A

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BLM	Apache Box Add-On	6,229	New Mexico	Silver City	NA	Wilderness values; local BLM office has additional details	Yes	Designated BLM public lands*	No	
BLM	Canyons	3,930	New Mexico	Grants	NA	This Wilderness Study Area is made up of sagebrush flats and pinyon covered sandstone hills. This area is under consideration for addition to the Cebolla Wilderness.  Please see the Cebolla Wilderness webpage for more information.	Yes	El Malpais National Conservation Area	Yes	El Malpais National Conservation Area
BLM	Devil's Reach	860	New Mexico	15 miles southwest of Socorro at the eastern end of the Magdalena Mountains	NA	The Devil's Reach Wilderness Study Area is a rugged area just west of the Devil's Backbone Wilderness Study Area. Devil's Reach is primarily grass covered.	Yes	Designated BLM public lands*	No	
BLM	Moses	558	California	Springville, CA	NA	Moses Wilderness Study Area is an isolated parcel of public lands located on the slopes of Lumreau Mountain adjacent to Sequoia National Monument. It features the scrub and oak woodlands and striking exposed slabs of granite typical of the foothills of the Sierra Nevadas, riparian areas, and rugged terrain.	Yes	Designated BLM public lands*	No	
BLM	Pats Cabin	9,817	Oregon	North of Mitchell , OR	NA	Wilderness values; local BLM office has additional details	Yes	Designated BLM public lands*	No	
BLM	Peña Blanca National Conservation Area	4,444	New Mexico	East of Las Cruces	NA	The Peña Blanca National Conservation Area Wilderness Study Area is located in the south-central portion of New Mexico on the eastern edge of Las Cruces. The Peña Blanca National Conservation Area rock shelters are the site of the earliest known cultivated corn in the United States, a primitive variety with eight rows of kernels.	Yes	Grand Staircase-Escalante National Monument	Yes	Grand Staircase-Escalante National Monument
BLM	Scodie	420	California	approximately 4 miles east of the community of Onyx, CA and 2.5 miles west of the community of Canebrake, CA.	NA	Scodie Wilderness Study Area is located adjacent to Kiavah Wilderness. The Wilderness Study Area encompasses portions of the rugged foothills of the Scodie Mountains. It includes a scattering of huge granite boulders and patches of grey pine and pinyon pine intermixed with desert shrubs and joshua trees.	Yes	Designated BLM public lands*	No	
BLM	Sutton Mountain	28,878	Oregon	North of Mitchell , OR	NA	Wilderness values; local BLM office has additional details	Yes	Designated BLM public lands*	No	
FWS	Canaan Valley	10,381	West Virginia	Davis	2016	Has exceptionally untrammelled and undeveloped conditions and appears to have been affected primarily by the forces of nature, which would significantly benefit the wildlife, vegetation, water, and soil resources of the refuge, in particular, migratory birds and rare plants. Excellent opportunities for solitude and primitive and unconfined recreation. Exceptional scenic, scientific, and ecological features of value are found in the diversity of habitats and wildlife typical of more northern latitudes.	Yes	Canaan Valley NWR	No	
FWS	Sevilleta	130,159	New Mexico	Socorro	2016	Values include biological diversity, including migratory birds and rare plants, integrity of four major biomes, and natural dark skies. Also provide outstanding opportunities for solitude and primitive recreational activities.	Yes	Sevilleta NWR	No	

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FWS	Baca	13,800	Colorado	Alamosa	2015	Offers opportunities for solitude and unconfined recreation and area has rich diverse wetlands and riparian areas that provide scientific, educational, and scenic value.	Yes	Baca NWR	No	
FWS	Great Swamp	161	New Jersey	Long Hill Township	2014	Offers outstanding opportunities for solitude and primitive and unconfined recreation. Provides important habitat for state and federally listed species.	Yes	Great Swamp NWR	No	
FWS	Rose Atoll	21/1,592*	Hawaii	N/A	2013	The littoral forest and beach strand host colonies of seabirds and migratory shorebirds and nesting green turtles. There is a complete complement of native plants and wildlife indicative of habitat types with pest species comprising a negligible portion of the landscape. Underwater, patch coral reefs and pinnacles support a dense community of fish, foraging green and hawksbill turtles, and faisua. Rose supports the largest populations of faisua, nesting sea turtles, nesting seabirds, and rare species of fish in American Samoa. <b>*Terrestrial acres/ submerged lands and waters</b>	Yes	Rose Atoll NWR	Yes	Rose Atoll Marine National Monument
FWS	Wichita Mountains	40,546	Oklahoma	Indiahoma	2013	Roadless areas that prevail in their natural and/or historic state, and provide outstanding scenic, ecological and/or educational features. Also provide outstanding opportunities for solitude and primitive recreational activities.	Yes	Wichita Mountains NWR	No	
FWS	Charles M Russell (CMR)	19,942	Montana	Lewiston	2012	All of the recommended wilderness study areas generally appear to have been affected primarily by nature, with the imprint of human uses and activities substantially unnoticeable. And all of the recommended, wilderness study areas offer outstanding opportunities for both solitude and primitive recreation".	Yes	CMR NWR	No	
FWS	Malheur (Harney Lake)	31,157	Oregon	Princeton	2012	Harney Lake provides critical breeding areas and serves as a migration stopover for a wide variety of migratory birds. Unit is in a natural state and does not contain man-made features.	Yes	Malheur NWR	No	
FWS	Sheldon/Hart Mt.	106,071	Nevada	Lakeview, OR	2012	Abundant antelope and sagebrush habitat, opportunities for solitude or a primitive and unconfined type of recreation, scenic canyonlands, prehistoric cultural sites/petroglyphs.	Yes	Sheldon/Hart Mt. NWR	No	
FWS	Bogue Chitto	9,760	Louisiana	Picayune	2011	Would protect the naturalness and wildness of the area. Also has outstanding opportunities for solitude or a primitive and unconfined type of recreation; and it contains ecological, geological, or other features of scientific, educational, scenic or historical value.	Yes	Bogue Chitto NWR	No	
FWS	Hakalau Forest	23,000	Hawaii	Hilo	2010	Contains unique lava tube and lava tube skylight formations. Contains rare forest bird and native plant species.	Yes	Hakalau Forest NWR	No	
FWS	J.B. Hansen (Wallace Island (OR) and Hunting Island (WA))	1344	Oregon/Washington	Cathlamet, WA	2010	These islands have retained their natural character and are much the same as they were 200 years ago. They contain Sitka Spruce swamp, a rare habitat type in the lower Columbia River. Waterfowl hunting in the fall and winter months is a traditional activity along the shores of Wallace island.	Yes	Julia Butler Hansen NWR	No	
FWS	Lewis and Clark	6,745	Oregon/Washington	Ilwaco, WA	2010	These islands represent some of the most pristine natural habitat remaining on in the lower Columbia River and contain outstanding examples of a variety of Lower Columbia River Habitats: scrub-shrub, Sitka spruce, and cottonwood/willow swamps; tidal marsh; and mudflats and sandbars. Provides essential habitat for listed salmonids.	Yes	Lewis and Clark NWR	No	
FWS	Moosehorn	1,088	Maine	Edmunds	2010	Offers outstanding opportunities for solitude and primitive and unconfined recreation.	Yes	Moosehorn NWR	No	
FWS	Nomans Island	628	Massachusetts	Chilmark	2010	Appears to have been affected primarily by the forces of nature, with the imprint of man's work substantially unnoticeable; has outstanding opportunities for solitude; and it contains ecological, geological, or other features of scientific, educational, scenic or historical value.	Yes	Nomans Island NWR	No	
FWS	Castle Rock	14	California	Loleta	2009	Would protect the naturalness and wildness of the area. Also has outstanding opportunities for solitude or a primitive and unconfined type of recreation; and it contains ecological, geological, or other features of scientific, educational, scenic or historical value.	Yes	Castle Rock NWR	No	

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FWS	Pahranagat	1,118	Nevada	Alamo	2009	Would protect the naturalness and wildness of the area. Also has outstanding opportunities for solitude or a primitive and unconfined type of recreation; and it contains ecological, geological, or other features of scientific, educational, scenic or historical value.	Yes	Pahranagat NWR	No	
FWS	Baker Island	0/31,378*	Hawaii	N/A	2008	Baker Island and its surrounding coral reefs and deep water areas compose a complete and functioning ecosystem. Isolated, predator-free islands are valuable and often required for successful seabird nesting. Nearshore waters, coral reefs, and associated currents combine and provide food resources for foraging seabirds and coral reef communities. <b>*Terrestrial acres/ submerged lands and waters</b>	Yes	Baker Island NWR	Yes	Pacific Remote Islands Marine National Monument
FWS	Howland	648/34,319 *see note below	Hawaii	N/A	2008	Pristine coral reefs, reef fish, giant clams, beaches, native terrestrial vegetation, unexplored deep slopes, localized upwelling currents, migratory shorebirds, and large populations and variety of seabirds. <b>*Terrestrial acres/ submerged lands and waters</b>	Yes	Howland NWR	Yes	Pacific Remote Islands Marine National Monument
FWS	Jarvis Island	1,100/36,214 *	Hawaii	N/A	2008	No substantial features were constructed or modified by humans during the island's entire geological history. Pristine coral reefs, reef fish, giant clams, beaches, native moderate visitors. The lack of historic and current human impact provides a rare opportunity to study unaltered marine ecosystems. <b>*Terrestrial acres/ submerged lands and waters</b>	Yes	Jarvis Island NWR	Yes	Pacific Remote Islands Marine National Monument
FWS	Waccamaw	4,600	South Carolina	Murrells Inlet	2008	Would protect the naturalness and wildness of the area. Also has outstanding opportunities for solitude or a primitive and unconfined type of recreation; and it contains ecological, geological, or other features of scientific, educational, scenic or historical value.	Yes	Waccamaw NWR	No	
FWS	Alligator River	46,715	North Carolina	Manteo	2007	Would protect the naturalness and wildness of the area. Also has outstanding opportunities for solitude or a primitive and unconfined type of recreation; and it contains ecological, geological, or other features of scientific, educational, scenic or historical value.	Yes	Alligator River NWR	No	
FWS	Pocosin Lake	17,332	North Carolina	Columbia	2007	Would protect the naturalness and wildness of the area. Also has outstanding opportunities for solitude or a primitive and unconfined type of recreation; and it contains ecological, geological, or other features of scientific, educational, scenic or historical value.	Yes	Pocosin Lake NWR	No	
BLM	Black Mountain	9,932	Colorado	Meeker	1993	The Black Ridge Canyons Wilderness Study Area is adjacent to the Black Ridge Canyons Wilderness. The Wilderness Study Area is a strip of land between the 100-year high water mark of the Colorado River (the boundary of the Wilderness) and the southern edge of the Colorado River. When the majority of the original Wilderness Study Area was designated as wilderness, these parcels were left in Wilderness Study Area status. Vegetation consists mainly of pinyon-juniper, native grasses, cottonwood, willow and box elder. Fauna includes desert bighorn sheep, mule deer, elk, golden and bald eagles, peregrine falcons, various other raptors, and collared lizard.	Yes	Designated BLM public lands*	No	
BLM	Dominguez Canyon	2,086	Colorado	Grand Junction	1993	The Dominguez Canyon Wilderness Study Area is adjacent to the Dominguez Canyon Wilderness. The Wilderness Study Area is primarily on Steamboat Mesa, but includes numerous small scattered parcels. When the majority of the original Wilderness Study Area was designated as wilderness, these parcels were left in Wilderness Study Area status. Vegetation consists mainly of pinyon-juniper. Primitive forms of recreation may be engaged in on the Wilderness Study Area.	Yes	Dominguez-Escalante National Conservation Area	Yes	Dominguez-Escalante National Conservation Area
BLM	Elkhorn	3,585	Montana	Clancy	1993	One of the state's healthiest elk herds inhabits the Elkhorns. The remnants of trails and wagon roads once used by American Indians, trappers and gold miners remain and form the core of a primitive transportation system throughout the Elkhorns. Recreation opportunities include: wildlife viewing, camping, hunting, mountain biking, and hiking.	Yes	Designated BLM public lands*	No	

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BLM	Hack Lake	10	Colorado	Glenwood Springs	1993	The Hack Lake Wilderness Study Area is adjacent to the Flat Tops Wilderness (managed by the USFS). Topography of the Wilderness Study Area is formed by the points of two flat-to-rolling ridges, flanked by steep, rugged cliffs with rocky outcrops and rock slides. The area provides expansive views of Sweetwater Creek and rugged hills to the south and west. Vegetation consists mainly of spruce, fir and aspen. Fauna includes black bear, mountain lion, mule deer, Rocky Mountain bighorn sheep, and Rocky Mountain elk. Outstanding opportunities include hiking, backpacking, hunting and photography. A hiking trail leads to Hack Lake, about 4 miles from the trailhead. Continuing on the trail another 2 miles enters the Flat Tops Wilderness. Elevation ranges from 7,700 to 11,000 feet.	Yes	Designated BLM public lands*	No	
BLM	Sleeping Giant/Sheep Creek	10,454	Montana	Wolf Creek	1993	The Sleeping Giant/Sheep Creek Wilderness Study Area are two units separated by a powerline Corridor. The Sleeping Giant unit is named for a profile of Beartooth Mountain and lower elevation rock outcroppings that resemble a reclining human figure as visible from Helena. It is a well-known landmark. Topography of the area is irregular, with numerous steep and narrow drainages dissecting the area. Sedimentary rock ledges and talus slopes provide further relief. Perennial streams are found in Sheep Creek and Rose and Falls Gulches in the Sheep Creek unit. About half the area is forested with ponderosa, limber and lodgepole pine, cottonwoods, and Douglas fir trees. Vegetation in the remainder is native grasslands consisting primarily of bluebunch wheatgrass, Idaho fescue and forbs. A diversity of wildlife species live here, including a thriving population of mountain goats that occupies the high outcroppings. Other wildlife include elk, black bear, bighorn sheep, mule deer, osprey, and golden eagles. Recreation opportunities include hiking, sightseeing, wildlife viewing, primitive camping, and fishing. Seven miles of ridge-line hiking trails offer spectacular panoramic views	Yes	Designated BLM public lands*	No	
BLM	Brewer Spruce	208	Oregon	East of Kerby, OR	1992	Wilderness values; local BLM office has additional details	Yes	Designated BLM public lands*	No	
BLM	Chopaka Mountain	5,554	Washington	West of Oroville, WA	1992	Wilderness values; local BLM office has additional details	Yes	Designated BLM public lands*	No	
BLM	Douglas-Fir	579	Oregon	East of Conquille, OR	1992	Wilderness values; local BLM office has additional details	Yes	Designated BLM public lands*	No	
BLM	Grapevine Mountains	66,800	Nevada	Beatty	1992	Grapevine Mountains Wilderness Study Area is located in Esmeralda County and Nye County, approximately 20 miles northwest of Beatty along the Nevada/California stateline. The Wilderness Study Area consists of mountainous country with deep canyons and sweeping views overlooking all of Death Valley NM while in the solitude of a pristine environment. Elevations range from numerous peaks over 7,000 feet down to two broad bajadas at 4,000 feet. The Wilderness Study Area is in a transitional vegetation zone of hot desert and cold desert species. Unlike Queer Mountain Wilderness Study Area, these two vegetation zones do not intermix but have a distinctive transition line. The hot desert species include creosote brush and joshua trees which are immediately replaced by big sage, saltbush and thinly populated groves of pinyon and juniper. Hiking, camping and backpacking are demanding and will test the skills and resourcefulness of visitors.	Yes	Designated BLM public lands*	No	
BLM	Guano Creek	10,557	Oregon	East of Adel, OR	1992	Wilderness values; local BLM office has additional details	Yes	Designated BLM public lands*	No	
BLM	Little Sink	80	Oregon	South of Falls City, OR	1992	Wilderness values; local BLM office has additional details	Yes	Designated BLM public lands*	No	

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BLM	Organ Mountains	7,283	New Mexico	East of Las Cruces	1992	The Organ Mountains Wilderness Study Area is located in south-central New Mexico on the eastern edge of Las Cruces. The Organ Mountains are one of the most spectacular and rugged ranges in the U. S. and range from 4,600 to just over 9,000 feet, and are so named because of the steep, needle-like spires that resemble the pipes of an organ. Alligator juniper, gray oak, mountain mahogany and sotol are the dominant plant species here, but in the upper elevations stands of ponderosa pine may be found. Seasonal springs and streams occur in canyon bottoms, with a few perennial springs that support riparian habitats. Wildlife includes desert mule deer, mountain lion, a variety of song birds, and a race of the Colorado chipmunk. The Wilderness Study Area includes the Baylor Pass National Recreation Trail.	Yes	Organ Mountains-Desert Peaks National Monument	Yes	Organ Mountains-Desert Peaks National Monument
BLM	Sheep Gulch	730	Oregon	South of Canyon City, OR	1992	Wilderness values; local BLM office has additional details	Yes	Designated BLM public lands*	No	
BLM	Western Juniper	609	Oregon	Southeast of Bend, OR	1992	Wilderness values; local BLM office has additional details	Yes	Designated BLM public lands*	No	
BLM	Bitterbrush Instant Study Area	640	California	Susanville, CA	1991	Wilderness values; local BLM office has additional details	Yes	Designated BLM public lands*	No	
BLM	Caliente Mountain	17,590	California	Maricopa, CA	1991	Caliente Mountain WAS lies entirely within the Carrizo Plain National Monument. The topography is rugged consisting of steep canyons and high ridges. Vegetation varies from chaparral and juniper along ridgelines to scattered shrubs and annual grasses in canyon floors, in additional seasonal wildflower displays are possible in the late spring. Caliente Mountain Ridge Trail is a 14 mile round trip hike and provides scenic views of Carrizo Plain and Cuyama. Along the trail you might see roadrunners, scrub jays, red-tailed hawks, cottontail rabbits and maybe deer, you also might spot animal tracks for mountain lion, bobcat and bear.	Yes	Carrizo Plain National Monument	Yes	Carrizo Plain National Monument
BLM	Carrizo Gorge	890	California	60 miles east of San Diego and 52 miles west of El Centro	1991	The Carrizozo Lava Flow Wilderness Study Area is located in central New Mexico. This lava flow is believed to be one of the most recent lava flows in the continental United States, dating back 1,500 years. This is a flat plain but a rugged landscape nonetheless. The surface of the lava is extremely rough and broken by fractures, collapsed lava tubes, and pressure ridges. Sparse desert shrubs and grasses grow in the cracks providing an interesting contrast of green against the National Scenic Trail black lava. The area supports a remarkably diverse ecosystem, including melanistic species -- i. e. their fur or skin is darker than is typical for their species since they live mostly on the dark lava. The landscape is difficult to traverse; consequently, the opportunity to find solitude is limitless.	Yes	Designated BLM public lands*	No	
BLM	Carson Iceberg	550	California	northeast boundary of Mono and Alpine Counties	1991	Wilderness values; local BLM office has additional details	Yes	Designated BLM public lands*	No	
BLM	San Benito Mountain Instant Study Area	1,500	California	southern part of San Benito County	1991	Wilderness values; local BLM office has additional details	Yes	Designated BLM public lands*	No	



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BLM	Sawtooth Mountains C	600	California	45 miles west of Borrego Springs and 95 miles northeast of San Diego	1991	Wilderness values; local BLM office has additional details	Yes	Designated BLM public lands*	No	
Confederate d Salish and Kootenai Tribes * <i>Designated Tribal Wilderness Area</i>	Mission Mountains Tribal Wilderness	89,500	Montana	Polson, MT	1982	The Confederated Salish and Kootenai Tribes designated privately owned tribal lands along the western slopes of the Mission Mountains as wilderness, the first such wildland dedication by any tribe on its own. These mountains have an abundance of water from perpetual snowfields that feed one of the densest concentrations of alpine lakes in the northern Rockies. Waterfalls, creeks and streams are plentiful. The tribes’ management demonstrates their cultural and spiritual links to wilderness with a priority on wildlife.	No		No	
BLM	Bear Canyon	318	California	King City, CA	1979	Wilderness values; local BLM office has additional details	Yes	Designated BLM public lands*	No	
BLM	Bear Mountain	4,023	California	King City, CA	1979	Wilderness values; local BLM office has additional details	Yes	Designated BLM public lands*	No	

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BLM	Avawatz Mountains	49,838	California	San Bernardino County, CA	NA	Wilderness values; local BLM office has additional details	Yes	Designated BLM public lands*	No	
BLM	Black Mountain	150	California	Barstow, CA	NA	Black Mountain Wilderness Study Area is an isolated tract of public lands adjacent to Los Padres National Forest. The Wilderness Study Area is at the foot of Black Mountain, which rises impressively to 6,202 feet. The Wilderness Study Area is made up almost entirely of thick chaparral brushland and steep rugged terrain cut by numerous drainages that feed into Yaro Creek.	Yes	Designated BLM public lands*	No	
BLM	Cady Mountains	84,400	California	45 miles east of Barstow, California	NA	Wilderness values; local BLM office has additional details	Yes	Mojave Trails National Monument	Yes	Mojave Trails National Monument
BLM	Death Valley 17	46,218	California	30 miles north of Baker	NA	Wilderness values; local BLM office has additional details	Yes	Designated BLM public lands*	No	
BLM	Kingston Range	39,750	California	Baker, California, 50 miles southwest; Barstow, California, 110 miles southwest; and Las Vegas, Nevada, 50 miles northeast	NA	Wilderness values; local BLM office has additional details	Yes	Old Spanish National Historic Trail corridor	No	
BLM	Organ Needles	7,604	New Mexico	East of Las Cruces	NA	The Organ Needles Wilderness Study Area is located in the south-central portion of New Mexico on the eastern edge of Las Cruces. The mountain range is composed of jagged, high spires with steep rocky ridges interspersed by narrow rocky canyons. The steep, angular, rock pinnacles and outcroppings are massive. The northern area is granite, while the southern portion is rhyolite, which creates a distinct color variation. Vegetation consists of mixed desert shrubs, piñon, and juniper woodlands and, in narrow chasms between rock outcrops, ribbons of green oak trees and ponderosa pine. Many of the canyons contain seasonal or year-long springs which create unique habitats for plants and animals. Archaeological sites include remnants of historic mining and prehistoric rock shelters.	Yes	Organ Mountains-Desert Peaks National Monument	Yes	Organ Mountains-Desert Peaks National Monument
BLM	Soda Mountains	80,430	California	Baker	NA	Wilderness values; local BLM office has additional details	Yes	Old Spanish National Historic Trail corridor	No	
BLM	White Mountains	1,700	California	Bishop	NA	Wilderness values; local BLM office has additional details	Yes	Cottonwood Creek Wild and Scenic River corridor	No	

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BLM	Adobe Badlands	10,425	Colorado	Western Delta County	1993	The Adobe Badlands Wilderness Study Area is characterized by abruptly sloping hills dissected by rugged, serpentine canyons. Most of this Wilderness Study Area is composed of Mancos shale formations that create a sparsely vegetated badlands landscape known locally as "the adobes." In portions of the area, wind and water erosion have created isolated small mesas surrounded by a maze of deeply-carved canyons, washes, and ravines. The Devil's Thumb, a conspicuous rock formation, is a predominant feature of this Wilderness Study Area. Vegetation includes low saltbush, desert trumpet, buckwheat, grasses, the Uinta Basin hookless cactus, and pinyon-juniper. Fauna includes deer, elk, pronghorn antelope, prairie dogs, badgers, coyotes, bobcats, red-tailed hawks and golden eagles. Within the Mancos shale formations are ancient marine deposits containing numerous fossils. The northern portion of the Wilderness Study Area includes expansive views of the Uncompahgre Plateau and the San Juan Mountains. Activities include hiking, backpacking, horseback riding, hunting, and photography.	Yes	Designated BLM public lands*	No	
BLM	Ant Hills	4,354	Colorado	Craig	1993	The Ant Hills Wilderness Study Area consists of hills and valleys on the slopes of Douglas Mountain trending southward to the Yampa River in the adjacent Dinosaur National Monument. Vegetation consists mainly of ponderosa pine, pinyon-juniper woodlands, sagebrush, and native grass communities. Fauna includes mule deer, elk, and various birds, small mammals and reptiles. The area offers opportunities for deer and elk hunting, camping, sightseeing, hiking, backpacking and horseback riding, all off trail.	Yes	Designated BLM public lands*	No	
BLM	Axolotl Lakes	7,804	Montana	Dillon	1993	The Axolotl Lakes Wilderness Study Area is a picturesque land of numerous small lakes, grasslands, meadows, and forests. The abundant wide variety of wildlife in the area includes grizzly bears, elk, deer, moose and antelope. The area is home to the “axolotl” salamander, a unique non-metamorphosing form of the blotched tiger salamander which retains its juvenile characteristics. The terrain is ideal for horseback riding, hiking and backpacking, and the scenery and varied habitats provide excellent opportunities for photography, nature study, hunting and fishing.	Yes	Designated BLM public lands*	No	
BLM	Bell/Limekiln Canyons	9,650	Montana	Dillon	1993	The Bell and Limekiln Canyon Wilderness Study Area is a mosaic of grass, sagebrush, forested ridges, canyons, and slopes. Drainages are seasonally dry except for occasional springs. Excellent mule deer hunting and in addition, elk hunting are outstanding here as well as cross country skiing and snowshoeing.	Yes	Designated BLM public lands*	No	
BLM	Bill Hare Gulch	76	Colorado	Lake City	1993	The Bill Hare Gulch Wilderness Study Area is adjacent to the Uncompahgre Wilderness (managed by the USFS). The Wilderness Study Area is comprised of steep terrain at the lower end of three gulches. Vegetation consists mainly of aspen, spruce-fir, sagebrush, grasses, shrubs, and forbs. Fauna includes elk, mule deer, mountain lion, black bear, and bighorn sheep. Activities include exploring and hunting.	Yes	Designated BLM public lands*	No	
BLM	Billy Creek	3,450	Montana	Glasgow	1993	Billy Creek Wilderness Study Area contains three deep coulees in rugged topography. Ridge tops and creek bottoms contain moderate stands of ponderosa pine and juniper. Elk, deer, hawks, owls, and a variety of songbirds find their home in this landscape. Steep slopes expose geological layers millions of years in age.	Yes	Designated BLM public lands*	No	
BLM	Bitter Creek	59,660	Montana	Glasgow	1993	Bitter Creek Wilderness Study Area is located in glaciated plains of grassland prairie. Bird species of interest include Sprague’s pipit, McCown’s longspur, Baird’s sparrow, and long-billed curlew. The Wilderness Study Area is a Watchable Wildlife area and a featured stop on Montana’s Northeastern Plains Birding Trail. This is a popular area for hunting, backpacking, photography and wildlife viewing.	Yes	Designated BLM public lands*	No	

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BLM	Black Ridge Canyons	0	Colorado	Fruita	1993	The Browns Canyon Wilderness Study Area contains very rugged topography, with many granite knolls and rocky outcrops, canyons, and gulches. Middle Cottonwood Gulch, Cottonwood Gulch, Spring Gulch, Sawmill Gulch, and Green Gulch drain east-to-west across the Wilderness Study Area. Vegetation includes pinyon pine and juniper, ponderosa pine, Douglas fir, aspen, willow, cottonwood, rabbitbrush, blue gramma grass, mountain muhly, Indian ricegrass, prickly pear cactus, cholla, yucca, and wildflowers. Fauna includes mule deer, mountain lion, bighorn sheep, red-tailed hawks, prairie falcons, and peregrine falcons. Majestic views of the 14,000-foot peaks of the Sawatch Range create a sense of vastness from the Wilderness Study Area, and outstanding opportunities for solitude are especially prevalent in the canyons and gulches. Activities include hiking, backpacking, camping, horseback riding, snowshoeing, and photography.	Yes	McInnis Canyons National Conservation Area	Yes	McInnis Canyons National Conservation Area
BLM	Black Sage	5,926	Montana	Halfway between Boulder and Whitehall near HWY 69	1993	Black Sage Wilderness Study Area is characterized by rolling hills vegetated with grasses, sagebrush, juniper, mountain mahogany, limber pine and Douglas-Fir. Elevations range from 5,000 to 6,000 feet in elevation. High quality antelope and mule deer hunting is found here. Other recreational opportunities include hiking, horseback riding, and nature study.	Yes	Designated BLM public lands*	No	
BLM	Blacktail Mountains	17,479	Montana	Dillon	1993	The Blacktail Mountains Wilderness Study Area is predominantly forested. Located near sagebrush and riparian habitats, the edge effect of the different but adjoining habitats supports a broad array and abundance of wildlife species. Big game hunting is outstanding in the Wilderness Study Area.	Yes	Designated BLM public lands*	No	
BLM	Bridge Coulee	5,900	Montana	Just south of Charles M. Russell Wildlife Refuge near Glasgow and north of the Musselshell Breaks Wilderness Study Area	1993	Bridge Coulee contains three moderately deep drainages separated by narrow ridges. Small stands of ponderosa pine and juniper grow in the bottoms. Grasses, saltbrush and native legumes cover the tops of the ridges. The setting is a limitless landscape of miles of rolling prairie and overlooking the Musselshell River. Fantastic panoramic vistas of the Little Snowy Mountains, Judith Mountains and Little Rocky Mountains create a sense of vastness.	Yes	Designated BLM public lands*	No	
BLM	Bull Canyon	11,777	Colorado	Dinosaur	1993	The majority of Bull Canyon is located in Colorado with 599 acres of the Wilderness Study Area in Utah. Geographically the area is cut by deep ridges and canyons of sandstone eroded by rain and snowmelt waters. Colorful cliffs, a maze of canyons, and unique rock formations are a result of deep erosion. The vegetation includes semi-arid species such as sagebrush and pinyon-juniper communities, with riparian zones along the drainages. The Dominguez/Escalante Expedition of 1776 reportedly camped within the west central portion of the Wilderness Study Area. The history of the National Conservation Area is well documented and recounts that the expedition drew water from a flowing well and hunted buffalo there. Significant paleontological resources have been found in the vicinity of the Wilderness Study Area and are likely to occur there.	Yes	Designated BLM public lands*	No	

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BLM	Cahone Canyon	8,960	Colorado	Cahone	1993	The Cahone Canyon Wilderness Study Area contains a magnificent confluence of three canyons: Cahone, Cross, and Dove Creek. The canyons are cut into the Morrison Formation and Dakota Sandstone revealing the geologic processes of the Jurassic and Cretaceous periods. The Morrison Formation is rich in fossil plants and vertebrates. Sandstone cliffs and ledges line the canyon rims overlooking deep, winding canyons, with numerous rock outcrops, and boulder-strewn and talus slopes. The ruggedness of the terrain creates scenic beauty as well as provides for outstanding opportunities for solitude. Vegetation consists of pinyon-juniper, sagebrush, cottonwood, boxelder, Russian olive, willow, tamarisk, and various shrubs. Fauna includes deer, beaver, badger, mountain lion, bobcat, red fox, great horned owls, bald eagles, and various raptors. The Cahone Canyon Wilderness Study Area provides a refuge for native flora and fauna displaced from surrounding areas by human activity. Activities include hiking, backpacking, horseback riding, hunting, and photography.	Yes	Old Spanish National Historic Trail corridor	Yes	Canyons of the Ancients National Monument
BLM	Camel Back	10,402	Colorado	Delta	1993	The Camel Back Wilderness Study Area is characterized by a series of deep canyons and extensive mesas, sculptured by perennial and intermittent streams. These streams, which are oriented in a predominantly north-to-south direction, cut canyons with massive cliffs, amphitheaters, and talus slopes, and isolated numerous highlands as mesas and buttes. The area's geologic structure is of mesozoic sandstones raised by the Uncompahgre Uplift, which created the Uncompahgre Plateau. The Wilderness Study Area is in a transition zone between two ecosystems and two associated vegetation types: the Colorado Plateau Province and the Rocky Mountain Forest Province. Vegetation consists mainly of pinyon-juniper, saltbush/greasewood, spineless hedgehog cactus, Uinta Basin hookless cactus, cottonwood, and willows. Fauna includes deer, elk, coyote, raccoon, mountain lion, rabbit, desert bighorn sheep, and various non-game birds. Within the canyons, vegetative and topographic screening produce strong feelings of solitude. Activities include hiking, backpacking, camping, rock climbing, horseback riding, hunting, and photography.	Yes	Designated BLM public lands*	No	
BLM	Castle Peak	11,940	Colorado	Eagle	1993	Castle Peak, the namesake of the Wilderness Study Area, is a prominent, basalt formation with steep, rugged slopes. Four outstanding geologic formations of sedimentary and volcanic origins from Cretaceous to Pleistocene time are exposed in the area. The Wilderness Study Area contains several peaks that stand around 10,000 feet in elevation. From the main peak, topography varies from gently rolling hills to basins and meadows. With many springs, small lakes, and the headwaters of Milk Creek, Alkali Creek, Big Alkali Creek, Catamount Creek, Norman Creek and Castle Creek, the Wilderness Study Area provide abundant wetlands and aquatic habitat and in some waters, support trout. The main vegetation types include sagebrush/mesic mountain shrub, aspen, spruce-fir, and a number of grassy meadows replete with wildflowers. Fauna includes Rocky Mountain elk, mule deer, black bear, bobcat, mountain lion, coyote, beaver, raptors, and waterfowl. Opportunities for hiking, backpacking, camping, snowshoeing, fishing, hunting and photography abound.	Yes	Designated BLM public lands*	No	
BLM	Chew Winter Camp	1,320	Colorado	Maybell	1993	The Chew Winter Camp Wilderness Study Area consists of ridgetops on the slopes of Douglas Mountain trending southward to the Yampa River in the adjacent Dinosaur National Monument. Vegetation consists mainly of ponderosa pine, pinyon-juniper woodlands, sagebrush, and native grass communities. Fauna includes fox, coyote, black bear, mountain lion, mule deer, elk, raptors and songbirds, gopher snakes, and western diamondbacks. The rugged topography, dense vegetation, low recreation use and remoteness of this Wilderness Study Area result in outstanding opportunities for solitude. There area offers opportunities for deer and elk hunting, camping, sightseeing, hiking, backpacking and horseback riding off trail.	Yes	Designated BLM public lands*	No	

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BLM	Cow Creek	34,050	Montana	North side of the Missouri River along the Upper Missouri River Breaks National Monument near Fort Benton	1993	The Cow Creek Wilderness Study Area is on the Missouri Plateau in the northern Great Plains, where the Missouri River has cut a canyon 600-800 feet deep. The Bull Creek, Winter Creek, and Hay Coulee drainages display spectacular sandstone cliffs, while other parts of the Wilderness Study Area are rolling open prairie. A four-mile long sheer wall of sandstone is found on the west side of the Winter Creek drainage. Vegetation is predominantly short prairie grasses, sagebrush and greasewood. Ponderosa pine, lodgepole pine, Douglas fir, and juniper are prevalent throughout and forming dense stand in the north. Hunting, horseback riding, hiking, photography, and rock climbing provide outstanding opportunities for recreation.	Yes	Nez Perce National Historic Trail, Upper Missouri Wild and Scenic River corridor, Upper Missouri River Breaks National Monument	Yes	Upper Missouri River Breaks National Monument
BLM	Demaree Canyon	21,050	Colorado		1993	The Demaree Wilderness Study Area is characterized by four large, north-to-south canyons that dissect the high desert terrain between East Salt Creek and West Salt Creek. The Book Cliffs form the southern boundary, breaking the topography between this Wilderness Study Area and the Grand Valley. Vegetation consists of scattered pinyon-juniper woodlands, sagebrush, and mountain shrub communities. Fauna includes mule deer, elk, mountain lion, black bear, wild turkey, gray fox, raccoon, ringtail, squirrel, coyote, great horned owl, golden eagles, various other raptors, rattlesnake, and the collared lizard. Solitude and scenic vistas of the La Sal Mountains and the Grand Mesa are enjoyed from high points along the ridge top. Activities include hiking and backpacking off trail in a remote primitive setting where backcountry skills and knowledge are necessary.	Yes	Designated BLM public lands*	No	
BLM	Dog Creek South	5,150	Montana	South side of the Missouri River along the Upper Missouri River Breaks National Monument near Fort Benton	1993	The Dog Creek South Wilderness Study Area contains extremely deep drainages separated by narrow ridges. The terrain formed during the Pleistocene Period when the ice sheet covering the region melted. The Missouri River cut deeply into the soft shales and sandstone, forming numerous steep hills and deep coulees creating a striking vertical and heavily eroded topography. Most slopes are composed of clay and soil layers, with shortgrass prairie communities present on the ridges. Vegetation includes greasewood, big sage, juniper, and native legumes. Isolated areas of ponderosa pine and Douglas fir grow primarily on the north- and west-facing slopes of the steeper drainages.	Yes	Upper Missouri River Breaks National Monument	Yes	Upper Missouri River Breaks National Monument
BLM	Ervin Ridge	10,200	Montana		1993	Ervin Ridge Wilderness Study Area is rugged with many steep and highly eroded ridges that drop sharply to the Missouri River. Scenic steep slopes of exposed clay and soil layers combine with short prairie grasses and sagebrush, and occasional groves of ponderosa and lodgepole pine, juniper, and Douglas fir. The area provides big game hunting and floating activities on the Upper Missouri River as well as hiking, sightseeing, photography, and fishing.	Yes	Lewis and Clark National Historic Trail and Upper Missouri Wild and Scenic River corridors, Upper Missouri River Breaks National Monument	Yes	Upper Missouri River Breaks National Monument
BLM	Handies Peak	16,664	Colorado		1993	The Handies Peak Wilderness Study Area includes multi-colored rock strata, numerous drainages, glacial cirques, diverse vegetation, and vast, open vistas. The namesake of the Wilderness Study Area, Handies Peak, rises to 14,048 feet elevation and is the highest point of land managed by the Bureau of Land Management outside of Alaska. The Wilderness Study Area includes 12 peaks over 13,000 feet, three alpine lakes, and three major canyons with streams. The geomorphology shows a variety of volcanic, glacial and Precambrian formations. Scenic quality is outstanding due to the high alpine mountainous landform. Vegetation consists mainly of mixed spruce, fir, aspen, alpine grasses, sedges, and forbs. Fauna includes elk, deer, black bear, various small mammals, bighorn sheep, and mountain goats. Activities include hiking, backpacking, camping, mountain climbing, and photography.	Yes	Designated BLM public lands*	No	

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BLM	Henneberry Ridge	9,806	Montana	Dillon	1993	The Henneberry Ridge Wilderness Study Area includes a maze of erosional features including small peaks, ridges, and drainages that create scenic interest. The Wilderness Study Area is dominated by sagebrush filled grasslands, dotted with juniper and pockets of forested habitat on the north facing slopes.	Yes	Designated BLM public lands*	No	
BLM	Hidden Pasture Creek	15,509	Montana	West of Dell	1993	The Hidden Pasture Creek Wilderness Study Area is located in the lower slopes of the Tendoy Mountains. Sagebrush habitat with some forested areas are cut by numerous seasonally dry drainages. The area provides habitat for a bighorn sheep herd. The area is well suited to cross-country hiking, horseback riding, hunting, and fishing, and provides outstanding opportunities for solitude.	Yes	Designated BLM public lands*	No	
BLM	High Mesa Grassland	680	Colorado	Canon City	1993	The High Mesa Grassland Wilderness Study Area spans over a rolling mesa and the steep slopes of Table Mountain, locally known as Sommerville Table. Vegetation includes 17 species of native grasses, oakbrush, conifers, and mountain shrubs. Fauna includes elk, mule deer, bighorn sheep, black bear, mountain lion, bobcat, ringtail, gray fox, coyote, wild turkey, bald and golden eagles, and a diverse mix of migratory birds. Activities include hiking, horseback riding, and photography.	Yes	Designated BLM public lands*	No	
BLM	Hoodoo Mountain	11,380	Montana	Near the Wales Creek Study area Nevada Lake north of Deer Lodge	1993	Hoodoo Mountain Wilderness Study Area is a forested area with interspersed rock outcrops, open grassland parks, and wet meadows. The area provides habitat for a variety of wildlife, including elk, moose, deer, black bear, porcupine, grouse, pine martin, fisher, wolverine and mountain lion. Wet Cottonwood Creek provides habitat for cutthroat trout and Cottonwood Meadow at the head of the creek is important habitat for elk and moose. Recreational opportunities include hunting, hiking, camping and remnants of foot trails.	Yes	Designated BLM public lands*	No	
BLM	Little Book Cliffs	26,525	Colorado	Grand Junction	1993	The Little Book Cliffs Wilderness Study Area is characterized by gently-sloping plateaus, four major canyons: Main Canyon, Coal Canyon, Cottonwood Canyon and Spring Canyon. Part of the southern edge of this Wilderness Study Area is dominated by the 2,000-foot-high face of the Book Cliffs. Several natural bridges and hoodoos are found within the wilderness contributing to outstanding scenic beauty and topographic diversity. Cultural sites of the Fremont Culture are found in the Wilderness Study Area. Vegetation consists mainly of sagebrush, rabbitbrush, four-wing saltbush, and pinyon-juniper. Fauna includes mule deer, elk, mountain lion, black bear, wild turkey, gray fox, raccoon, ringtail, squirrel, coyote, great horned owl, golden eagles, various other raptors, rattlesnake, and the collared lizard. The topography and vegetation create a setting which supports excellent opportunities for solitude and unconfined recreation. Activities include hiking, backpacking, horseback riding, and photography.	Yes	Designated BLM public lands*	No	
BLM	Lower Grape Creek	11,220	Colorado	Canon City	1993	The Lower Grape Creek Wilderness Study Area varies from rocky, rolling hills to steep, rugged canyons and mountains. The predominant feature is Horseshoe Mountain, in the northeastern portion of the Wilderness Study Area. Vegetation consists mainly of pinyon and juniper, ponderosa pine, Douglas fir, and riparian species along Grape Creek. Fauna includes mule deer, mountain lion, black bear, various small mammals, wild turkey, various species of raptors, and trout. Subtle remains of the Denver and Rio Grande railroad spur offer historical significance. Activities include hiking, backpacking, camping, horseback riding, hunting, and photography.	Yes	Designated BLM public lands*	No	



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BLM	McIntyre Hills	16,650	Colorado	Canon City	1993	The McIntyre Hills Wilderness Study Area is comprised of rugged canyon slopes, numerous rock outcrops, and rolling, forested, interconnected hills. Numerous drainages, including Thomas Gulch, Five Point Gulch, and Washtub Gulch, twist and turn to created many secluded areas. Vegetation includes pinyon pine, juniper, ponderosa pine, Douglas fir, and riparian areas along drainages. Fauna includes bald eagles, mule deer, elk, bighorn sheep, black bear, mountain lion, bobcat, coyote, gray fox, and wild turkey. The Wilderness Study Area offers numerous outstanding opportunities for solitude and primitive/unconfined recreation including cross country hiking, backpacking, horseback riding, hunting, and photography.	Yes	Designated BLM public lands*	No	
BLM	McKenna Peak	19,398	Colorado	Dove Creek	1993	The McKenna Peak Wilderness Study Area contains several intriguing features including McKenna Peak, rising 1,000 vertical feet, the Spring Creek Basin and Brumley Point. Highly eroded Mesa Verde sandstone and Mancos shale badlands are exposed by deep canyons, gently rolling mesas, and twisting arroyos which illustrate the geologic processes and natural history of the area. From high points, there are expansive vistas that give a feeling of vastness. Numerous fossil marine invertebrates can be found in the sedimentary strata. Vegetation includes salt desert shrubs, forbs, grasses, pinyon-juniper, ponderosa pine, Douglas fir, oakbrush, mountain mahogany, Uinta Basin hookless cactus, Naturita milkvetch, and spineless hedgehog cactus. Fauna includes mule deer, elk, pronghorn antelope, mountain lion, black bear, bobcat, coyote, long-tailed weasel, bald and golden eagles. The diversity of topography and vegetation provide for outstanding recreation opportunities including hiking, backpacking, horseback riding, hunting, wildlife viewing, nature and scenic photography, and rock climbing.	Yes	Designated BLM public lands*	No	
BLM	Menefee Mountain	7,089	Colorado	Mancos	1993	The Menefee Mountain Wilderness Study Area contains scenic rugged terrain consisting of steep-sided canyons, cliff-rimmed mesas, and overhanging cliffs. From Menefee Mountain, steep canyons radiate out from the mountain's six-mile-long ridge. Exposed, layered rock of the Cretaceous Mancos Shale, Point Lookout, and Cliff House Sandstone are formed into vertical cliffs and overhangs in the canyons and slopes of the mountain. In the eastern section of the Wilderness Study Area, Joe's Canyon and its associated drainages form finger-like projections cut into the side of the mountain. Vegetation includes pinyon-juniper, oakbrush, ponderosa pine, serviceberry, cottonwood, sagebrush, mountain mahogany, Douglas fir, spruce, Mesa Verde cactus, Knowlton miniature cactus, and Mancos milkvetch. Fauna includes deer, elk, black bear, bobcat, mountain lion, bald and golden eagles. The area includes several archaeological sites related to the Anasazi culture- communities of prehistoric farmers who lived in earthen and stone structures approximately six to 20 centuries ago. The Wilderness Study Area provides outstanding recreation opportunities for the hiker, backpacker, rock climber and photographer.	Yes	Designated BLM public lands*	No	
BLM	Needle Rock	80	Colorado	Delta	1993	The Needle Rock Wilderness Study Area is dominated by its namesake and main feature: Needle Rock. This is a highly unique geologic feature believed to be a neck of intrusive igneous rock, or a laccolith. Needle Rock originated in the late Miocene as molten rock which remained below the earth's surface and intruded into sedimentary formations. Gradually, with the passing of several million years, the overlying sedimentary beds eroded away, leaving this core of igneous rock that abruptly rises nearly 1,000 feet above the Smith Fork River valley. Vegetation consists mainly of oak, serviceberry, juniper, native grasses, and shrubs. Fauna includes falcon and various other raptors, and various small mammals. Activities include hiking, rock climbing, and photography.	Yes	Designated BLM public lands*	No	

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BLM	North Sand Hills	791	Colorado	Walden	1993	The North Sand Hills Wilderness Study Area includes a Cold Climate Eolian sand deposit, forming active dunes. Two large active parabolic dunes are present with small, internal dunes migrating up the windward slopes. Several archaeological sites are located near the dunes. Vegetation around the dunes is mostly sagebrush and rabbitbrush, intermixed with stands of aspen. East of the active sand dunes is lodgepole pine forest. Fauna includes deer, elk and black bear. Activities include hiking, backpacking, camping, hunting and photography.	Yes	Designated BLM public lands*	No	
BLM	Oil Spring Mountain	17,740	Colorado	Rangely	1993	The Oil Spring Mountain Wilderness Study Area is dominated by its namesake, the flat-topped Oil Spring Mountain. As elevations drop from the mountain, the landform changes to arid slickrock with numerous sandstone draws. A cave, and a natural arch are located in the slickrock terrain. Natural earth flows have occurred in several locations on the highly erosive soils of Oil Spring Mountain. Pinyon-juniper woodland, sagebrush steppe, mountain mahogany/oak scrub, and Douglas fir/pine forest ecosystems are found in the Wilderness Study Area. Fauna includes mule deer, elk, black bear, mountain lion, and various raptors. Activities include hiking, backpacking, camping, horseback riding, hunting, and photography.	Yes	Designated BLM public lands*	No	
BLM	Peterson Draw	5,160	Colorado	Maybell	1993	The Peterson Draw Wilderness Study Area consists of several deep draws on the slopes of Douglas Mountain trending southward to the Yampa River in the adjacent Dinosaur National Monument. The Wilderness Study Area contains portions of Peterson, Buck, and Five Springs Draws which include intermittent drainages, rocky ridges, peaks and gently rolling hills. Vegetation consists mainly of ponderosa pine, pinyon-juniper woodlands, sagebrush, and native grass communities. There are also scattered mountain brush species and aspen trees. Fauna includes fox, coyote, black bear, mountain lion, mule deer, elk, raptors and various songbirds, gopher snakes, and western diamondbacks. The Wilderness Study Area offers opportunities for deer and elk hunting, camping, sightseeing, hiking, backpacking and horseback riding.	Yes	Designated BLM public lands*	No	
BLM	Powderhorn	7,022	Colorado	Lake City	1993	The Powderhorn Wilderness Study Area is adjacent to the Powderhorn Wilderness (managed by BLM). The Wilderness Study Area is characterized by dense forests and deep drainages. Vegetation includes spruce, fir, ponderosa, aspen, alpine grasses, sedges, forbs, and a small willow species. Fauna includes mule deer, elk, bighorn sheep, and trout. The Wilderness Study Area's remoteness provides opportunities for solitude and wildlife viewing. Activities include hiking, backpacking, camping, hunting and photography.	Yes	Designated BLM public lands*	No	
BLM	Red Cloud Peak	36,722	Colorado	Lake City	1993	The Red Cloud Peak Wilderness Study Area is heavily forested in the lower elevations, creating a feeling of total seclusion, and opens to tundra and multi-colored rock strata in higher terrain with broad vistas of exceptional scenic quality due to the high alpine mountainous landform including glacial cirques and alpine lakes and streams. The Wilderness Study Area contains 30 mountain peaks over 13,000 feet in elevation and two peaks over 14,000 feet (Red Cloud Peak (14,034 feet) and Sunshine Peak (14,001 feet)). Vegetation includes spruce, fir, alpine grasses, sedges, forbs, and a small willow species. Fauna includes mule deer, elk, bighorn sheep, cutthroat trout, and the Uncompahgre Peak fritillary butterfly. The higher elevations, with its expanses of alpine tundra and open scenic vistas, provides feelings of vastness and solitude. Activities include hiking, backpacking, camping, mountain climbing, horseback riding, hunting, fishing, and photography.	Yes	Designated BLM public lands*	No	
BLM	San Luis Hills	10,240	Colorado	Manassa	1993	The San Luis Hills Wilderness Study Area is a series of hills which rise abruptly above the broad San Luis Valley. Cliffs occur in the northern portion of the otherwise rounded hills topography and numerous small drainages and the larger John James Gulch provide topographic relief. Distant views of the Sangre de Cristo and San Juan Mountains create a wonderful feeling of vastness. The arid climate results in low-growing desert shrubs and grasses, pinyon and juniper. Fauna is also sparse due to lack of water, but includes mule deer, antelope, various raptors, and various songbirds. Activities include hiking, backpacking, horseback riding, and photography.	Yes	Designated BLM public lands*	No	

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BLM	Square Butte	1,947	Montana	Geraldine	1993	The Square Butte Wilderness Study Area centers on it's namesake, a butte which presents an imposing landmass whose vertical sides present a "square" appearance from a distance. The butte is a laccolith, an intrusive bubble of magma that has penetrated sedimentary beds. Erosion has left the main block of rock surrounded by eroded spires, ribs and fins, and soaring buttresses, of the same rock at the base. Dense stands of lodgepole, limber pine and Douglas fir cover the side slopes. Due to the steep cliffs, the summit has been isolation from human activity and the summit flora is a vegetative relict that has research value. Wildlife includes a population of Rocky Mountain goats and breeding populations of prairie falcons and other raptors that use the cliffs for nesting.	Yes	Designated BLM public lands*	No	
BLM	Squaw/Papoose Canyon	4,611	Colorado	Dove Creek	1993	The Wilderness Study Area centers on Squaw and Papoose Canyons and the narrow mesa that separates the two canyons. Vegetation is thick pinyon-juniper woodland on the slopes and canyon rim, with sage parks and riparian growth along the canyon bottom. The Wilderness Study Area has a high archaeological site density, it was heavily used by the Ancestral Puebloan dwellers from 450 A.D. to 1300 A.D. Geological formations are well exposed for scientific and educational study. The Summerville and Morrison formations of the Jurassic Period outcrop and are overlain by Burro Canyon and Dakota Formations of the Upper Cretaceous. The Morrison is rich in fossilized wood, plant remains and fossil vertebrate bones.	Yes	Canyons of the Ancients National Monument	Yes	Canyons of the Ancients National Monument
BLM	Stafford	4,800	Montana	Fort Benton	1993	The Safford Wilderness Study Area is a scenic and rugged area of steep slopes of exposed clay and soil layers with narrow ridges along the Missouri River. The steep coulees, where slopes and soils permit, are vegetated by prairie grasses, sagebrush, and juniper. Big game hunting and boating use along the Missouri River are the major activities here.	Yes	Upper Missouri Wild and Scenic River corridor	Yes	Upper Missouri River Breaks National Monument
BLM	The Palisade	26,050	Colorado	Grand Junction	1993	The Palisade Wilderness Study Area is characterized by steep cliffs and deep rugged canyons, rolling out to flat, desert valley bottoms. In places, cliffs tower 2,000 feet above the canyon floor. The area's main feature, The Palisade, is a towering, red-rock buttress, rising 1,700 feet above the confluence of West Creek and the Dolores River. Numerous hoodoos, jagged cliffs, and a series of waterfalls that tumble 1,700 feet in 1.5 miles add to the areas scenic values. Vegetation consists mainly of pinyon-juniper, oakbrush, aspen, ponderosa pine, and pockets of riparian vegetation. Fauna includes the rare Nokomis Fritillary butterfly, mule deer, elk, mountain lion, black bear, wild turkey, gray fox, raccoon, ringtail, squirrel, coyote, great horned owl, golden eagles, rattlesnake, bull snake, the collared lizard, and trout in the North Fork of West Creek. Activities include hiking, backpacking, camping, rock climbing, and photography.	Yes	Designated BLM public lands*	No	
BLM	Troublesome	8,250	Colorado	Kremmling	1993	The Troublesome Wilderness Study Area is rugged, mountainous terrain and forest typical of central Colorado. The area consists of mountain peaks with rocky outcrops and talus slopes, and ridges cut by Rabbit Ears Creek and Troublesome Creek, with numerous steep-side drainages. Most of the Wilderness Study Area is forested with spruce, fir, aspen and lodgepole pines as well as riparian vegetation along the streams. Activities include hiking, backpacking, camping, horseback riding, cross-country skiing, snowshoeing, fishing, hunting, and photography.	Yes	Designated BLM public lands*	No	
BLM	Twin Coulee	6,870	Montana	Lewistown	1993	The Twin Coulee Wilderness Study Area is very rugged, with several deeply incised drainages and extensive outcrops of bare limestone and sandstone on the southeast flank of the Big Snowy Mountains. Most of the Wilderness Study Area is contains a mixed coniferous forest with an understory of bunch grasses. Limestone outcroppings in some of the higher areas enhance the scenic quality of the area. Recreation opportunities include hunting, hiking, camping, rock climbing, and nature study.	Yes	Designated BLM public lands*	No	

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BLM	Upper Grape Creek	10,200	Colorado	Canon City	1993	The Upper Grape Creek Wilderness Study Area topography includes rocky, rolling hills in the western portion, with more rugged terrain near Grape Creek. The steep, red-brown slopes are spotted with gray-green vegetation, offering excellent scenic value to the area. Several peaks exist between East Mill Gulch and Granite Gulch. Vegetation consists mainly of pinyon and juniper, ponderosa pine, Douglas fir, and riparian species along Grape Creek. Fauna includes mule deer, mountain lion, black bear, various small mammals, wild turkey, and trout. Subtle remains of the Denver and Rio Grande railroad spur offer historical significance. Activities include hiking, backpacking, camping, horseback riding, hunting, and photography.	Yes	Designated BLM public lands*	No	
BLM	Vale of Tears	7,420	Colorado	Maybell	1993	The Vale of Tears Wilderness Study Area consists of rugged canyons, ridges, peaks, and draws on the slopes of Douglas Mountain trending southward to the Yampa River in the adjacent Dinosaur National Monument. The Vale of Tears canyon in the southern section contains colorful badlands with banded, multicolored geology. Sawmill Canyon cuts through the northeastern part of the Wilderness Study Area. Vegetation consists mainly of pinyon-juniper woodlands with sagebrush and saltbush/greasewood communities at lower elevations. Fauna includes fox, coyote, black bear, mountain lion, mule deer, elk, raptors and various songbirds, gopher snakes, and western diamondbacks. The Wilderness Study Area offers opportunities for deer and elk hunting, camping, sightseeing, hiking, backpacking and horseback riding.	Yes	Designated BLM public lands*	No	
BLM	Wales Creek	11,580	Montana	Deer Lodge	1993	The Wales Creek Wilderness Study Area contains four streams and is forested with stands of spruce, lodgepole pine, Douglas fir, and sub-alpine fir. The Wales Creek drainage has several thermal springs. The area provides habitat for moose, elk, deer, beaver, black bear, and mountain lion. Cutthroat trout inhabit Wales Creek. Recreation uses are primarily hunting and some primitive camping in conjunction with hunting. There are also opportunities for fishing and cross-country skiing.	Yes	Designated BLM public lands*	No	
BLM	Weber Mountain	6,303	Colorado	Mancos	1993	The Weber Mountain Wilderness Study Area is focused on its namesake, Weber Mountain, a five-mile-long ridge from which steep canyons radiate. Exposed sandstone of the Cretaceous Mancos shale and sandstone series forms many overhangs and vertical cliffs in the canyons and on the slopes of the mountain. There is also a 600-foot spire shaped volcanic neck or plug, mid slope on the west side of the mountain. Vegetation includes oakbrush, pinyon-juniper, ponderosa pine, spruce/fir, sagebrush, Mesa Verde cactus, Knowlton miniature cactus, and Mancos milkvetch. Fauna includes deer, elk, bighorn sheep, black bear, bobcat, mountain lion, spotted owl, peregrine falcon, and bald eagles. The Wilderness Study Area contains archaeological sites related to the Anasazi culture, which were communities of prehistoric farmers who lived in earthen and stone structures six to 20 centuries ago. The Wilderness Study Area provides outstanding recreation opportunities for the hiker, backpacker and rock climber.	Yes	Designated BLM public lands*	No	
BLM	West Cold Spring	14,482	Colorado	Maybell	1993	The Wilderness Study Area is primarily the western portion of the rugged, south facing slopes of Cold Spring Mountain. This area is characterized by deep draws and canyons that have been cut through the O-Wi-Yu-Kuts Plateau, forming a series of plateaus and ridges along the northern margins of the Green River Valley known as Browns Park. Diverse vegetation communities cover the area consisting of sagebrush steppe and saltbush/greasewood in the lower elevations to dense pinyon-juniper woodlands which dominate the area, to large old growth mountain mahogany and oak scrub communities at higher elevations. The area is known to possess historic and prehistoric cultural sites varying from Paleo-Indian to more modern Ute and Shoshone tribes.	Yes	Designated BLM public lands*	No	

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BLM	Whitehead Gulch	1,500	Colorado	Silverton	1993	The Whitehead Gulch Wilderness Study Area is adjacent to the Weminuche Wilderness (managed by the USFS). It lies mostly within the steep, forested Animas River Canyon. The mountainous landscape includes alpine streams. Vegetation consists mainly of alpine tundra, spruce, aspen, willow, raspberry, and sedges. Fauna includes lynx and various small mammals and birds. The mountainous terrain offers perfect opportunities for unconfined recreation and solitude. Activities include hiking, backpacking, camping, mountain climbing, fishing, and photography.	Yes	Designated BLM public lands*	No	
BLM	Woodhawk	8,100	Montana	Fort Benton	1993	The Woodhawk Wilderness Study Area is on the edge of the Missouri River in a very rugged portion of the Missouri Breaks. South facing slopes consist of bare, banded clay and soil layers supporting a shortgrass prairie. Juniper and ponderosa pine also are present. Exposed colorful rock in the breaks topography is sedimentary shales and sandstones. The Missouri River cut deeply into the soft sedimentary rock forming numerous steep hills and deep coulees. River floaters camp in the area.	Yes	Lewis and Clark National Historic Trail, Nez Perce National Historic Trail, and Upper Missouri Wild and Scenic River corridors; Upper Missouri River Breaks National Monument	Yes	Upper Missouri River Breaks National Monument
BLM	Yellowstone River Island	53	Montana	Livingston	1993	The Yellowstone River Island Wilderness Study Area is a continually changing island in an active portion of the Yellowstone River. Dense willows grow along the outer more recently formed extremities of the island. Cattail marsh areas are in low areas. The more stable and higher interior portion of the island contains cottonwood stands intermixed with open grassy areas. Due to the island's diverse vegetation, a wide range of wildlife can be seen. River floaters sometimes camp on the island.	Yes	Lewis and Clark National Historic Trail corridor	No	
BLM	Ah-Shi-Sle-Pah	6,563	New Mexico	Southeast of Farmington	1992	The Ah-shi-sle-pah Wilderness Study Area is located in northwestern New Mexico and is a scenic badland area of rolling water-carved clay hills. The area is rich in fossils and has little vegetation to conceal the unique and spectacular geological formations. The thin vegetation includes sagebrush, piñon-juniper, Great Basin scrubland, and grassland. It is a landscape of sandstone cap rocks and scenic olive-colored hills with an interesting array of hoodoos and other formations. Water in this area is scarce and there are no trails; however, the area is very scenic and contains pastel colors rarely seen elsewhere in the region.	Yes	Designated BLM public lands*	No	
BLM	Alama Hueco Mountains	16,264	New Mexico	Northwest of the Mexico Border	1992	The Alamo Hueco Mountains Wilderness Study Area is situated in southwestern New Mexico. It is characterized by highly eroded volcanic mountains, mesas, cliffs, and long sinuous canyons that contain stands of juniper and oak brush. There are no maintained trails in this area; however, the desert scenery, archaeological sites, and wildlife diversity make this area a unique destination for those willing to explore. Wildlife species include javelina, Montezuma quail, desert bighorn sheep, mountain lions, golden eagles, red-tailed hawks, and prairie falcons.	Yes	Designated BLM public lands*	No	
BLM	Aldrich Mountain	9,127	Oregon	Northwest of Seneca, Oregon	1992	Wilderness values; local BLM office has additional details	Yes	John Day Wild and Scenic River corridor	No	
BLM	Alkali Basin/E Sand Dunes	12,800	Wyoming	21 miles northeast of Point-of-Rocks	1992	The Killpecker Dunes, the largest active sand dune region in Wyoming, and among the largest in the world, traverse the Wilderness Study Area. This Wilderness Study Area includes a remnant of the Red Desert area of the Great Divide Basin. The region is of scientific value for the study of active sand dunes, their movements and how they are stabilized. Valuable pronghorn antelope habitat is found within the Wilderness Study Area, and the Sands elk herd occasionally inhabits the Wilderness Study Area during the winter months.	Yes	Designated BLM public lands*	No	

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BLM	Alkali Draw	16,990	Wyoming	25 miles north of Point of Rocks	1992	The study area includes a pan of the Great Divide Basin – Red Desert Area. Alkali Draw in the main drainage running eastwardly from the Bush Rim and Steamboat Mountain. A series of smaller draws creates a washboard topographic effect. Big sagebrush and grease wood are the principle vegetative species. Eocene fossils (largely snails, clams and leaves) can be found in several layers of geologic strata, suggesting a former riparian habitat which occurred in the area of 36.6 million years ago. The fossils occur in most of the Wasatch Formation and in the Tipton shale of the Green River Formation.	Yes	Designated BLM public lands*	No	
BLM	Antelope	20,710	New Mexico	San Antonio	1992	The Antelope Wilderness Study Area is an open landscape that provides 360-degree views of rolling desert prairie. It is adjacent to the San Pasqual Wilderness, which is managed by the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service. This area is home to both antelope and mule deer and boasts a mix of broom dalea and sand sage. The vegetation provides ideal raptor-feeding habitat.	Yes	Designated BLM public lands*	No	
BLM	Apache Box	932	New Mexico	Silver City	1992	The Apache Box Wilderness Study Area is located in southwestern New Mexico. The namesake feature, Apache Box, is a deep narrow canyon carved by Apache Creek. Sheer cliffs rise 600 feet above the canyon floor and give way to rolling hills above the canyon. Diverse riparian trees are found in the canyon while the uplands are a mix of grassland and juniper and piñon woodlands, with occasional ponderosa pine stands on north facing slopes.	Yes	Designated BLM public lands*	No	
BLM	Appendicitis Hill	25,376	Idaho	Arco	1992	Wilderness values; local BLM office has additional details	Yes	Designated BLM public lands*	No	
BLM	Basque Hills	140,271	Oregon	East of Fields, Oregon	1992	Wilderness values; local BLM office has additional details	Yes	Designated BLM public lands*	No	
BLM	Bear Den Butte	5,419	Idaho	Carey	1992	Wilderness values; local BLM office has additional details	Yes	Craters of the Moon National Monument	Yes	Craters of the Moon National Monument
BLM	Beaver Dam Creek	19,080	Oregon	East of Medford, Oregon	1992	Wilderness values; local BLM office has additional details	Yes	Designated BLM public lands*	No	
BLM	Bennett Mountains	6,003	Wyoming	Rawlins	1992	The area contains three basic types of topography: the mountain plateau/ridges, the steep, rocky ledges and the many tributary draws. Vegetation is primarily grasses, sagebrush and other shrubs, with pockets of pine, aspen and willows. The high plateau, coupled with numerous drawers and rocky outcrops, provides a high degree of solitude. The mountain offers numerous secluded places for recreational activities. The spectacular view of Seminoe Reservoir to the southwest provides a feeling of spaciousness but also illustrates the effects of man’s nearby development.	Yes	Designated BLM public lands*	No	
BLM	Black Butte	3,893	Idaho	Shoshone	1992	Wilderness values; local BLM office has additional details	Yes	Designated BLM public lands*	No	
BLM	Black Canyon (I)	10,609	Idaho	Gooding	1992	The Black Canyon Wilderness Study Area consists of the western side slopes and lower mountains of the Sangre de Cristo Range an uplifted block formed by faulting along the Rio Grande rift. Intermittent streams have created a maze of valleys, which provide excellent opportunities for recreation, especially hiking. The valleys alternate between steep and level sections creating a stair-step approach to the upper reaches of the mountain slopes. Vistas of the peaks or the vast San Luis Valley are spotted throughout the Wilderness Study Area. Vegetation consists mainly of pine, fir, pinyon-juniper, and aspen. Fauna includes mule deer, elk, black bear, various smaller mammals, and various raptors. Activities include hiking, backpacking, camping, and photography.	Yes	Designated BLM public lands*	No	

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Wilderness Study Area Suitability Determination: Not Recommended										
DOI Bureau/ Office	Name of Wilderness Study Area	Number of acres	Wilderness Location: State	Wilderness Location: City	Year of Study	Synopsis of the Values Protected/Reason for Potential Wilderness Designation	Wilderness Area Located within a Designated Public Lands Area? (Y or N)	If yes, what is the Name of the Designated Public Lands Area?	Wilderness Area Located within a Monument Boundary? (Y or N)	If yes, which Monument?
BLM	Black Canyon (II)	5,534	Idaho	Lemhi Mountain Range	1992	The Black Canyon Wilderness Study Area consists of the western side slopes and lower mountains of the Sangre de Cristo Range an uplifted block formed by faulting along the Rio Grande rift. Intermittent streams have created a maze of valleys, which provide excellent opportunities for recreation, especially hiking. The valleys alternate between steep and level sections creating a stair-step approach to the upper reaches of the mountain slopes. Vistas of the peaks or the vast San Luis Valley are spotted throughout the Wilderness Study Area. Vegetation consists mainly of pine, fir, pinyon-juniper, and aspen. Fauna includes mule deer, elk, black bear, various smaller mammals, and various raptors. Activities include hiking, backpacking, camping, and photography.	Yes	Designated BLM public lands*	No	
BLM	Blue Creek	14,896	New Mexico	North of the Gila River; northwest of Bedrock; northeast of Virden	1992	The Blue Creek Wilderness Study Area is located in the southwestern portion of New Mexico and is dominated by a volcanic fault block mountain named Black Mountain. The intermittent Blue Creek passes through the eastern part of the Wilderness Study Area and the narrow cliff-walled canyon is dominated by ash, cottonwood, Arizona sycamore, and willow. The uplands are dominated by desert grasses and shrubs.	Yes	Designated BLM public lands*	No	
BLM	Bowden Hills	59,031	Oregon	South of Rome, OR	1992	Wilderness values; local BLM office has additional details	Yes	Designated BLM public lands*	No	
BLM	Box Creek	439	Idaho	McCall	1992	Wilderness values; local BLM office has additional details	Yes	Designated BLM public lands*	No	
BLM	Bridge Creek	14,322	Oregon	South of Burns, OR	1992	Wilderness values; local BLM office has additional details	Yes	Designated BLM public lands*	No	
BLM	Brokeoff Mountains	31,606	New Mexico	El Paso	1992	The Brokeoff Mountains Wilderness Study Area is located in southern New Mexico, contiguous with the Guadalupe Mountains Wilderness in Texas. The Wilderness Study Area consists of a low dominant north-south ridge cut by two canyons that run 500 feet deep. Elk winter in the Wilderness Study Area and cliffs, ledges, and rock outcrops provide suitable nesting and perching habitat for birds of prey. Vegetation includes Chihuahuan Desert scrub, cacti, agaves, soaptree yuccas, creosote bush, mesquite, semidesert grassland, and pines at higher elevations.	Yes	Designated BLM public lands*	No	
BLM	Burnt Creek	23,829	Idaho	Challis	1992	Wilderness values; local BLM office has additional details	Yes	Designated BLM public lands*	No	
BLM	Castle Rock	6,151	Oregon	West of Ontario,OR	1992	Wilderness values; local BLM office has additional details	Yes	Designated BLM public lands*	No	
BLM	Cedar Butte	36,390	Idaho	Idaho Falls	1992	In Idaho, BLM manages nearly 37,000 acres of public lands in the Cedar Butte Wilderness Study Area. Lava flows here date back over 10,000 years. Several species of mammals live here including rodents, mule deer, antelope, coyotes, rabbits and over 100 species of birds including sage grouse and mourning doves.	Yes	Designated BLM public lands*	No	
BLM	Cedar Mountains	14,911	New Mexico	Hachita	1992	Wilderness values; local BLM office has additional details	Yes	Designated BLM public lands*	No	
BLM	Clarks Butte	31,291	Oregon	Southwest of Boise, ID	1992	Wilderness values; local BLM office has additional details	Yes	Designated BLM public lands*	No	



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Wilderness Study Area										
Suitability Determination: Not Recommended										
DOI Bureau/ Office	Name of Wilderness Study Area	Number of acres	Wilderness Location: State	Wilderness Location: City	Year of Study	Synopsis of the Values Protected/Reason for Potential Wilderness Designation	Wilderness Area Located within a Designated Public Lands Area? (Y or N)	If yes, what is the Name of the Designated Public Lands Area?	Wilderness Area Located within a Monument Boundary? (Y or N)	If yes, which Monument?
BLM	Cooke's Range	20,248	New Mexico	North of Deming	1992	The Cooke's Range Wilderness Study Area is located in southern New Mexico about 60 miles from Las Cruces. The central feature in the Wilderness Study Area is Cooke's Peak, which rises over 3,600 feet above the surrounding plains. The northern portion is extremely rugged while the southern portion is rolling and includes open hills cut by deep canyons. Vegetation consists of piñon and juniper woodlands as well as mixed desert shrubs. The cliffs in the higher elevations provide nesting sites for birds of prey. Mogollon style petroglyphs are found at Frying Pan Spring.	Yes	Designated BLM public lands*	No	
BLM	Copper Mountain	6,858	Wyoming	Thermopolis	1992	The Copper Mountain Wilderness Study Area encompasses 6,858 acres of BLM-administered land without any inholdings or split estate. It is part of the Copper Mountain Range also known as the Bridger Mountains. It is dry and mountainous with scattered limber pine and juniper on rocky slopes. The stark ridges and draws of the study area stand in sharp contrast to the waters of nearby Boysen Reservoir.	Yes	Designated BLM public lands*	No	
BLM	Cougar Well	19,345	Oregon	Southeast of Bend, OR	1992	Wilderness values; local BLM office has additional details	Yes	Designated BLM public lands*	No	
BLM	Crystal Lake	8,893	Idaho	St. Maries	1992	Wilderness values; local BLM office has additional details	Yes	Designated BLM public lands*	No	
BLM	Culp Canyon	10,937	New Mexico	Alamogordo	1992	The Culp Canyon Wilderness Study Area is located in southern New Mexico and is characterized by gently rolling hills and steep mountain slopes dissected by numerous canyons and arroyos. Vegetation consists of desert grasses and shrubs.	Yes	Designated BLM public lands*	No	
BLM	Deer Creek	8,071	Idaho	Gooding and Camas County	1992	Wilderness values; local BLM office has additional details	Yes	Designated BLM public lands*	No	
BLM	Deschutes Canyon - Steelhead Falls	3,192	Oregon	Southwest of Madras, OR	1992	Wilderness values; local BLM office has additional details	Yes	Middle Deschutes Wild and Scenic River corridor	No	
BLM	Devil's Backbone	8,904	New Mexico	15 miles southwest of Socorro at the eastern end of the Magdalena Mountains	1992	The Devil's Backbone Wilderness Study Area is characterized by its knife-edged ridges and peaks rising above the surrounding desert grassland. The north contains piñon-juniper while the south is comprised of rocky grasslands. A great number of raptors, including one pair of golden eagles, nests in the area. Mountains lions are also seen on occasion.	Yes	Designated BLM public lands*	No	
BLM	Devil's Den Canyon	320	New Mexico	Southwest of Carlsbad	1992	The Devil's Den Canyon Wilderness Study Area is located in southern New Mexico, approximately 40 miles southwest of Carlsbad and is contiguous with the Guadalupe Escarpment Wilderness Study Area (managed by the U.S. Forest Service). Devil's Den Canyon contains the mouth of a major drainage on the west side of Guadalupe Escarpment and has a variety of vegetation including desert shrubs and grasses, piñon and juniper woodlands, and sub-riparian trees and shrubs in the canyon bottom.	Yes	Designated BLM public lands*	No	
BLM	Dry Creek	23,353	Oregon	West of Boise, ID	1992	Wilderness values; local BLM office has additional details	Yes	Designated BLM public lands*	No	
BLM	Dry Creek Buttes	51,285	Oregon	West of Boise, ID	1992	Wilderness values; local BLM office has additional details	Yes	Designated BLM public lands*	No	

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Wilderness Study Area Suitability Determination: Not Recommended										
DOI Bureau/ Office	Name of Wilderness Study Area	Number of acres	Wilderness Location: State	Wilderness Location: City	Year of Study	Synopsis of the Values Protected/Reason for Potential Wilderness Designation	Wilderness Area Located within a Designated Public Lands Area? (Y or N)	If yes, what is the Name of the Designated Public Lands Area?	Wilderness Area Located within a Monument Boundary? (Y or N)	If yes, which Monument?
BLM	Dubois Badlands	4,520	Wyoming	Dubois	1992	The Dubois Badlands Wilderness Study Area encompasses 4,520 acres of BLM-administered land with no split estate or private inholdings. The topography of the area is primarily badlands and flat topped benches, which are extensively eroded and separated by numerous and intricate drainage patterns. Bands of red and tan sedimentary rock and clays make interesting color patters through the area. The Dubois Badlands Wilderness Study Area is essentially in a natural condition. The topography of the Wilderness Study Area consists of badlands that are extensively eroded and separated by intricate drainage patterns. Eroded pinnacles and spires rise as high as 400 feet above the Wind River. Vegetation in the Wilderness Study Area varies with the elevation. The upper slopes have widely scattered limber pines, and the lower slopes contain sagebrush. The flat tops of most ridges have low-growing grass as the dominant plant life.	Yes	Designated BLM public lands*	No	
BLM	Eagle Peak	43,960	New Mexico	Six miles west of Quemado; north of Highway 60	1992	The Eagle Peak Wilderness Study Area is located in western New Mexico. It is characterized by rolling topography and broken by sandstone and basalt mesas and canyons. Volcanic features include large cinder cones and lava flows. Vegetation consists of grassland and piñon-juniper woodland.	Yes	Designated BLM public lands*	No	
BLM	East Alvord	22,142	Oregon	North East of Andrews, Oregon	1992	Wilderness values; local BLM office has additional details	Yes	Designated BLM public lands*	No	
BLM	Five Springs	1,383	Nevada	Eagle Lake	1992	Wilderness values; local BLM office has additional details	Yes	Designated BLM public lands*	No	
BLM	Flume Canyon	50,628	Utah	North of Moab, UT	1992	This is a dissected landscape of steep ridges and "V"-shaped canyons formed by the many drainages leading north to Westwater Creek Canyon along the northern boundary, east to Sulphur Creek and Antone Wash, and south to Diamond Canyon. Flume Canyon itself runs south in the central part of the Wilderness Study Area. The western portion of the Wilderness Study Area was partially burned in a large fire that occurred in the summer of 2002. It has year round populations of mountain lion, elk and black bear.	Yes	Designated BLM public lands*	No	
BLM	French Spring-Happy Canyon	24,306	Utah	25 miles southeast of Hanksville	1992	The study area consists of high, narrow ridges and a mesa cut by narrow, sheer-walled, meandering canyons 600 to 1,000 feet deep. More than half of the surface of the Wilderness Study Area is bare rock and sand. Pinyon-juniper, grasses and blackbrush are the characteristic vegetative types in the portion of the Wilderness Study Area with plant cover. The Wilderness Study Area’s exceptional scenic values were identified as a special feature. Desert bighorn sheep, which is a wilderness associated species, may inhabit the Wilderness Study Area. The peregrine falcon, bald eagle and golden eagle may inhabit or visit the Wilderness Study Area.	Yes	Designated BLM public lands*	No	
BLM	Gabbs Valley Range	79,600	Nevada	Hawthorne	1992	The Gabbs Valley Range Wilderness Study Area is located in Mineral County, 30 miles east of Hawthorne, Nevada. Vegetation within the Wilderness Study Area consists of a pinyon - juniper woodland. The southern portion of the Wilderness Study Area contains badland scenery while the drainages on the north side of Mt Ferguson and Petrified Wash on the south provide the most interesting access to the highest points in the Wilderness Study Area. The most pleasing area within the Wilderness Study Area would be the basin of Redrock Canyon. Foot and horseback travel is relatively easy throughout the Wilderness Study Area and access is good. There is limited water resources in the Wilderness Study Area which can provide some challenge to backpackers. Visitors can view wild horses which frequent most of the Wilderness Study Area.	Yes	Designated BLM public lands*	No	

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Wilderness Study Area Suitability Determination: Not Recommended										
DOI Bureau/ Office	Name of Wilderness Study Area	Number of acres	Wilderness Location: State	Wilderness Location: City	Year of Study	Synopsis of the Values Protected/Reason for Potential Wilderness Designation	Wilderness Area Located within a Designated Public Lands Area? (Y or N)	If yes, what is the Name of the Designated Public Lands Area?	Wilderness Area Located within a Monument Boundary? (Y or N)	If yes, which Monument?
BLM	Gardner Mountain	6,423	Wyoming	Buffalo	1992	The Gardner Mountain Wilderness Study Area encompasses 6,423 acres of public land with no state or private inholdings. The area is generally rugged terrain of the southern Big Horn Mountains dominated by pine, scattered mountain mahogany and meadows. The two principle drainages are deep, steep-walled canyons. Beartrap Creek and the North Fork of the Red Fork of the Powder River flow through the area. Part of the Dull Knife Battlefield, a National Historic Site, extends into the southern part of the area. The Gardner Mountain Foot and Horse Trail is accessed via WY-191/Mayoworth-Slip Road north of Kaycee. Take WY-191 west from Kaycee to the community of Mayoworth. Fork left onto Slip Road and continue 6.7 miles up a series of switchbacks. Turn left and head downhill to the parking area.	Yes	Designated BLM public lands*	No	
BLM	Gold Creek	13,591	Oregon	West of Boise, ID	1992	Goshute Canyon Wilderness Study Area is located in the Cherry Creek Mountains portion of Elko County in east-central Nevada. The majority of this Wilderness Study Area was designated as wilderness (Goshute Canyon Wilderness) in the White Pine County Conservation & Recreation Development Act of 2006. The remaining 365 acres of the Wilderness Study Area in Elko County were retained as a Wilderness Study Area. This Wilderness Study Area consists of two small drainages that branch from Dry Canyon toward Dry Canyon Spring. Vegetation within the Wilderness Study Area consists of a pinyon-juniper woodland with low shrub and grass community. The area remains natural in character and opportunities for solitude and primitive recreation rests primarily within the contiguous Goshute Canyon Wilderness.	Yes	Designated BLM public lands*	No	
BLM	Grand Gulch	105,213	Utah	45 miles west of Blanding, UT	1992	This Wilderness Study Area is in the Canyonlands Section of the Colorado Plateau Physiographic Province. This Wilderness Study Area is predominantly a network of sinuous canyons, totaling more than 190 miles in length, that are tributary to the San Juan River. Pinyon-juniper woodland, sagebrush, and blackbrush are the predominant types of vegetation. Canyons, pinnacles, pedestals, knobs, arches, and alcoves offer unique and dramatic and colorful views in nearly every part of the area. The area contains extensive remains of Ancestral Puebloan dwellers occupation from about 200 A.D. to 1300 A.D including lithic scatters, walled fireplaces, pictographs, petroglyphs, pit-houses, pottery shards, towers, cliff dwellings, and kivas. The Grand Gulch Archaeological District (4,240 acres) was placed on the National Register of Historic Places in 1982. A portion of the northern boundary follows the Hole in the Rock Trail.	Yes	Bears Ears National Monument	Yes	Bears Ears National Monument
BLM	Gray Peak	14,678	New Mexico	Lordsburg	1992	The Gray Peak Wilderness Study Area is located in southwestern New Mexico about 40 miles from Lordsburg. Through the center of the Wilderness Study Area runs a rugged mountain ridgeline 11 miles long with five peaks and dozens of smaller hills and ridges separated by canyons. Vegetation is comprised of Madrean pine-oak woodland, which provides habitat for uncommon wildlife including Mexican long-tongued bats, coatimundi, desert bighorn, and the green rat snake.	Yes	Designated BLM public lands*	No	
BLM	Hampton Butte	10,246	Oregon	Southeast of Bend, OR	1992	Wilderness values; local BLM office has additional details	Yes	Designated BLM public lands*	No	
BLM	Hawley Mountain	16,807	Idaho	Howe	1992	Wilderness values; local BLM office has additional details	Yes	Designated BLM public lands*	No	
BLM	Heath Lake	21,199	Oregon	Southeast of New Princeton, OR	1992	Wilderness values; local BLM office has additional details	Yes	Designated BLM public lands*	No	
BLM	Home Creek	1,178	Oregon	North of Fields, OR	1992	Wilderness values; local BLM office has additional details	Yes	Steens Mountain Cooperative Management and Protection Area	Yes	Steens Mountain Cooperative Management and Protection Area

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BLM	Homestead	7,615	Oregon	West of New Meadows, ID	1992	Wilderness values; local BLM office has additional details	Yes	Designated BLM public lands*	No	
BLM	Honeycombs	38,771	Oregon	West of Boise, ID	1992	The Honeycombs Wilderness Study Area encompasses 21,000 acres of BLM-administered land and 260 acres of split-estate land with minerals held by the state of Wyoming. The Honeycombs Wilderness Study Area consists of two land forms. The core area is comprised of sharply eroded, strongly dissected badlands. The area around the core is rolling to steep hills. Elevations in the Wilderness Study Area range from about 5,000 feet above sea level along the eastern boundary to about 4,400 feet where the western boundary crosses East Fork Nowater Creek.	Yes	Designated BLM public lands*	No	
BLM	King Hill Creek	28,218	Idaho	Boise	1992	Wilderness values; local BLM office has additional details	Yes	Designated BLM public lands*	No	
BLM	Lake Mountain	13,865	Wyoming	LaBarge	1992	The study area is in the Wyoming Range and contains an irregular series of steep-sided ridges ranging in elevation from 7,400 to over 9,600 feet. Rock creek, in the central part of the Wilderness Study Area, contains a population of Colorado Cutthroat Trout, a candidate for the status of threatened and endangered species. Dense stands of conifers cover the north and east facing slopes. Rock Creek contains a pure strain of Colorado River cutthroat trout and part of the Wilderness Study Area has been designated an Area of Critical Environmental Concern (ACEC) to protect trout habitat. The Colorado River cutthroat has been identified as a candidate species for possible status as a threatened or endangered species.	Yes	Designated BLM public lands*	No	
BLM	Las Uvas Mountains	11,067	New Mexico	Eight miles northwest of Las Cruces	1992	The Las Uvas Mountains Wilderness Study Area is located in the south-central portion of New Mexico in the Chihuahuan Desert. The area is a mountain complex of tilted, bedded volcanic rock. The western slopes are gentle, while cliffs dominate the east side. The landform is characterized by mesas, buttes, and canyons. The vegetation is primarily grasses and desert shrubs, with juniper on north facing slopes at higher elevations. Rimrock along the mesas provides nesting sites for many raptors.	Yes	Organ Mountains- Desert Peaks National Monument	Yes	Organ Mountains- Desert Peaks National Monument
BLM	Lava	23,276	Idaho	Shoshone	1992	Wilderness values; local BLM office has additional details	Yes	Designated BLM public lands*	No	
BLM	Little City of Rocks	6,606	Idaho	Gooding	1992	Wilderness values; local BLM office has additional details	Yes	Designated BLM public lands*	No	
BLM	Little Deer	13,936	Idaho	Blaine	1992	Wilderness values; local BLM office has additional details	Yes	Craters of the Moon National Monument	Yes	Craters of the Moon National Monument
BLM	Lonesome Ridge	3,505	New Mexico	Carlsbad	1992	Lonesome Ridge Wilderness Study Area is located in southern New Mexico, about 40 miles southwest of Carlsbad on the eastern side of the Guadalupe Escarpment. The area features stark landscape transitions from Chihuahuan Desert shrubs at the lower elevations to sheer limestone cliffs dotted with scattered ponderosa pines at higher elevations. The steep, rugged mountains with dramatic rock outcrops are highly scenic. The Wilderness Study Area is contiguous with the Guadalupe Escarpment Wilderness Study Area (managed by the U.S. Forest Service) and Guadalupe Mountains Wilderness (managed by the National Park Service) in Texas.	Yes	Designated BLM public lands*	No	
BLM	Lookout Butte	66,194	Oregon	Northeast of McDermitt, OR	1992	Wilderness values; local BLM office has additional details	Yes	Designated BLM public lands*	No	
BLM	Lost Forest	8,084	Oregon	Southeast of Bend, OR	1992	Wilderness values; local BLM office has additional details	Yes	Designated BLM public lands*	No	

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BLM	Lower Salmon Falls Creek	3,282	Idaho	Twin Falls	1992	Wilderness values; local BLM office has additional details	Yes	Designated BLM public lands*	No	
BLM	Lower Stonehouse	7,460	Oregon	North of Andrews, OR	1992	Wilderness values; local BLM office has additional details	Yes	Steens Mountain Cooperative Management and Protection Area	Yes	Steens Mountain Cooperative Management and Protection Area
BLM	Mahogany Ridge	27,365	Oregon	North East of Denio, OR	1992	Wilderness values; local BLM office has additional details	Yes	Designated BLM public lands*	No	
BLM	Malheur River-Bluebucket Creek	5,543	Oregon	Southeast of Canyon City, OR	1992	Wilderness values; local BLM office has additional details	Yes	Designated BLM public lands*	No	
BLM	Marshall Mountain	5,527	Idaho	Riggins	1992	Wilderness values; local BLM office has additional details	Yes	Designated BLM public lands*	No	
BLM	Massacre Rim	101,290	Nevada	Washoe County	1992	Massacre Rim Wilderness Study Area is located in Washoe County in northwest Nevada about 28 miles from Cedarville, CA. Because the Wilderness Study Area is closer to the Surprise Field Office rather than the Winnemucca District Office, the Wilderness Study Area is administered by BLM California. Elevations within the Wilderness Study Area range from 5,520 to 6,780 feet and includes Massacre Rim and all of Massacre and Bitner benchlands. The topography is generally open rolling terrain dominated by sagebrush and scattered juniper. Massacre Rim which is a 1,200 foot fault block exposure dominates the northwestern portion of the Wilderness Study Area. Excellent scenic vistas of up to 60 miles can be viewed from many locations within the Wilderness Study Area along with wildlife viewing and hunting opportunities.	Yes	Designated BLM public lands*	No	
BLM	Mathers	362	New Mexico	40 miles east of Roswell	1992	The Mathers Wilderness Study Area is located in eastern New Mexico, about 40 miles east of Roswell. The area is on the edge of the southern part of the Great Plains and at the northern end of a 6-10 mile wide belt of sand dunes stabilized by shinnery oak, a low growing shrub. The area provides critical habitat for the dunes sagebrush lizard and lesser prairie chicken; the latter can be observed displaying in leks during mating season.	Yes	Designated BLM public lands*	No	
BLM	McGraw Creek	505	Oregon	West of New Meadows, ID	1992	Wilderness values; local BLM office has additional details	Yes	Designated BLM public lands*	No	
BLM	McKittrick Canyon	200	New Mexico	Southwest of Carlsbad	1992	The McKittrick Canyon Wilderness Study Area is located in southern New Mexico, approximately 40 miles southwest of Carlsbad. It is contiguous with the Guadalupe Escarpment Wilderness Study Area (managed by the U S. Forest Service). McKittrick Canyon contains Chihuahuan Desert grassland and scrub, including creosote bush and mesquite, as well as piñon-juniper woodlands and deciduous riparian. This Wilderness Study Area consists almost entirely of steep side slopes.	Yes	Designated BLM public lands*	No	
BLM	Mesita Blanca National Conservation Area	19,414	New Mexico	24 miles west of Quemado	1992	The Mesita Blanca National Conservation Area Wilderness Study Area is located in western New Mexico. It is characterized by rolling grasslands broken by isolated sandstone and basalt mesas. Vegetation consists of grasslands and piñon-juniper woodlands. The 500-foot Red Hill Cinder Cone and lava flow provides a landmark within the Wilderness Study Area.	Yes	Designated BLM public lands*	No	
BLM	Million Hills	21,296	Nevada	Las Vegas	1992	Million Hills Wilderness Study Area is located in the Gold Butte area of northeastern Clark County, about 45 miles east of Las Vegas. The north half of the Wilderness Study Area contains low ridges and gently rolling hills while the south half consists of a north-south tilted ridge made up of colorful folds. The Wilderness Study Area provides scenic vistas, secluded locations and geologic features for visitors hiking or interested in photography or nature study. The Wilderness Study Area also contains a large population of burros and the threatened and endangered desert tortoise.	Yes	Gold Butte National Monument	Yes	Gold Butte National Monument

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BLM	Mudgetts	2,941	New Mexico	Southwest of Carlsbad	1992	The Mudgetts Wilderness Study Area is located in southern New Mexico about 30 miles southwest of the city of Carlsbad. The Wilderness Study Area is contiguous with Carlsbad Wilderness (managed by the National Park Service). The area is characterized by steeply rolling limestone hills and canyons covered in desert shrubs and cactus with scattered sotol, agave, and juniper. The region is known for its diverse vegetation, scenic vistas and caves.	Yes	Designated BLM public lands*	No	
BLM	North Fork	11,398	Oregon	East of Prineville, OR	1992	North Fork Little Humboldt River Wilderness Study Area is located in northcentral Nevada, in northeastern Humboldt County. The Wilderness Study Area lies within the central Little Owyhee Desert and is bisected by 14 miles of the North Fork of the Little Humboldt River Gorge. Elevations range from 4,700 to 6,000 feet and vegetation throughout most of the Wilderness Study Area is low growing sage with scattered big sagebrush flats. The 200-700 foot deep gorge supports lush riparian vegetation with willow, redosier dogwood and native grasses. There are outstanding opportunities for various types of recreation, including day-hiking, backpacking, camping and nature study. The Wilderness Study Area also provides a diverse wildlife population in the rugged scenic canyon.	Yes	North Fork Crooked Wild and Scenic River corridor	No	
BLM	North Fork Powder River	10,089	Wyoming	Buffalo	1992	The North Fork of the Powder River Wilderness Study Area encompasses 10,089 acres of public land with no state or private inholdings. The area is moderately steep, forested terrain, with pine and fir being the principle tree species. Pass Creek and the North Fork of the Powder River are rugged, scenic canyons running through the area. Falcons, hawks and eagles migrate through the area and elk winter in the North Fork Canyon.	Yes	Designated BLM public lands*	No	
BLM	Palomino Hills	54,256	Oregon	West of Silver City, ID	1992	Wilderness values; local BLM office has additional details	Yes	Designated BLM public lands*	No	
BLM	Peloncillo Mountains	4,061	New Mexico	Southwestern New Mexico	1992	The Peloncillo Mountains Wilderness Study Area is in southwestern New Mexico and contiguous with the Peloncillo Wilderness in Arizona. The landform is comprised of low mountains, cliffs, and numerous canyons, with gentle hills covered in desert grasses and shrubs. Desert bighorn sheep inhabit the Peloncillo Mountains as well as Gila National Scenic Trailers and pincushion cacti.	Yes	Designated BLM public lands*	No	
BLM	Petticoat Peak	11,192	Idaho	Lava Hot Springs	1992	Wilderness values; local BLM office has additional details	Yes	Designated BLM public lands*	No	
BLM	Presilla	8,680	New Mexico	East of the Rio Grande; about two miles east of Socorro	1992	The Presilla Wilderness Study Area is located in central New Mexico, approximately 10 miles east of Socorro. The landform consists of a mesa cut by large arroyos, rugged limestone, sandstone hills, and scattered coppice dunes. Vegetation consists of desert shrubs. The Wilderness Study Area is home to many wildlife species, including Red-tailed and Cooper’s hawks, prairie falcons, doves, quail, songbirds, mule deer, gray and kit fox, rock squirrels, jackrabbits, and several reptilian species.	Yes	Designated BLM public lands*	No	
BLM	Red Butte	11,350	Wyoming	Worland	1992	The Red Butte Wilderness Study Area encompasses 11,350 acres of BLM-administered land. The Wilderness Study Area contains bare, rugged badlands created by peaks and ridges broken by irregular, sharply cut drainages. Red Butte dominates this central terrain at an elevation of 5,185 feet. The northeastern portion of the Wilderness Study Area exhibits less rugged badlands intermixed with a series of small, bench-like terraces overlooking Fivemile Creek. This area exhibits a moderately dense cover of sagebrush-grass vegetation in contrast with the bare, red-hued badland ridges. In the western portion, the badlands open up to broad, shallow drainages and flat-to-rolling plains.	Yes	Designated BLM public lands*	No	
BLM	Red Creek Badlands	8,020	Wyoming	Rock Springs	1992	The Wilderness Study Area contains highly erodible red shale and sandstones. The coloration of the rocks and cliffs, mixed with the various shades of vegetation provide a most interesting landscape. Pinon pine stands, a rare occurrence at this latitude, can also be found.	Yes	Designated BLM public lands*	No	

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Wilderness Study Area Suitability Determination: Not Recommended										
DOI Bureau/ Office	Name of Wilderness Study Area	Number of acres	Wilderness Location: State	Wilderness Location: City	Year of Study	Synopsis of the Values Protected/Reason for Potential Wilderness Designation	Wilderness Area Located within a Designated Public Lands Area? (Y or N)	If yes, what is the Name of the Designated Public Lands Area?	Wilderness Area Located within a Monument Boundary? (Y or N)	If yes, which Monument?
BLM	Red Lake	9,515	Wyoming	Point of Rocks	1992	Opportunities for solitude in the Wilderness Study Area are excellent. The Wilderness Study Area is relatively open but has topographic relief and vegetation that provides screening. The Killpecker Sand Dunes traverse the Wilderness Study Area from west to east. The Wilderness Study Area includes a remnant of the Red Desert area of the Great Divide Basin. This region may be of significant scientific value for the study of active sand dunes, their movement and how they are stabilized.	Yes	Designated BLM public lands*	No	
BLM	Red Mountain	15,649	Oregon	Northeast of Denio, OR	1992	Wilderness values; local BLM office has additional details	Yes	Designated BLM public lands*	No	
BLM	Resting Springs	3,850	Nevada	Pahrump	1992	Resting Springs Wilderness Study Area is approximately 60 miles west of Las Vegas along the Nevada - California stateline, in Nye County. This relatively small Wilderness Study Area consists of rolling foothills with broad washes which extend into the contiguous 89,000 acre Resting Springs Wilderness Study Area in California. Several small drainages from Shadow Mountain cut through the southern portion of the Wilderness Study Area. Vegetation in the Wilderness Study Area is relatively sparse and consists primarily of hot desert grasses and low shrubs. Generally, short term day-use activities such as photography or light hiking are appropriate within the Wilderness Study Area, but for those who desire a more distant destination a hike up Shadow Mountain in the contiguous California Resting Springs Wilderness Study Area is in the offing.	Yes	Designated BLM public lands*	No	
BLM	Robledo Mountains	12,946	New Mexico	Eight miles northwest of Las Cruces	1992	The Robledo Mountains Wilderness Study Area is located in the south-central portion of New Mexico in the Chihuahuan Desert. A diversity of habitats such as canyons, limestone cliffs, gentle slopes, caves, and riparian areas combine to make this area unique. Vegetation includes scattered junipers, diverse cacti, mesquite, creosote bush, and grassland.	Yes	Organ Mountains-Desert Peaks National Monument and Prehistoric Trackways National Monument	Yes	Organ Mountains-Desert Peaks NM and Prehistoric Trackways National Monument
BLM	Saddle Butte	85,766	Oregon	Southwest of Boise, ID	1992	Wilderness values; local BLM office has additional details	Yes	Designated BLM public lands*	No	
BLM	Sage Hen Hills	7,974	Oregon	Northwest of Denio, OR	1992	Wilderness values; local BLM office has additional details	Yes	Designated BLM public lands*	No	
BLM	San Antonio	7,050	New Mexico	Northwest of Taos	1992	The San Antonio Wilderness Study Area is located in northern New Mexico. A flat plain at about 8,400 feet in elevation contains a gorge about 100 feet deep carved by the Rio San Antonio. Because of upstream diversions, the lower stretches of the river go dry in the summer. The plain is grass and shrub covered, while the gorge includes stretches with Douglas fir and spruce.	Yes	Old Spanish National Historic Trail corridor, Rio Grande del Norte National Monument	Yes	Rio Grande del Norte National Monument
BLM	Sand Dunes	16,478	Oregon	Southeast of Bend, OR	1992	Many wind-blown basins exist within the Wilderness Study Area. The draws, valleys and ridges in the northern and eastern sections also provide outstanding opportunities for solitude due to the screening effect they offer. The size of the Wilderness Study Area and the large amount of active sand dunes create further opportunities for solitude. The variety of dunes, from active to stabilized, adds to the uniqueness of the area.	Yes	Designated BLM public lands*	No	
BLM	Sand Mountain	21,709	Idaho	St. Anthony	1992	Wilderness values; local BLM office has additional details	Yes	Designated BLM public lands*	No	



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Wilderness Study Area										
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DOI Bureau/ Office	Name of Wilderness Study Area	Number of acres	Wilderness Location: State	Wilderness Location: City	Year of Study	Synopsis of the Values Protected/Reason for Potential Wilderness Designation	Wilderness Area Located within a Designated Public Lands Area? (Y or N)	If yes, what is the Name of the Designated Public Lands Area?	Wilderness Area Located within a Monument Boundary? (Y or N)	If yes, which Monument?
BLM	Selkirk Crest	622	Idaho	Bonnars Ferry	1992	Wilderness values; local BLM office has additional details	Yes	Pacific Northwest National Scenic Trail corridor	No	
BLM	Shale Butte	15,560	Idaho	Shoshone	1992	Wilderness values; local BLM office has additional details	Yes	Designated BLM public lands*	No	
BLM	Sheep Mountain	7,247	Oregon	West of New Meadows, ID	1992	The Sheep Mountain Wilderness Study Area encompasses 23,250 acres of BLM-administered public land, and 640 acres of split estate land. The Wilderness Study Area contains bare, rugged badlands created by peaks and ridges broken by irregular, sharply cut drainages radiating from the central portion of the area that is dominated by Sheep Mountain. The Sheep Mountain Wilderness Study Area contains limited geologic and paleontological resources and is occasionally used by wild horses. The area is dominated by the rugged badlands formed by the erosive action of wind and water on the shales and sandstones of the Willwood Formation. Sharp ridges and barren hills separate innumerable branches of the larger drainages. Elk Creek, Dorsey Creek and Dry Creek are the main drainages, none of which are perennial streams.	Yes	Designated BLM public lands*	No	
BLM	Shoshone	6,757	Idaho	Shoshone	1992	Wilderness values; local BLM office has additional details	Yes	Designated BLM public lands*	No	
BLM	Sids Cabin 202	439	Utah	Green River	1992	The Wilderness Study Area is in the northwest portion of the San Rafael Swell and is named after one of the area’s earliest ranchers, Sid Swasey. Sid’s Cabin was built in the 1920’s and is situated in one of the large rolling meadows within the Wilderness Study Area. The landscape is characterized by an intricate canyon system which drains northward into the San Rafael River. Massive sandstone walls, winding routes, and small tributary canyons make up the eastern portion whereas in the west, rough badlands terrain consisting of colorful, eroded soils, cliffs, and mesas exist throughout. Pinyon-juniper woodlands is the dominant vegetation type. The area is home to Utah’s largest herd of bighorn sheep as well as cougars, raptors, and various species of reptile. Three endangered species (Maguire daisy, San Rafael cactus, Wright fishhook cactus) and two threatened species (Jones cycladenia, Last Chance townsendia) may occur within the Wilderness Study Area.	Yes	Designated BLM public lands*	No	
BLM	Snake River Islands	341	Idaho	Heise	1992	In Idaho, BLM manages nearly 1,000 acres of public lands in the Snake River Islands Wilderness Study Area. The Snake River Islands are characterized by dense riparian vegetation. From Conant Valley the river flows through rugged deep gorge comprising the most scenic stretch of the South Fork. Fishing from and around the islands is the most popular activity here. This area has an excellent cutthroat trout Fishery in the South Fork of the Snake River. The river channel along the islands offers challenge for boaters to test their skills on flat swift water. Primitive camping is available on several of the larger islands where there are grassy openings in the thick vegetation. The abundance and diversity of wildlife on the islands offer good deer and waterfowl hunting and excellent chances to observe and photograph several wildlife species particularly bald and golden eagles.	Yes	Designated BLM public lands*	No	
BLM	Snowhole Rapids	5,336	Idaho	Cottonwood	1992	Wilderness values; local BLM office has additional details	Yes	Nez Perce National Historic Trail corridor	No	

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Wilderness Study Area										
Suitability Determination: Not Recommended										
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BLM	South Fork Donner Und Blitzen	27,980	Oregon	North of Fields, OR	1992	Wilderness values; local BLM office has additional details	Yes	Donner und Blitzen Wild and Scenic River corridor, Steens Mountain Cooperative Management and Protection Area	Yes	Steens Mountain Cooperative Management and Protection Area
BLM	South Pinnacles	10,800	Wyoming	Rock Springs	1992	The rimrock area of the South Pinnacles Wilderness Study Area provides outstanding opportunity for solitude. The numerous pockets and small draws provide an excellent opportunity to avoid the sights and sounds of other people. The South Pinnacles Wilderness Study Area encompasses 10,800 acres, including 26 acres of split estate land. The study area contains mostly flat topography, with an exposure of broken rimrock and ridges running west to east. Rough, rocky crags and unusual escarpments are prominent in this area. Greasewood communities occupy the draws while big sagebrush and Nuttall’s saltbrush dominate the open areas.	Yes	Designated BLM public lands*	No	
BLM	Spaulding	68,411	Oregon	Northwest of Denio, OR	1992	Wilderness values; local BLM office has additional details	Yes	Designated BLM public lands*	No	
BLM	Spring Creek Canyon	4,333	Utah	12 miles south of Cedar City	1992	Spring Creek Canyon Wilderness Study Area includes a portion of the Hurricane Cliffs, an impressive west-facing escarpment that extends from north of Cedar City into northwestern Arizona. Two major canyons, Kanarra and Spring Creek, bisect the Wilderness Study Area with elevations ranging from 5,600 feet at the base of the cliffs to almost 7,900 feet on the ridge tops. Vegetation consists primarily of juniper, scrub oak, shrubs, and grasses; however, along the riparian zone, sedges, rushes, cottonwoods, and willows are prevalent. The area provides habitat for various birds of prey such as the bald eagle and peregrine falcon as well as many other animals and at least four plant species that are considered sensitive.	Yes	Designated BLM public lands*	No	
BLM	Stallion	24,238	New Mexico	Northeast of Socorro	1992	The Stallion Wilderness Study Area is located in central New Mexico, approximately 15 miles east of Socorro. The area is composed of escarpments, box canyons, rolling foothills, mountains, and badlands. The vegetation is typical of the upper Chihuahuan Desert. It is a semi-arid area that is known for its rugged terrain and near vertical escarpments that reach elevations of 7,100 feet. The mountainous topography and numerous rock outcrops are attractive to birds of prey.	Yes	Designated BLM public lands*	No	
BLM	Stonehouse	22,763	Oregon	Southeast of Burns, OR	1992	Wilderness values; local BLM office has additional details	Yes	Steens Mountain Cooperative Management and Protection Area	Yes	Steens Mountain Cooperative Management and Protection Area
BLM	Veranito	7,206	New Mexico	4 miles north-northeast of Socorro	1992	The Veranito Wilderness Study Area is located in central New Mexico approximately five miles east of Socorro. The area is characterized by a series of undulating, parallel ridges cut by numerous arroyos. It is interspersed with low-lying hills and a low elevation east-facing escarpment. The vegetation is typical of the upper Chihuahuan Desert.	Yes	El Camino Real de Tierra Adentro National Historic Trail corridor	No	

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BLM	Virgin Mountain Instant Study Area	6,560	Nevada	Mesquite	1992	Virgin Mountain ISA is located approximately four miles south of Mesquite, Nevada. Topography within the Wilderness Study Area consists of steep walled canyons and ridges with jagged rock outcrops at the highest elevations. A wide variety of vegetative species including creosote, black brush, manzanita, pinyon-juniper, ponderosa pine, white fir and Douglas fir can be found throughout the Wilderness Study Area. The ISA was designated because of ecological, geological and other features of scientific, educational, scenic or historic values that can be found there.	Yes	Gold Butte National Monument	Yes	Gold Butte National Monument
BLM	West Peak	8,593	Oregon	North East of Andrews, Oregon	1992	Wilderness values; local BLM office has additional details	Yes	Designated BLM public lands*	No	
BLM	Whiskey Mountain	487	Wyoming	Dubois	1992	The Whiskey Mountain Wilderness Study Area encompasses 487 acres of BLM-administered land. The area is on the north-facing slope of Whiskey Mountain in the Wind River Mountains. These lands became a study area because of their proximity to the Fitzpatrick Wilderness Area. The terrain is rough and mountainous with scattered limber pine and Douglas fir. The largest concentration of Rocky Mountain Bighorn Sheep in the United States inhabits the area and surrounding environs.	Yes	Designated BLM public lands*	No	
BLM	White Knob Mountains	10,047	Idaho	Arco	1992	Wilderness values; local BLM office has additional details	Yes	Designated BLM public lands*	No	
BLM	Whitehorse Creek	4,002	Wyoming	Farson	1992	The Whitehorse Creek Wilderness Study Area has many opportunities for solitude. Opportunities for solitude are particularly high in areas west of the Continental Divide, north of the Oregon Buttes and south of Pastel Butte. The rugged terrain and the eroded escarpments provide opportunities to avoid the sights and sounds of others. From the top of the largest butte in the area, which rises 650 feet above the basin floor and 7,915 feet above sea level, a sense of isolation and solitude is felt as one looks down into the maze-like setting created by the eroded escarpments lining the Whitehorse Creek Basin.	Yes	Designated BLM public lands*	No	
BLM	Wild Horse Basin	12,967	Oregon	West of Boise, ID	1992	Wilderness values; local BLM office has additional details	Yes	Designated BLM public lands*	No	
BLM	Windy Gulch	12,274	Colorado	Meeker	1992	The Windy Gulch Wilderness Study Area is characterized by a series of high ridges, deep gulches and side drainages. East Jordan Gulch, West Jordan Gulch, and Windy Gulch have cut through the Gray Hills, north to south, creating very steep, rugged topography. Steep, rocky cliffs and hillsides support stands of conifers including Douglas fir, ponderosa pine, pinyon, and juniper. Vegetation also includes tall sagebrush, native grasses and forbs, oakbrush, serviceberry, mountain mahogany, aspen, and other mountain brush species. Fauna includes mule deer, elk, black bear, mountain lion, golden eagles, various other raptors, and numerous other birds, mammals, and reptiles. Activities include hiking, backpacking, camping, hunting, and photography.	Yes	Designated BLM public lands*	No	
BLM	Winter Range	15,501	Oregon	West of Rome, OR	1992	Wilderness values; local BLM office has additional details	Yes	Designated BLM public lands*	No	
BLM	Beauty Mountain	3,830	California	Riverside, CA	1991	Wilderness values; local BLM office has additional details	Yes	Designated BLM public lands*	No	
BLM	Big Butte	1,500	California	3 miles southeast of the town of Bridgeville, CA	1991	Wilderness values; local BLM office has additional details	Yes	Designated BLM public lands*	No	

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BLM	Bodie	16,482	California	between Lee Vining and Bridgeport	1991	Wilderness values; local BLM office has additional details	Yes	Designated BLM public lands*	No	
BLM	Bodie Mountain	23,934	California	between Lee Vining and Bridgeport	1991	Wilderness values; local BLM office has additional details	Yes	Designated BLM public lands*	No	
BLM	Buffalo Hills	856	California	Susanville, CA	1991	Buffalo Hills Wilderness Study Area is located primarily in Washoe County, Nevada with a small portion in Lassen County California. Because accessibility to this Wilderness Study Area is closer to the Eagle Lake Field Office rather than the Winnemucca District Office, the Wilderness Study Area is administered by BLM California. The Wilderness Study Area consists of relatively flat terrain with small rims and shallow canyons. Dominate vegetation is sagebrush with associated shrub/grass communities and scattered juniper. Features of topographic interest are the Hole-In-The-Ground, a 200' deep one-mile wide caldera and the canyons of the west, middle and north forks of Buffalo Creek. The canyons of Buffalo Creek provide opportunities for exploration and activities such as hiking, wildlife observation, nature study and geological sightseeing.	Yes	Designated BLM public lands*	No	
BLM	Casa Diablo	5,325	California	Bishop, CA	1991	Wilderness values; local BLM office has additional details	Yes	Designated BLM public lands*	No	
BLM	Cerro Gordo	5,800	California	Keeler, CA	1991	Wilderness values; local BLM office has additional details	Yes	Designated BLM public lands*	No	
BLM	Chain of Craters	18,300	New Mexico	Southwest of Grants	1991	The Chain of Craters Wilderness Study Area is located in west-central New Mexico within the El Malpais National Conservation Area. This is a line of more than 25 cinder cones that was the result of magma finding a weak spot in the Earth's crust. The lower elevations are dominated by piñon and juniper woodland giving way to forests of ponderosa pine at higher elevations. The tops of many of the craters offer expansive vistas after a modest climb of several hundred vertical feet.  The Continental Divide National Scenic Trail passes through this Wilderness Study Area.	Yes	Continental Divide National Scenic Trail corridor, El Malpais National Conservation Area	Yes	El Malpais National Conservation Area
BLM	Chidago Canyon	19,702	California	Bishop, CA	1991	Wilderness values; local BLM office has additional details	Yes	Designated BLM public lands*	No	
BLM	Crater Mountain	7,069	California	Big Pine, CA	1991	Wilderness values; local BLM office has additional details	Yes	Designated BLM public lands*	No	
BLM	Eden Valley	6,166	California	East of Laytonville, CA	1991	Wilderness values; local BLM office has additional details	Yes	Designated BLM public lands*	No	
BLM	Excelsior	9,383	California	northeast of Mono Lake, CA	1991	Wilderness values; local BLM office has additional details	Yes	Designated BLM public lands*	No	
BLM	Fish Slough	14,700	California	six miles north of Bishop, CA	1991	Wilderness values; local BLM office has additional details	Yes	Designated BLM public lands*	No	

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BLM	Five Springs	47,823	California	Susanville, CA and Reno, NV	1991	Five Springs Wilderness Study Area extends from Lassen County California to Washoe County Nevada with 97% of the Wilderness Study Area in California. Because the Wilderness Study Area is closer to the Eagle Lake Field Office rather than the Winnemucca District Office the Wilderness Study Area is administered by BLM California. The Wilderness Study Area is about 30 miles south of Susanville, CA. The Nevada portion of the Wilderness Study Area consists of a small volcanic mesa approximately one mile long and 1/4 mile wide. Vegetation consists of low desert shrubs and grass communities. In general, as a whole , elevation ranges from 4,500 to 6,300 feet with numerous broad open canyons throughout the Wilderness Study Area. The Wilderness Study Area also provides a good example of the transition from arid Great Basin volcanic mountain ranges.	Yes	California National Historic Trail corridor	No	
BLM	Garcia Mountain	80	California	Pozo, CA	1991	Garcia Mountain Wilderness Study Area consists of two small parcels of public lands adjacent to Los Padres National Forest's Garcia Mountain Wilderness Area. Like the adjacent Garcia Mountain Wilderness, this Wilderness Study Area contains rugged, chaparral-cloaked slopes and oak woodlands highlighted by meadows, grasslands, and lush creekside vegetation. Los Padres National Forest's Caldwell Trout Creek Trail (15E06), a possible future part of the 400 mile long Condor Trail, passes through this Wilderness Study Area.	Yes	Designated BLM public lands*	No	
BLM	Hauser Mountain	5,540	California	Campo, CA	1991	Wilderness values; local BLM office has additional details	Yes	Pacific Crest National Scenic Trail corridor	No	
BLM	Independence Creek	6,458	California	eight miles south of Independence, California	1991	Wilderness values; local BLM office has additional details	Yes	Designated BLM public lands*	No	
BLM	Lava	10,770	California	Alturas, CA	1991	Wilderness values; local BLM office has additional details	Yes	Designated BLM public lands*	No	
BLM	Machesna	70	California	25 miles east of San Luis Obispo, CA	1991	Machesna Wilderness Study Area is a small Wilderness Study Area located adjacent to Machesna Mountain Wilderness Area. Like the surrounding Wilderness Area, Machesna Wilderness Study Area consists mostly of chaparral brushland and oak- and coulter pine- dotted grassland. You may see deer, mountain lions, or black bears. The area borders critical habitat for the protection of the California Condor.	Yes	Designated BLM public lands*	No	
BLM	Merced River	12,959	California	eight miles north of Mariposa, CA	1991	Wilderness values; local BLM office has additional details	Yes	Merced Wild and Scenic River corridor	No	
BLM	Milk Ranch/Case Mountain	8,970	California	Three Rivers, CA	1991	Milk Ranch/ Case Mountain Wilderness Study Area is located adjacent to Sequoia National Park. It includes some of the only Giant Sequoia groves managed by the Bureau of Land Management, as well as pine and fire forest, and dense chaparral. The area provides outstanding views of the High Sierras, particularly the high peaks around Mineral King in Sequoia National Park.	Yes	Designated BLM public lands*	No	
BLM	Mount Biedeman	13,069	California	Bridgeport, CA	1991	Wilderness values; local BLM office has additional details	Yes	Designated BLM public lands*	No	
BLM	Panoche Hills North	6,631	California	25 miles south of Los Banos, CA	1991	Wilderness values; local BLM office has additional details	Yes	Designated BLM public lands*	No	
BLM	Panoche Hills South	11,229	California	25 miles south of Los Banos, CA	1991	Wilderness values; local BLM office has additional details	Yes	Designated BLM public lands*	No	

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BLM	Pit River Canyon	11,724	California	50 miles northwest of Susan Riley and 10 miles south-southwest of Bieber, CA	1991	Wilderness values; local BLM office has additional details	Yes	California National Historic Trail corridor	No	
BLM	Piute Cypress Instant Study Area	3,453	California	3 miles south of Bodfish, access through Lake Isabella	1991	The Piute Cypress ISA is located in the southern Sierra Nevada southwest of Lake Isabella and includes 3,453 acres of BLM and 1,760 acres of Forest Service, for a total of 5,213 acres of public land. The Wilderness Study Area is known for its populations of the rare Piute cypress ( <i>Hesperocyperis nevadensis</i> ), which occur only in 13 small groves in the southern Sierras. Piute cypress is a fire-dependent species; the persistent cones only open after a fire has passed through a grove. Fires passed through the area in 1921 and 2010.	Yes	Designated BLM public lands*	No	
BLM	Rockhouse (a)	130	California	Kennedy Meadows, CA	1991	Rockhouse Wilderness Study Area is located along the boundary of the US Forest Service portion of Domelands Wilderness. It consists mostly of Pinyon Pine woodland, overlooks the South Fork of the Kern River, and provides some views of the striking granite formations of Domelands Wilderness. The Pacific Crest National Scenic Trail (PCNational Scenic Trail/PCT) travels within three tenths of a mile of the Wilderness Study Area in its route along the South Fork of the Kern River.	Yes	Designated BLM public lands*	No	
BLM	Rocky Creek/Cache Creek	6,570	California	Clear Lake, CA	1991	Wilderness values; local BLM office has additional details	Yes	Berryessa Snow Mountain National Monument	Yes	Berryessa Snow Mountain National Monument
BLM	San Felipe Hills	5,325	California	18 miles west of Borrego Springs and 85 miles northeast of San Diego	1991	Wilderness values; local BLM office has additional details	Yes	Pacific Crest National Scenic Trail corridor	No	
BLM	San Ysidro Mountain	2,125	California	18 miles west of Borrego Springs and 85 miles northeast of San Diego	1991	Wilderness values; local BLM office has additional details	Yes	Designated BLM public lands*	No	
BLM	Sawtooth Mountains A	3,883	California	35 miles west of Borrego Springs and 95 miles northeast of San Diego	1991	Wilderness values; local BLM office has additional details	Yes	Designated BLM public lands*	No	

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BLM	Sheep Ridge	5,102	California	Three Rivers, CA	1991	Sheep Ridge Wilderness Study Area is located adjacent to Sequoia National Park north of the town of Three Rivers. It encompasses a rugged, steep ridgeline between Sheep Creek and the North Fork of the Kaweah River. Like most other lands in the foothills of the Sierras, Sheep Ridge Wilderness Study Area includes scattered oaks and grasslands and dense chaparral scrub. Karst/ limestone formations in the area suggest the possible locations of as yet undiscovered caves.	Yes	Designated BLM public lands*	No	
BLM	Skedaddle	61,421	California	Susanville, CA	1991	Skedaddle Wilderness Study Area is located primarily in Lassen County California with a relatively small acreage in Washoe County Nevada. Because the Wilderness Study Area is closer to the Eagle Lake Field Office rather than the Winnemucca District Office the Wilderness Study Area is administered by BLM California. The Wilderness Study Area is about 30 miles southeast of Susanville, CA. The Wilderness Study Area includes the Skedaddle and Amedee Mountain ranges where elevations range from 4,200 feet in the lower foothills to the 7,680 foot summit of Skedaddle Mountain. Sage and bunchgrass communities dominate the Wilderness Study Area. The unique geographic location of the Wilderness Study Area provides visitors with panoramic views of three major geologic provinces, the Cascade Mountains, the Great Basin and the Sierra Nevada.	Yes	Designated BLM public lands*	No	
BLM	Slinkard	6,268	California	northeast boundary of Mono and Alpine Counties	1991	Wilderness values; local BLM office has additional details	Yes	Designated BLM public lands*	No	
BLM	Symmes Creek	7,694	California	Southwest of Independence	1991	Wilderness values; local BLM office has additional details	Yes	Designated BLM public lands*	No	
BLM	Table Mountain	1,018	California	60 miles east of San Diego and 45 miles west of El Centro	1991	Wilderness values; local BLM office has additional details	Yes	Designated BLM public lands*	No	
BLM	Thatcher Ridge	130	California	160 miles north of San Francisco	1991	Wilderness values; local BLM office has additional details	Yes	Designated BLM public lands*	No	
BLM	Timbered Crater & Baker Cypress Instant Study Area	17,896	California	10 miles north of Fall River Mills and 50 miles northeast of Redding	1991	Wilderness values; local BLM office has additional details	Yes	Designated BLM public lands*	No	
BLM	Tule Mountain	16,998	California	Alturas	1991	Wilderness values; local BLM office has additional details	Yes	Designated BLM public lands*	No	
BLM	Tunnison Mountain	19,884	California	10 mi northeast of Susanville	1991	Wilderness values; local BLM office has additional details	Yes	Designated BLM public lands*	No	
BLM	Volcanic Tablelands	12,499	California	northwest of Bishop	1991	Wilderness values; local BLM office has additional details	Yes	Designated BLM public lands*	No	
BLM	Yolla Bolly Contiguous	646	California	Covelo	1991	Wilderness values; local BLM office has additional details	Yes	Designated BLM public lands*	No	



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Wilderness Study Area Suitability Determination: Not Recommended										
DOI Bureau/ Office	Name of Wilderness Study Area	Number of acres	Wilderness Location: State	Wilderness Location: City	Year of Study	Synopsis of the Values Protected/Reason for Potential Wilderness Designation	Wilderness Area Located within a Designated Public Lands Area? (Y or N)	If yes, what is the Name of the Designated Public Lands Area?	Wilderness Area Located within a Monument Boundary? (Y or N)	If yes, which Monument?
BLM	China Cup Butte Instant Study Area	166	Idaho	Idaho Falls	1985	BLM manages approximately 160 acres of public lands in the China Cup Butte Wilderness Study Area. This geologically important area features an almost perfectly circular cone 1,260 feet in diameter with a 100-foot deep crater located about nine miles southwest of Big Southern Butte in the south-central Snake River Plain.	Yes	Designated BLM public lands*	No	
BLM	Great Rift Instant Study Area	46,632	Idaho	Arco	1985	Wilderness values; local BLM office has additional details	Yes	Craters of the Moon National Monument	Yes	Craters of the Moon National Monument

DOI Wilderness Study Areas - Data Call

Wilderness Study Area										
Suitability Determination: Proposed										
DOI Bureau/ Office	Name of Wilderness Study Area	Number of acres	Wilderness Location: State	Wilderness Location: City	Year of Study	Synopsis of the Values Protected/Reason for Potential Wilderness Designation	Wilderness Area Located within a Designated Public Lands Area? (Y or N)	If yes, what is the Name of the Designated Public Lands Area?	Wilderness Area Located within a Monument Boundary? (Y or N)	If yes, which Monument?
NPS	Hawaii Volcanoes National Park - Kahuku Unit	121,015 (P)	Hawaii	Volcano	2016	Meets NPS eligibility criteria	Yes	Hawaii Volcanoes National Park	No	
NPS	Ozark National Scenic Riverways	3,430 (P)	Missouri	Van Buren	2015	Meets NPS eligibility criteria	Yes	Ozark National Scenic Riverways	No	
NPS	Big Cypress Preserve Addition	47,067 (P)	Florida	Ochopee	2010	Meets NPS eligibility criteria				
NPS	Crater Lake National Park - 1980 Addition	39,091 (P)	Oregon	Crater Lake	2003	Meets NPS eligibility criteria	Yes	Crater Lake National Park	No	

DOI Wilderness Study Areas - Data Call

Wilderness Study Area										
Suitability Determination: Proposed & Proposed Potential										
DOI Bureau/ Office	Name of Wilderness Study Area	Number of acres	Wilderness Location: State	Wilderness Location: City	Year of Study	Synopsis of the Values Protected/Reason for Potential Wilderness Designation	Wilderness Area Located within a Designated Public Lands Area? (Y or N)	If yes, what is the Name of the Designated Public Lands Area?	Wilderness Area Located within a Monument Boundary? (Y or N)	If yes, which Monument?
NPS	Everglades National Park - East Everglades Addition	42,200 (P) 43,100 (PP)	Florida	Homestead	2015	Meets NPS eligibility criteria	Yes	Everglades National Park	No	
NPS	Great Sand Dunes National Park and Preserve	4,556 (P) 48,457 (PP)	Colorado	Mosca	2007	Meets NPS eligibility criteria	Yes	Great Sand Dunes National Park and Preserve	No	
NPS	Grand Canyon National Park	1,109,257 (P) 29,820 (PP)	Arizona	Grand Canyon	1993	Meets NPS eligibility criteria	Yes	Grand Canyon National Park	No	
NPS	Voyageurs National Park	124,994 (P) 2,442 (PP)	Minnesota	International Falls	1992	Meets NPS eligibility criteria	Yes	Voyageurs National Park	No	
NPS	Cape Lookout National Seashore	2,990 (P) 2 (PP)	North Carolina	Harkers Island	1985	Meets NPS eligibility criteria	Yes	Cape Lookout National Seashore	No	
NPS	Glen Canyon National Recreation Area	588,855 (P) 48,995 (PP)	Arizona/Utah	Page, AZ	1980	Meets NPS eligibility criteria	Yes	Glen Canyon National Recreation Area	No	

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Suitability Determination (if any)	DOI Bureau/ Office	Name of Wilderness Study Area	Number of acres	Wilderness Location: State	Wilderness Location: City	Year of Study	Synopsis of the Values Protected/Reason for Potential Wilderness Designation	Wilderness Area Located within a Designated Public Lands Area? (Y or N)	If yes, what is the Name of the Designated Public Lands Area?	Wilderness Area Located within a Monument Boundary? (Y or N)	If yes, which Monument?
None	BLM	Apache Box Add-On	6,229	New Mexico	Silver City	NA	Wilderness values; local BLM office has additional details	Yes	Designated BLM public lands*	No	
Not Recommended	BLM	Avawatz Mountains	49,838	California	San Bernardino County, CA	NA	Wilderness values; local BLM office has additional details	Yes	Designated BLM public lands*	No	
Unknown	BLM	Baker Canyon	4,812	Arizona	Douglas, AZ	NA	The 4,812 acre Baker Canyon Wilderness Study Area is unusually rich in wildlife. It is part of a wildlife corridor connecting ecosystems in Arizona, New Mexico, and Mexico. Bird life is extraordinary with unusual species of hummingbirds, trogons, and turkey, among others. The Wilderness Study Area is also home to a variety of animal species including bats, coatimundi, Coues' white-tailed deer, bobcat, mountain lion, and several species of bats. Interesting plants species, including Chihuahua pine, Mexican pinyon, and Arizona rosewood (a federal candidate threatened and endangered species), have been identified.	Yes	Designated BLM public lands*	No	
Recommended	BLM	Black Canyon	1,430	Colorado	Villa Grove	NA	The Black Canyon Wilderness Study Area consists of the western side slopes and lower mountains of the Sangre de Cristo Range - an uplifted block formed by faulting along the Rio Grande rift. Intermittent streams have created a maze of valleys, which provide excellent opportunities for recreation, especially hiking. The valleys alternate between steep and level sections creating a stair-step approach to the upper reaches of the mountain slopes. Vistas of the peaks or the vast San Luis Valley are spotted throughout the Wilderness Study Area. Vegetation consists mainly of pine, fir, pinyon-juniper, and aspen. Fauna includes mule deer, elk, black bear, various smaller mammals, and various raptors. Activities include hiking, backpacking, camping, and photography.	Yes	Designated BLM public lands*	No	
Not Recommended	BLM	Black Mountain	150	California	Barstow, CA	NA	Black Mountain Wilderness Study Area is an isolated tract of public lands adjacent to Los Padres National Forest. The Wilderness Study Area is at the foot of Black Mountain, which rises impressively to 6,202 feet. The Wilderness Study Area is made up almost entirely of thick chaparral brushland and steep rugged terrain cut by numerous drainages that feed into Yaro Creek.	Yes	Designated BLM public lands*	No	
Not Recommended	BLM	Cady Mountains	84,400	California	45 miles east of Barstow, California	NA	Wilderness values; local BLM office has additional details	Yes	Mojave Trails National Monument	Yes	Mojave Trails National Monument
None	BLM	Canyons	3,930	New Mexico	Grants	NA	This Wilderness Study Area is made up of sagebrush flats and pinyon covered sandstone hills. This area is under consideration for addition to the Cebolla Wilderness.  Please see the Cebolla Wilderness webpage for more information.	Yes	El Malpais National Conservation Area	Yes	El Malpais National Conservation Area
Unknown	BLM	Central Arctic Management Area	260,000	Alaska	Fairbanks, AK	NA	The Central Arctic Management Area (CAMA) Wilderness Study Area (Wilderness Study Area) is located southeast of the National Petroleum Reserve in Alaska (NPR-A), north and west of the Gates of the Arctic National Park, and North of the Noatak National Preserve. CAMA consists of 8 individual parcels of land (A-H), the smallest parcel containing 11,442 acres and the largest containing 106,171 acres. The Wilderness Study Area is located in one of the most remote locations in the U. S. and consists of a spectacular array of tundra covered hills, mountains, and flatlands. Within the Wilderness Study Area, there is a 29,000 -acre Area of Critical Environmental Concern (ACEC) known as the Nigu-Iteriak ACEC which was established to protect geology and cultural resources. The BLM established a withdrawal within the ACEC to protect the Mesa Archaeological Site, the first well-documented Paleoindian site to be found in the North American Arctic.	Yes	Designated BLM public lands*	No	
Not Recommended	BLM	Death Valley 17	46,218	California	30 miles north of Baker	NA	Wilderness values; local BLM office has additional details	Yes	Designated BLM public lands*	No	
None	BLM	Devil's Reach	860	New Mexico	15 miles southwest of Socorro at the eastern end of the Magdalena Mountains	NA	The Devil's Reach Wilderness Study Area is a rugged area just west of the Devil's Backbone Wilderness Study Area. Devil's Reach is primarily grass covered.	Yes	Designated BLM public lands*	No	

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Suitability Determination (if any)	DOI Bureau/ Office	Name of Wilderness Study Area	Number of acres	Wilderness Location: State	Wilderness Location: City	Year of Study	Synopsis of the Values Protected/Reason for Potential Wilderness Designation	Wilderness Area Located within a Designated Public Lands Area? (Y or N)	If yes, what is the Name of the Designated Public Lands Area?	Wilderness Area Located within a Monument Boundary? (Y or N)	If yes, which Monument?
Recommended and Not Recommended (different portions)	BLM	Great Falls Basin	7,867	California	Ridgecrest, CA	NA	Wilderness values; local BLM office has additional details	Yes	Designated BLM public lands*	No	
Not Recommended	BLM	Kingston Range	39,750	California	Baker, California, 50 miles southwest; Barstow, California, 110 miles southwest; and Las Vegas, Nevada, 50 miles northeast	NA	Wilderness values; local BLM office has additional details	Yes	Old Spanish National Historic Trail corridor	No	
None	BLM	Moses	558	California	Springville, CA	NA	Moses Wilderness Study Area is an isolated parcel of public lands located on the slopes of Lumreau Mountain adjacent to Sequoia National Monument. It features the scrub and oak woodlands and striking exposed slabs of granite typical of the foothills of the Sierra Nevadas, riparian areas, and rugged terrain.	Yes	Designated BLM public lands*	No	
Not Recommended	BLM	Organ Needles	7,604	New Mexico	East of Las Cruces	NA	The Organ Needles Wilderness Study Area is located in the south-central portion of New Mexico on the eastern edge of Las Cruces. The mountain range is composed of jagged, high spires with steep rocky ridges interspersed by narrow rocky canyons. The steep, angular, rock pinnacles and outcroppings are massive. The northern area is granite, while the southern portion is rhyolite, which creates a distinct color variation. Vegetation consists of mixed desert shrubs, piñon, and juniper woodlands and, in narrow chasms between rock outcrops, ribbons of green oak trees and ponderosa pine. Many of the canyons contain seasonal or year-long springs which create unique habitats for plants and animals. Archaeological sites include remnants of historic mining and prehistoric rock shelters.	Yes	Organ Mountains-Desert Peaks National Monument	Yes	Organ Mountains-Desert Peaks National Monument
None	BLM	Pats Cabin	9,817	Oregon	North of Mitchell , OR	NA	Wilderness values; local BLM office has additional details	Yes	Designated BLM public lands*	No	
None	BLM	Peña Blanca National Conservation Area	4,444	New Mexico	East of Las Cruces	NA	The Peña Blanca National Conservation Area Wilderness Study Area is located in the south-central portion of New Mexico on the eastern edge of Las Cruces. The Peña Blanca National Conservation Area rock shelters are the site of the earliest known cultivated corn in the United States, a primitive variety with eight rows of kernels.	Yes	Grand Staircase-Escalante National Monument	Yes	Grand Staircase-Escalante National Monument
None	BLM	Scodie	420	California	approximately 4 miles east of the community of Onyx, CA and 2.5 miles west of the community of Canebrake, CA.	NA	Scodie Wilderness Study Area is located adjacent to Kiavah Wilderness. The Wilderness Study Area encompasses portions of the rugged foothills of the Scodie Mountains. It includes a scattering of huge granite boulders and patches of grey pine and pinyon pine intermixed with desert shrubs and joshua trees.	Yes	Designated BLM public lands*	No	
Not Recommended	BLM	Soda Mountains	80,430	California	Baker	NA	Wilderness values; local BLM office has additional details	Yes	Old Spanish National Historic Trail corridor	No	
None	BLM	Sutton Mountain	28,878	Oregon	North of Mitchell , OR	NA	Wilderness values; local BLM office has additional details	Yes	Designated BLM public lands*	No	
Not Recommended	BLM	White Mountains	1,700	California	Bishop	NA	Wilderness values; local BLM office has additional details	Yes	Cottonwood Creek Wild and Scenic River corridor	No	

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Suitability Determination (if any)	DOI Bureau/ Office	Name of Wilderness Study Area	Number of acres	Wilderness Location: State	Wilderness Location: City	Year of Study	Synopsis of the Values Protected/Reason for Potential Wilderness Designation	Wilderness Area Located within a Designated Public Lands Area? (Y or N)	If yes, what is the Name of the Designated Public Lands Area?	Wilderness Area Located within a Monument Boundary? (Y or N)	If yes, which Monument?
None	FWS	Canaan Valley	10,381	West Virginia	Davis	2016	Has exceptionally untrammelled and undeveloped conditions and appears to have been affected primarily by the forces of nature, which would significantly benefit the wildlife, vegetation, water, and soil resources of the refuge, in particular, migratory birds and rare plants. Excellent opportunities for solitude and primitive and unconfined recreation. Exceptional scenic, scientific, and ecological features of value are found in the diversity of habitats and wildlife typical of more northern latitudes.	Yes	Canaan Valley NWR	No	
Proposed	NPS	Hawaii Volcanoes National Park - Kahuku Unit	121,015 (P)	Hawaii	Volcano	2016	Meets NPS eligibility criteria	Yes	Hawaii Volcanoes National Park	No	
None	FWS	Sevilleta	130,159	New Mexico	Socorro	2016	Values include biological diversity, including migratory birds and rare plants, integrity of four major biomes, and natural dark skies. Also provide outstanding opportunities for solitude and primitive recreational activities.	Yes	Sevilleta NWR	No	
None	FWS	Baca	13,800	Colorado	Alamosa	2015	Offers opportunities for solitude and unconfined recreation and area has rich diverse wetlands and riparian areas that provide scientific, educational, and scenic value.	Yes	Baca NWR	No	
Proposed and Proposed Potential	NPS	Everglades National Park - East Everglades Addition	42,200 (P) 43,100 (PP)	Florida	Homestead	2015	Meets NPS eligibility criteria	Yes	Everglades National Park	No	
Proposed	NPS	Ozark National Scenic Riverways	3,430 (P)	Missouri	Van Buren	2015	Meets NPS eligibility criteria	Yes	Ozark National Scenic Riverways	No	
None	FWS	Great Swamp	161	New Jersey	Long Hill Township	2014	Offers outstanding opportunities for solitude and primitive and unconfined recreation. Provides important habitat for state and federally listed species.	Yes	Great Swamp NWR	No	
None	FWS	Rose Atoll	21/1,592*	Hawaii	N/A	2013	The littoral forest and beach strand host colonies of seabirds and migratory shorebirds and nesting green turtles. There is a complete complement of native plants and wildlife indicative of habitat types with pest species comprising a negligible portion of the landscape. Underwater, patch coral reefs and pinnacles support a dense community of fish, foraging green and hawksbill turtles, and faisua. Rose supports the largest populations of faisua, nesting sea turtles, nesting seabirds, and rare species of fish in American Samoa. <b>*Terrestrial acres/ submerged lands and waters</b>	Yes	Rose Atoll NWR	Yes	Rose Atoll Marine National Monument
None	FWS	Wichita Mountains	40,546	Oklahoma	Indiahoma	2013	Roadless areas that prevail in their natural and/or historic state, and provide outstanding scenic, ecological and/or educational features. Also provide outstanding opportunities for solitude and primitive recreational activities.	Yes	Wichita Mountains NWR	No	
None	FWS	Charles M Russell (CMR)	19,942	Montana	Lewiston	2012	All of the recommended wilderness study areas generally appear to have been affected primarily by nature, with the imprint of human uses and activities substantially unnoticeable. And all of the recommended, wilderness study areas offer outstanding opportunities for both solitude and primitive recreation".	Yes	CMR NWR	No	
None	FWS	Malheur (Harney Lake)	31,157	Oregon	Princeton	2012	Harney Lake provides critical breeding areas and serves as a migration stopover for a wide variety of migratory birds. Unit is in a natural state and does not contain man-made features.	Yes	Malheur NWR	No	
None	FWS	Sheldon/Hart Mt.	106,071	Nevada	Lakeview, OR	2012	Abundant antelope and sagebrush habitat, opportunities for solitude or a primitive and unconfined type of recreation, scenic canyonlands, prehistoric cultural sites/petroglyphs.	Yes	Sheldon/Hart Mt. NWR	No	
None	FWS	Bogue Chitto	9,760	Louisiana	Picayune	2011	Would protect the naturalness and wildness of the area. Also has outstanding opportunities for solitude or a primitive and unconfined type of recreation; and it contains ecological, geological, or other features of scientific, educational, scenic or historical value.	Yes	Bogue Chitto NWR	No	
None	FWS	Hakalau Forest	23,000	Hawaii	Hilo	2010	Contains unique lava tube and lava tube skylight formations. Contains rare forest bird and native plant species.	Yes	Hakalau Forest NWR	No	
Proposed	NPS	Big Cypress Preserve Addition	47,067 (P)	Florida	Ochopee	2010	Meets NPS eligibility criteria				
None	FWS	J.B. Hansen (Wallace Island (OR) and Hunting Island (WA))	1344	Oregon/Washington	Cathlamet, WA	2010	These islands have retained their natural character and are much the same as they were 200 years ago. They contain Sitka Spruce swamp, a rare habitat type in the lower Columbia River. Waterfowl hunting in the fall and winter months is a traditional activity along the shores of Wallace island.	Yes	Julia Butler Hansen NWR	No	

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Suitability Determination (if any)	DOI Bureau/ Office	Name of Wilderness Study Area	Number of acres	Wilderness Location: State	Wilderness Location: City	Year of Study	Synopsis of the Values Protected/Reason for Potential Wilderness Designation	Wilderness Area Located within a Designated Public Lands Area? (Y or N)	If yes, what is the Name of the Designated Public Lands Area?	Wilderness Area Located within a Monument Boundary? (Y or N)	If yes, which Monument?
None	FWS	Lewis and Clark	6,745	Oregon/Washington	Ilwaco, WA	2010	These islands represent some of the most pristine natural habitat remaining on in the lower Columbia River and contain outstanding examples of a variety of Lower Columbia River Habitats: scrub-shrub, Sitka spruce, and cottonwood/willow swamps; tidal marsh; and mudflats and sandbars. Provides essential habitat for listed salmonids.	Yes	Lewis and Clark NWR	No	
None	FWS	Moosehorn	1,088	Maine	Edmunds	2010	Offers outstanding opportunities for solitude and primitive and unconfined recreation.	Yes	Moosehorn NWR	No	
None	FWS	Nomans Island	628	Massachusetts	Chilmark	2010	Appears to have been affected primarily by the forces of nature, with the imprint of man's work substantially unnoticeable; has outstanding opportunities for solitude; and it contains ecological, geological, or other features of scientific, educational, scenic or historical value.	Yes	Nomans Island NWR	No	
None	FWS	Castle Rock	14	California	Loleta	2009	Would protect the naturalness and wildness of the area. Also has outstanding opportunities for solitude or a primitive and unconfined type of recreation; and it contains ecological, geological, or other features of scientific, educational, scenic or historical value.	Yes	Castle Rock NWR	No	
None	FWS	Pahranagat	1,118	Nevada	Alamo	2009	Would protect the naturalness and wildness of the area. Also has outstanding opportunities for solitude or a primitive and unconfined type of recreation; and it contains ecological, geological, or other features of scientific, educational, scenic or historical value.	Yes	Pahranagat NWR	No	
None	FWS	Baker Island	0/31,378*	Hawaii	N/A	2008	Baker Island and its surrounding coral reefs and deep water areas compose a complete and functioning ecosystem. Isolated, predator-free islands are valuable and often required for successful seabird nesting. Nearshore waters, coral reefs, and associated currents combine and provide food resources for foraging seabirds and coral reef communities. <b>*Terrestrial acres/ submerged lands and waters</b>	Yes	Baker Island NWR	Yes	Pacific Remote Islands Marine National Monument
None	FWS	Howland	648/34,319 *see note below	Hawaii	N/A	2008	Pristine coral reefs, reef fish, giant clams, beaches, native terrestrial vegetation, unexplored deep slopes, localized upwelling currents, migratory shorebirds, and large populations and variety of seabirds. <b>*Terrestrial acres/ submerged lands and waters</b>	Yes	Howland NWR	Yes	Pacific Remote Islands Marine National Monument
None	FWS	Jarvis Island	1,100/36,214 *	Hawaii	N/A	2008	No substantial features were constructed or modified by humans during the island's entire geological history. Pristine coral reefs, reef fish, giant clams, beaches, native moderate visitors. The lack of historic and current human impact provides a rare opportunity to study unaltered marine ecosystems. <b>*Terrestrial acres/ submerged lands and waters</b>	Yes	Jarvis Island NWR	Yes	Pacific Remote Islands Marine National Monument
None	FWS	Waccamaw	4,600	South Carolina	Murrells Inlet	2008	Would protect the naturalness and wildness of the area. Also has outstanding opportunities for solitude or a primitive and unconfined type of recreation; and it contains ecological, geological, or other features of scientific, educational, scenic or historical value.	Yes	Waccamaw NWR	No	
None	FWS	Alligator River	46,715	North Carolina	Manteo	2007	Would protect the naturalness and wildness of the area. Also has outstanding opportunities for solitude or a primitive and unconfined type of recreation; and it contains ecological, geological, or other features of scientific, educational, scenic or historical value.	Yes	Alligator River NWR	No	
Proposed and Proposed Potential	NPS	Great Sand Dunes National Park and Preserve	4,556 (P) 48,457 (PP)	Colorado	Mosca	2007	Meets NPS eligibility criteria	Yes	Great Sand Dunes National Park and Preserve	No	
None	FWS	Pocosin Lake	17,332	North Carolina	Columbia	2007	Would protect the naturalness and wildness of the area. Also has outstanding opportunities for solitude or a primitive and unconfined type of recreation; and it contains ecological, geological, or other features of scientific, educational, scenic or historical value.	Yes	Pocosin Lake NWR	No	
Unknown	BLM	Cactus Plain	59,118	Arizona	Parker, AZ	2005	The 59,100-acre Cactus Plain Wilderness Study Area is 15 miles southeast of Parker, and three miles north of Bouse, Arizona in La Paz County. The Wilderness Study Area embraces the western two-thirds of the Cactus Plain, an immense open area of stabilized and semi-stabilized sand dunes, unique in western Arizona. Dunes vary in type and color from west to east. Recreation such as backpacking, day hiking, sightseeing, horseback riding, and botanical and wildlife study are enhanced by varying dune topography, colors, and vegetation.	Yes	Designated BLM public lands*	No	
Proposed	NPS	Crater Lake National Park - 1980 Addition	39,091 (P)	Oregon	Crater Lake	2003	Meets NPS eligibility criteria	Yes	Crater Lake National Park	No	



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Suitability Determination (if any)	DOI Bureau/ Office	Name of Wilderness Study Area	Number of acres	Wilderness Location: State	Wilderness Location: City	Year of Study	Synopsis of the Values Protected/Reason for Potential Wilderness Designation	Wilderness Area Located within a Designated Public Lands Area? (Y or N)	If yes, what is the Name of the Designated Public Lands Area?	Wilderness Area Located within a Monument Boundary? (Y or N)	If yes, which Monument?
Recommended and Recommended Potential	NPS	El Malpais National Monument	84,886 (R) 11,161 (RP)	New Mexico	Grants	2002	Meets NPS eligibility criteria	Yes	El Malpais National Monument	Yes	El Malpais National Monument
Not Recommended	BLM	Adobe Badlands	10,425	Colorado	Western Delta County	1993	The Adobe Badlands Wilderness Study Area is characterized by abruptly sloping hills dissected by rugged, serpentine canyons. Most of this Wilderness Study Area is composed of Mancos shale formations that create a sparsely vegetated badlands landscape known locally as "the adobes." In portions of the area, wind and water erosion have created isolated small mesas surrounded by a maze of deeply-carved canyons, washes, and ravines. The Devil's Thumb, a conspicuous rock formation, is a predominant feature of this Wilderness Study Area. Vegetation includes low saltbush, desert trumpet, buckwheat, grasses, the Uinta Basin hookless cactus, and pinyon-juniper. Fauna includes deer, elk, pronghorn antelope, prairie dogs, badgers, coyotes, bobcats, red-tailed hawks and golden eagles. Within the Mancos shale formations are ancient marine deposits containing numerous fossils. The northern portion of the Wilderness Study Area includes expansive views of the Uncompahgre Plateau and the San Juan Mountains. Activities include hiking, backpacking, horseback riding, hunting, and photography.	Yes	Designated BLM public lands*	No	
Recommended and Not Recommended (different portions)	BLM	American Flats	3,306	Colorado	Ouray	1993	The American Flats Wilderness Study Area is adjacent to the Uncompahgre Wilderness (managed by the BLM). A high-elevation expanse of rolling, grassy tundra, it is centered on Sunshine Mountain (13,321 feet), and includes the headwaters of North Fork Hensen Creek. Vegetation consists mainly of alpine grasses, sedges, and forbs, and spruce and fir at lower elevations. Fauna includes Rocky Mountain elk and Rocky Mountain bighorn sheep. Expansive alpine meadows and steep mountain summits support outstanding opportunities for solitude and challenge. Activities include hiking, backpacking, mountain climbing, hunting, and photography.	Yes	Designated BLM public lands*	No	
Not Recommended	BLM	Ant Hills	4,354	Colorado	Craig	1993	The Ant Hills Wilderness Study Area consists of hills and valleys on the slopes of Douglas Mountain trending southward to the Yampa River in the adjacent Dinosaur National Monument. Vegetation consists mainly of ponderosa pine, pinyon-juniper woodlands, sagebrush, and native grass communities. Fauna includes mule deer, elk, and various birds, small mammals and reptiles. The area offers opportunities for deer and elk hunting, camping, sightseeing, hiking, backpacking and horseback riding, all off trail.	Yes	Designated BLM public lands*	No	
Recommended and Not Recommended (different portions)	BLM	Antelope Creek	12,350	Montana	Benton	1993	The Antelope Creek Wilderness Study Area is a river breaks topography with steep, highly eroded coulees formed by tributaries that drop toward the Missouri River. The Missouri River cut deeply into soft shales and sandstones forming numerous steep hills and deep coulees of sparsely vegetated exposed rock. Vegetation includes sagebrush, greasewood, and short prairie grasses. Juniper, ponderosa pine, lodgepole pine, Douglas fir and cottonwood grow along the coulees. This Wilderness Study Area offers outstanding opportunities for solitude and provides a diversity of primitive recreational opportunities such as hiking, photography, hunting, and rock climbing. The area is rich in historical significance, including Kid Curry's outlaw hideaway.	Yes	Upper Missouri Wild and Scenic River corridor, Upper Missouri River Breaks National Monument	Yes	Upper Missouri River Breaks National Monument
Not Recommended	BLM	Axolotl Lakes	7,804	Montana	Dillon	1993	The Axolotl Lakes Wilderness Study Area is a picturesque land of numerous small lakes, grasslands, meadows, and forests. The abundant wide variety of wildlife in the area includes grizzly bears, elk, deer, moose and antelope. The area is home to the "axolotl" salamander, a unique non-metamorphosing form of the blotched tiger salamander which retains its juvenile characteristics. The terrain is ideal for horseback riding, hiking and backpacking, and the scenery and varied habitats provide excellent opportunities for photography, nature study, hunting and fishing.	Yes	Designated BLM public lands*	No	

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Suitability Determination (if any)	DOI Bureau/ Office	Name of Wilderness Study Area	Number of acres	Wilderness Location: State	Wilderness Location: City	Year of Study	Synopsis of the Values Protected/Reason for Potential Wilderness Designation	Wilderness Area Located within a Designated Public Lands Area? (Y or N)	If yes, what is the Name of the Designated Public Lands Area?	Wilderness Area Located within a Monument Boundary? (Y or N)	If yes, which Monument?
Recommended and Not Recommended (different portions)	BLM	Beaver Creek	26,150	Colorado	Canon City	1993	The Beaver Creek Wilderness Study Area varies from rocky, rolling hills in the southern portion to steep, rugged peaks in the north. The focal points are the spectacular scenery of the east and west branches of Beaver Creek, which twist through several miles of deep, rugged, granite-walled canyons, with several falls and many boulder-strewn pools and rapids along their courses. Vegetation within the area is very diverse, including semi-arid species in the lower elevations, riparian zones along streams, and spruce, fir, and pine forests on the mountain slopes. Fauna includes cutthroat trout, Rocky Mountain bighorn sheep, mountain lion, mule deer, black bear, bobcat, elk, badger, and various species of raptors. From the higher points in the Wilderness Study Area excellent scenic views of snowcapped peaks of the Sangre de Cristo Range and Pikes Peak provide a feeling of vastness. Activities include hiking, backpacking, camping, rock climbing, hunting, fishing, and photography.	Yes	Designated BLM public lands*	No	
Not Recommended	BLM	Bell/Limekiln Canyons	9,650	Montana	Dillon	1993	The Bell and Limekiln Canyon Wilderness Study Area is a mosaic of grass, sagebrush, forested ridges, canyons, and slopes. Drainages are seasonally dry except for occasional springs. Excellent mule deer hunting and in addition, elk hunting are outstanding here as well as cross country skiing and snowshoeing.	Yes	Designated BLM public lands*	No	
Recommended	BLM	Big Horn Tack-On	2,470	Montana	Wedge between the Pryor Mountain Range and Bighorn Canyon National Recreation area, less than two miles west of the Crow Indian Reservation and crossing the Wyoming border.	1993	The Bighorn Tack-On Wilderness Study Area is located on the Rim of the deeply incised Bighorn Canyon and includes colorful sedimentary geology. The scenic quality of the surrounding area is outstanding with views down into the bighorn canyon to the east, and to the south and west, the hillsides and steeply incised canyons and coulees of Pryor Mountain. There is a small herd of Rocky Mountain bighorn sheep in the area. The Wilderness Study Area is located within the Pryor Mountain Wild Horse Range and so wild horse viewing opportunities are excellent. Other recreation opportunities include, hiking, photography, and rock climbing.	Yes	Designated BLM public lands*	No	
Not Recommended	BLM	Bill Hare Gulch	76	Colorado	Lake City	1993	The Bill Hare Gulch Wilderness Study Area is adjacent to the Uncompahgre Wilderness (managed by the USFS). The Wilderness Study Area is comprised of steep terrain at the lower end of three gulches. Vegetation consists mainly of aspen, spruce-fir, sagebrush, grasses, shrubs, and forbs. Fauna includes elk, mule deer, mountain lion, black bear, and bighorn sheep. Activities include exploring and hunting.	Yes	Designated BLM public lands*	No	
Not Recommended	BLM	Billy Creek	3,450	Montana	Glasgow	1993	Billy Creek Wilderness Study Area contains three deep coulees in rugged topography. Ridge tops and creek bottoms contain moderate stands of ponderosa pine and juniper. Elk, deer, hawks, owls, and a variety of songbirds find their home in this landscape. Steep slopes expose geological layers millions of years in age.	Yes	Designated BLM public lands*	No	
Not Recommended	BLM	Bitter Creek	59,660	Montana	Glasgow	1993	Bitter Creek Wilderness Study Area is located in glaciated plains of grassland prairie. Bird species of interest include Sprague's pipit, McCown's longspur, Baird's sparrow, and long-billed curlew. The Wilderness Study Area is a Watchable Wildlife area and a featured stop on Montana's Northeastern Plains Birding Trail. This is a popular area for hunting, backpacking, photography and wildlife viewing.	Yes	Designated BLM public lands*	No	
None	BLM	Black Mountain	9,932	Colorado	Meeker	1993	The Black Ridge Canyons Wilderness Study Area is adjacent to the Black Ridge Canyons Wilderness. The Wilderness Study Area is a strip of land between the 100-year high water mark of the Colorado River (the boundary of the Wilderness) and the southern edge of the Colorado River. When the majority of the original Wilderness Study Area was designated as wilderness, these parcels were left in Wilderness Study Area status. Vegetation consists mainly of pinyon-juniper, native grasses, cottonwood, willow and box elder. Fauna includes desert bighorn sheep, mule deer, elk, golden and bald eagles, peregrine falcons, various other raptors, and collared lizard.	Yes	Designated BLM public lands*	No	

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Not Recommended	BLM	Black Ridge Canyons	0	Colorado	Fruita	1993	The Browns Canyon Wilderness Study Area contains very rugged topography, with many granite knolls and rocky outcrops, canyons, and gulches. Middle Cottonwood Gulch, Cottonwood Gulch, Spring Gulch, Sawmill Gulch, and Green Gulch drain east-to-west across the Wilderness Study Area. Vegetation includes pinyon pine and juniper, ponderosa pine, Douglas fir, aspen, willow, cottonwood, rabbitbrush, blue gramma grass, mountain muhly, Indian ricegrass, prickly pear cactus, cholla, yucca, and wildflowers. Fauna includes mule deer, mountain lion, bighorn sheep, red-tailed hawks, prairie falcons, and peregrine falcons. Majestic views of the 14,000-foot peaks of the Sawatch Range create a sense of vastness from the Wilderness Study Area, and outstanding opportunities for solitude are especially prevalent in the canyons and gulches. Activities include hiking, backpacking, camping, horseback riding, snowshoeing, and photography.	Yes	McInnis Canyons National Conservation Area	Yes	McInnis Canyons National Conservation Area
Not Recommended	BLM	Black Sage	5,926	Montana	Halfway between Boulder and Whitehall near HWY 69	1993	Black Sage Wilderness Study Area is characterized by rolling hills vegetated with grasses, sagebrush, juniper, mountain mahogany, limber pine and Douglas-Fir. Elevations range from 5,000 to 6,000 feet in elevation. High quality antelope and mule deer hunting is found here. Other recreational opportunities include hiking, horseback riding, and nature study.	Yes	Designated BLM public lands*	No	
Not Recommended	BLM	Blacktail Mountains	17,479	Montana	Dillon	1993	The Blacktail Mountains Wilderness Study Area is predominantly forested. Located near sagebrush and riparian habitats, the edge effect of the different but adjoining habitats supports a broad array and abundance of wildlife species. Big game hunting is outstanding in the Wilderness Study Area.	Yes	Designated BLM public lands*	No	
Not Recommended	BLM	Bridge Coulee	5,900	Montana	Just south of Charles M. Russell Wildlife Refuge near Glasgow and north of the Musselshell Breaks Wilderness Study Area	1993	Bridge Coulee contains three moderately deep drainages separated by narrow ridges. Small stands of ponderosa pine and juniper grow in the bottoms. Grasses, saltbrush and native legumes cover the tops of the ridges. The setting is a limitless landscape of miles of rolling prairie and overlooking the Musselshell River. Fantastic panoramic vistas of the Little Snowy Mountains, Judith Mountains and Little Rocky Mountains create a sense of vastness.	Yes	Designated BLM public lands*	No	
Recommended	BLM	Browns Canyon	6,614	Colorado	Salida	1993	The Browns Canyon Wilderness Study Area contains very rugged topography, with many granite knolls and rocky outcrops, canyons, and gulches. Middle Cottonwood Gulch, Cottonwood Gulch, Spring Gulch, Sawmill Gulch, and Green Gulch drain east-to-west across the Wilderness Study Area. Vegetation includes pinyon pine and juniper, ponderosa pine, Douglas fir, aspen, willow, cottonwood, rabbitbrush, blue gramma grass, mountain muhly, Indian ricegrass, prickly pear cactus, cholla, yucca, and wildflowers. Fauna includes mule deer, mountain lion, bighorn sheep, red-tailed hawks, prairie falcons, and peregrine falcons. Majestic views of the 14,000-foot peaks of the Sawatch Range create a sense of vastness from the Wilderness Study Area, and outstanding opportunities for solitude are especially prevalent in the canyons and gulches. Activities include hiking, backpacking, camping, horseback riding, snowshoeing, and photography.	Yes	Browns Canyon National Monument	Yes	Browns Canyon National Monument
Not Recommended	BLM	Bull Canyon	11,777	Colorado	Dinosaur	1993	The majority of Bull Canyon is located in Colorado with 599 acres of the Wilderness Study Area in Utah. Geographically the area is cut by deep ridges and canyons of sandstone eroded by rain and snowmelt waters. Colorful cliffs, a maze of canyons, and unique rock formations are a result of deep erosion. The vegetation includes semi-arid species such as sagebrush and pinyon-juniper communities, with riparian zones along the drainages. The Dominguez/Escalante Expedition of 1776 reportedly camped within the west central portion of the Wilderness Study Area. The history of the National Conservation Area is well documented and recounts that the expedition drew water from a flowing well and hunted buffalo there. Significant paleontological resources have been found in the vicinity of the Wilderness Study Area and are likely to occur there.	Yes	Designated BLM public lands*	No	

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Recommended and Not Recommended (different portions)	BLM	Bull Gulch	15,000	Colorado	Eagle	1993	The Bull Gulch Wilderness Study Area is characterized by rugged topography of colorful stratified cliffs, and unique geological formations such as pinnacles, landslide deposits, and volcanic intrusions. Major vegetation types include sagebrush/mesic mountain shrub, pinyon-juniper, aspen, Douglas fir, and cottonwood-willow riparian areas. Portions of the Colorado River, Alamo Creek, and Posey Creek are within the Wilderness Study Area. This landscape provides habitat for peregrine falcons, bald eagles, mountain lion, mule deer, Rocky Mountain elk, Rocky Mountain bighorn sheep, sage grouse, fox, and bobcat. The variety of topography and habitat types provide for outstanding opportunities for hiking, backpacking, camping, horseback riding, fishing, hunting, snowshoeing, rock climbing, rafting, canoeing, kayaking, and photography.	Yes	Designated BLM public lands*	No	
Recommended	BLM	Burnt Lodge	13,730	Montana	Adjacent to the western edge of the Pryor Mountain Range and in the southern edge of Custer National Forest (just over two miles north of the Wyoming border)	1993	Burnt Lodge Wilderness Study Area is on the Missouri Plateau in the northern Great Plains. Spectacular riverbreaks topography formed by tributaries to the Missouri River have exposed shale and sandstone rock into steep south-facing badlands with little vegetative cover. Ridgetops and north-facing slopes are vegetated by prairie grasses and forbs along with scattered stands of ponderosa and lodgepole pine, juniper and Douglas fir. The landscape provides outstanding opportunities for solitude. Big game and upland bird hunting are popular activities here. Other recreation opportunities include hiking, backpacking, primitive camping, hunting, wildlife viewing, photography, and horseback riding.	Yes	Designated BLM public lands*	No	
Recommended	BLM	Burnt Timber Canyon	3,430	Montana	South of Billings, near the Wyoming Border	1993	The Burnt Timber Canyon Wilderness Study Area is an extremely rugged and isolated area containing broad mesas and a deeply incised limestone canyon, Crooked Creek, which exhibits unique and outstanding geologic and scenic multicolored, multilayered shales and limestones. The canyons contain many caves, rock overhangs, and alcoves. Utah juniper, sagebrush, and ponderosa pine dominate on the higher canyon walls, while dense broadleaf shrub is the primary plant type in the canyon bottoms. Wildlife includes black bear, mule deer, rubber boa, and trout. Demijohn Flat Archeological District in the Wilderness Study Area contains an abundance of stone rings, rock cairn alignments, and petroglyphs made using paint in combination with incised designs. There are outstanding opportunities hiking, backpacking, photography, caving, nature study, study of cultural heritage, and exploration within the Wilderness Study Area.	Yes	Designated BLM public lands*	No	
Not Recommended	BLM	Cahone Canyon	8,960	Colorado	Cahone	1993	The Cahone Canyon Wilderness Study Area contains a magnificent confluence of three canyons: Cahone, Cross, and Dove Creek. The canyons are cut into the Morrison Formation and Dakota Sandstone revealing the geologic processes of the Jurassic and Cretaceous periods. The Morrison Formation is rich in fossil plants and vertebrates. Sandstone cliffs and ledges line the canyon rims overlooking deep, winding canyons, with numerous rock outcrops, and boulder-strewn and talus slopes. The ruggedness of the terrain creates scenic beauty as well as provides for outstanding opportunities for solitude. Vegetation consists of pinyon-juniper, sagebrush, cottonwood, boxelder, Russian olive, willow, tamarisk, and various shrubs. Fauna includes deer, beaver, badger, mountain lion, bobcat, red fox, great horned owls, bald eagles, and various raptors. The Cahone Canyon Wilderness Study Area provides a refuge for native flora and fauna displaced from surrounding areas by human activity. Activities include hiking, backpacking, horseback riding, hunting, and photography.	Yes	Old Spanish National Historic Trail corridor	Yes	Canyons of the Ancients National Monument

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Not Recommended	BLM	Camel Back	10,402	Colorado	Delta	1993	The Camel Back Wilderness Study Area is characterized by a series of deep canyons and extensive mesas, sculptured by perennial and intermittent streams. These streams, which are oriented in a predominantly north-to-south direction, cut canyons with massive cliffs, amphitheaters, and talus slopes, and isolated numerous highlands as mesas and buttes. The area's geologic structure is of mesozoic sandstones raised by the Uncompahgre Uplift, which created the Uncompahgre Plateau. The Wilderness Study Area is in a transition zone between two ecosystems and two associated vegetation types: the Colorado Plateau Province and the Rocky Mountain Forest Province. Vegetation consists mainly of pinyon-juniper, saltbush/greasewood, spineless hedgehog cactus, Uinta Basin hookless cactus, cottonwood, and willows. Fauna includes deer, elk, coyote, raccoon, mountain lion, rabbit, desert bighorn sheep, and various non-game birds. Within the canyons, vegetative and topographic screening produce strong feelings of solitude. Activities include hiking, backpacking, camping, rock climbing, horseback riding, hunting, and photography.	Yes	Designated BLM public lands*	No	
Not Recommended	BLM	Castle Peak	11,940	Colorado	Eagle	1993	Castle Peak, the namesake of the Wilderness Study Area, is a prominent, basalt formation with steep, rugged slopes. Four outstanding geologic formations of sedimentary and volcanic origins from Cretaceous to Pleistocene time are exposed in the area. The Wilderness Study Area contains several peaks that stand around 10,000 feet in elevation. From the main peak, topography varies from gently rolling hills to basins and meadows. With many springs, small lakes, and the headwaters of Milk Creek, Alkali Creek, Big Alkali Creek, Catamount Creek, Norman Creek and Castle Creek, the Wilderness Study Area provide abundant wetlands and aquatic habitat and in some waters, support trout. The main vegetation types include sagebrush/mesic mountain shrub, aspen, spruce-fir, and a number of grassy meadows replete with wildflowers. Fauna includes Rocky Mountain elk, mule deer, black bear, bobcat, mountain lion, coyote, beaver, raptors, and waterfowl. Opportunities for hiking, backpacking, camping, snowshoeing, fishing, hunting and photography abound.	Yes	Designated BLM public lands*	No	
Recommended and Not Recommended (different portions)	BLM	Centennial Mountains	27,691	Montana	South of Red Rock Lakes near Yellowstone National Park	1993	The Centennial Mountains Wilderness Study Area is some of southwest Montana's wildest and most scenic country. Considered an important corridor for wildlife movement, it provides an east-west trending mountain range connecting the Yellowstone Ecosystem with the northern Rocky Mountains. The Continental Divide forms the southern boundary of the Wilderness Study Area, and the northern face of the range rises nearly 3,000 feet in less than a mile. The climate is harsh and cold with considerable snowfall. Three hundred sixty-two taxa of vascular plants have been identified in the Wilderness Study Area. Lower elevation slopes are dominated by stands of Douglas fir with occasional lodgepole pine, Engelmann spruce, alpine fir, and quaking aspen. Higher elevations contain broad alpine meadows with scattered stands of subalpine fir, spruce, and whitebark pine. Wildflowers are especially abundant in mid to late summer. Abundant wildlife include wolverines, wolves, black and grizzly bears, peregrine falcons, and bald eagle. The scenic mountains and contrasting colors of the valley provides outstanding opportunities for photography and wildlife viewing. The Hell Roaring Creek area is popular for backcountry skiing. A 30-mile segment of the Continental Divide National Scenic Trail (CDT) runs through the mountain range.	Yes	Continental Divide National Scenic Trail corridor	No	
Not Recommended	BLM	Chew Winter Camp	1,320	Colorado	Maybell	1993	The Chew Winter Camp Wilderness Study Area consists of ridgetops on the slopes of Douglas Mountain trending southward to the Yampa River in the adjacent Dinosaur National Monument. Vegetation consists mainly of ponderosa pine, pinyon-juniper woodlands, sagebrush, and native grass communities. Fauna includes fox, coyote, black bear, mountain lion, mule deer, elk, raptors and songbirds, gopher snakes, and western diamondbacks. The rugged topography, dense vegetation, low recreation use and remoteness of this Wilderness Study Area result in outstanding opportunities for solitude. There area offers opportunities for deer and elk hunting, camping, sightseeing, hiking, backpacking and horseback riding off trail.	Yes	Designated BLM public lands*	No	

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Not Recommended	BLM	Cow Creek	34,050	Montana	North side of the Missouri River along the Upper Missouri River Breaks National Monument near Fort Benton	1993	The Cow Creek Wilderness Study Area is on the Missouri Plateau in the northern Great Plains, where the Missouri River has cut a canyon 600-800 feet deep. The Bull Creek, Winter Creek, and Hay Coulee drainages display spectacular sandstone cliffs, while other parts of the Wilderness Study Area are rolling open prairie. A four-mile long sheer wall of sandstone is found on the west side of the Winter Creek drainage. Vegetation is predominantly short prairie grasses, sagebrush and greasewood. Ponderosa pine, lodgepole pine, Douglas fir, and juniper are prevalent throughout and forming dense stand in the north. Hunting, horseback riding, hiking, photography, and rock climbing provide outstanding opportunities for recreation.	Yes	Nez Perce National Historic Trail, Upper Missouri Wild and Scenic River corridor, Upper Missouri River Breaks National Monument	Yes	Upper Missouri River Breaks National Monument
Recommended and Not Recommended (different portions)	BLM	Cross Canyon	11,580	Colorado	Cahone	1993	The Cross Canyon Wilderness Study Area contains several breathtaking canyons, including Cross Canyon, Ruin Canyon and Cow Canyon, which are cut through uplifted Dakota Sandstone and Morrison Formation. Perennial streams are found in the 300 to 800 foot deep canyons. Many smaller tributary canyons spread out from the main canyons exposing rock outcrops, ledges, and cliffs creating scenic panoramas, as well as scientific and educational opportunities of Jurassic and Upper Cretaceous geological periods. Vegetation consists of pinyon-juniper, sagebrush, cottonwood, willow, boxelder, sage, mormon tea, mountain mahogany, rabbitbrush, cliffrose, antelope bitterbrush, and various other shrubs. Fauna includes black bear, mountain lion, coyote, bobcat, desert spiny lizard, western ribbon snake, Ord's kangaroo rat, various fish, bald and golden eagles, and various other raptors. This area is significant as an undisturbed refuge for indigenous flora and fauna in a region greatly modified by human activity. The Wilderness Study Area also contains abundant archaeological sites including numerous Anasazi ruins. Activities include hiking, backpacking, camping, hunting, horseback riding, and photography.	Yes	Canyons of the Ancients National Monument	Yes	Canyons of the Ancients National Monument
Unknown	BLM	Cross Mountain	14,081	Colorado	Maybell	1993	The Cross Mountain Wilderness Study Area includes the majority of Cross Mountain, an easily-identifiable landmark in the region. The oblong, flat-topped land mass rises over 2,200 feet above the Yampa River and the Little Snake River. The Yampa River cuts a 1,000-foot-deep gorge, the Cross Mountain Canyon, through the mountain, forming a classic example of a superimposed river gorge with spectacular geologic history. Erosion of the mountain's east and west flanks has exposed colorful, rocky rims, side canyons and rock outcrops. Where the Yampa River cuts through the Wilderness Study Area expert high risk and challenging whitewater provides outstanding opportunities for kayaking not found elsewhere in the region. The south end of the Cross Mountain is excellent for day hikes and fishing while the north end of the mountain provides a large area for backpacking, backcountry camping, hunting, and photography. Numerous side canyons provide outstanding opportunities for exploration, boulder scrambling and enjoying our cultural heritage.	Yes	Designated BLM public lands*	No	
Not Recommended	BLM	Demaree Canyon	21,050	Colorado	Grand Junction	1993	The Demaree Wilderness Study Area is characterized by four large, north-to-south canyons that dissect the high desert terrain between East Salt Creek and West Salt Creek. The Book Cliffs form the southern boundary, breaking the topography between this Wilderness Study Area and the Grand Valley. Vegetation consists of scattered pinyon-juniper woodlands, sagebrush, and mountain shrub communities. Fauna includes mule deer, elk, mountain lion, black bear, wild turkey, gray fox, raccoon, ringtail, squirrel, coyote, great horned owl, golden eagles, various other raptors, rattlesnake, and the collared lizard. Solitude and scenic vistas of the La Sal Mountains and the Grand Mesa are enjoyed from high points along the ridge top. Activities include hiking and backpacking off trail in a remote primitive setting where backcountry skills and knowledge are necessary.	Yes	Designated BLM public lands*	No	
Recommended and Not Recommended (different portions)	BLM	Diamond Breaks	31,480	Colorado	Maybell	1993	The Wilderness Study Area consists of the broken, mountainous land mass known as Diamond Mountain, part of the eastern extension of the Uinta Range. A dominant feature of the area is a series of northeast-southwest trending mountain peaks with ridges, steep draws, and canyons draining north and south. This series of colorful, rugged red sand stone ridges "break" toward the Green River to the north in Browns Park. The diverse vegetative communities range from sagebrush and pinyon-juniper woodlands to aspen, mountain brush, Douglas fir, limber pine, and Ponderosa pine forests. Significant cultural resources such as rock art, granaries, rock shelters, and lithic scatter sites related to prehistoric and historic occupation can be found in the Wilderness Study Area.	Yes	Designated BLM public lands*	No	

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Not Recommended	BLM	Dog Creek South	5,150	Montana	South side of the Missouri River along the Upper Missouri River Breaks National Monument near Fort Benton	1993	The Dog Creek South Wilderness Study Area contains extremely deep drainages separated by narrow ridges. The terrain formed during the Pleistocene Period when the ice sheet covering the region melted. The Missouri River cut deeply into the soft shales and sandstone, forming numerous steep hills and deep coulees creating a striking vertical and heavily eroded topography. Most slopes are composed of clay and soil layers, with shortgrass prairie communities present on the ridges. Vegetation includes greasewood, big sage, juniper, and native legumes. Isolated areas of ponderosa pine and Douglas fir grow primarily on the north-and west-facing slopes of the steeper drainages.	Yes	Upper Missouri River Breaks National Monument	Yes	Upper Missouri River Breaks National Monument
Recommended and Not Recommended (different portions)	BLM	Dolores River Canyon	28,668	Colorado	Dove Creek	1993	The Dolores River Canyon Wilderness Study Area consists of rugged canyons cut through sedimentary strata creating vertical walls with colorful ledges and massive cliffs. Leading into to the main canyon are numerous tributary canyons. Many are very narrow, sheer-walled, and boulder-choked, with hidden grotto pools of clear, cool water and hanging ferns. The geologic history of the area is clearly exposed, offering a 160-million-year-old exhibit, beginning with the oldest exposed rock-limestones of the Pennsylvanian Period (formed 300 million years ago) progressing to the youngest exposed material of the Entrada Sandstone from the Jurassic Period (formed 140 million years ago). The Wilderness Study Area lies within the Colorado Plateau Province. Vegetation includes pinyon-juniper, spineless hedgehog cactus, sagebrush, Mormon tea, squaw brush, buffalo berry, cottonwood, ponderosa pine, aspen, and spruce/fir. Fauna includes desert bighorn sheep, river otter, mountain lion, bobcat, mule deer, waterfowl, coyote, collared lizard, peregrine falcons, bald eagles, golden eagles, and various other raptors. Opportunities for primitive and unconfined recreation are excellent and include backpacking, hiking, photography, rock climbing and whitewater rafting.	Yes	Designated BLM public lands*	No	
None	BLM	Dominguez Canyon	2,086	Colorado	Grand Junction	1993	The Dominguez Canyon Wilderness Study Area is adjacent to the Dominguez Canyon Wilderness. The Wilderness Study Area is primarily on Steamboat Mesa, but includes numerous small scattered parcels. When the majority of the original Wilderness Study Area was designated as wilderness, these parcels were left in Wilderness Study Area status. Vegetation consists mainly of pinyon-juniper. Primitive forms of recreation may be engaged in on the Wilderness Study Area.	Yes	Dominguez-Escalante National Conservation Area	Yes	Dominguez-Escalante National Conservation Area
Recommended	BLM	Eagle Mountain	330	Colorado	Aspen	1993	This Eagle Mountain Wilderness Study Area is adjacent to the Maroon Bells-Snowmass Wilderness (managed by the USFS). At 9,937 feet, Eagle Mountain is the eastern terminus of a mountainous ridge that includes Haystack Mountain, Mt. Daly, and Capitol Peak and offers fantastic high-elevation views of the surrounding Elk Range. Eagle Mountain includes the Mancos Shale formation, and the Maroon, State Bridge, Chinle, Entrada, Morrison, Dakota, and Burro Canyon sandstone formations. Vegetation consists of spruce, Douglas fir, ponderosa pine, aspen, oakbrush, sagebrush, and narrow strips of riparian vegetation along the perennial streams in gulches. Several springs and wetlands are also found within this Wilderness Study Area. Fauna includes Rocky Mountain elk, mule deer, black bears, mountain lions, bobcat, sage-grouse, and various other small mammals, birds, and reptiles. The Wilderness Study Area provides outstanding opportunities for hiking, sightseeing and photography.	Yes	Designated BLM public lands*	No	
Recommended	BLM	East Fork Blacktail Deer Creek	6,230	Montana	North of Red Rock Lakes near Yellowstone National Park	1993	The East Fork of Blacktail Deer Creek Wilderness Study Area is primarily a forested habitat especially on the north facing slopes, with several peaks and a steep canyon. A diversity of habitat types is present including open sagebrush foothills, grass parks, aspen and willow groves, alpine meadows, barren talus slopes, and Douglas fir and limber pine forests are located within the Wilderness Study Area. Outstanding recreation opportunities include hunting, hiking, and backpacking.	Yes	Designated BLM public lands*	No	
None	BLM	Elkhorn	3,585	Montana	Clancy	1993	One of the state's healthiest elk herds inhabits the Elkhorns. The remnants of trails and wagon roads once used by American Indians, trappers and gold miners remain and form the core of a primitive transportation system throughout the Elkhorns. Recreation opportunities include: wildlife viewing, camping, hunting, mountain biking, and hiking.	Yes	Designated BLM public lands*	No	



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Suitability Determination (if any)	DOI Bureau/ Office	Name of Wilderness Study Area	Number of acres	Wilderness Location: State	Wilderness Location: City	Year of Study	Synopsis of the Values Protected/Reason for Potential Wilderness Designation	Wilderness Area Located within a Designated Public Lands Area? (Y or N)	If yes, what is the Name of the Designated Public Lands Area?	Wilderness Area Located within a Monument Boundary? (Y or N)	If yes, which Monument?
Not Recommended	BLM	Ervin Ridge	10,200	Montana	Fort Benton	1993	Ervin Ridge Wilderness Study Area is rugged with many steep and highly eroded ridges that drop sharply to the Missouri River. Scenic steep slopes of exposed clay and soil layers combine with short prairie grasses and sagebrush, and occasional groves of ponderosa and lodgepole pine, juniper, and Douglas fir. The area provides big game hunting and floating activities on the Upper Missouri River as well as hiking, sightseeing, photography, and fishing.	Yes	Lewis and Clark National Historic Trail and Upper Missouri Wild and Scenic River corridors, Upper Missouri River Breaks National Monument	Yes	Upper Missouri River Breaks National Monument
Recommended and Not Recommended (different portions)	BLM	Farlin Creek	1,139	Montana	Dillon	1993	The Farlin Creek Wilderness Study Area is hilly in nature and contains primarily forested habitat with open grasslands on the south facing aspects. Aspen stands and meadows border the creeks. Opportunities for hiking, backpacking, horseback riding, and hunting are present.	Yes	Designated BLM public lands*	No	
Proposed and Proposed Potential	NPS	Grand Canyon National Park	1,109,257 (P) 29,820 (PP)	Arizona	Grand Canyon	1993	Meets NPS eligibility criteria	Yes	Grand Canyon National Park	No	
None	BLM	Hack Lake	10	Colorado	Glenwood Springs	1993	The Hack Lake Wilderness Study Area is adjacent to the Flat Tops Wilderness (managed by the USFS). Topography of the Wilderness Study Area is formed by the points of two flat-to-rolling ridges, flanked by steep, rugged cliffs with rocky outcrops and rock slides. The area provides expansive views of Sweetwater Creek and rugged hills to the south and west. Vegetation consists mainly of spruce, fir and aspen. Fauna includes black bear, mountain lion, mule deer, Rocky Mountain bighorn sheep, and Rocky Mountain elk. Outstanding opportunities include hiking, backpacking, hunting and photography. A hiking trial leads to Hack Lake, about 4 miles from the trailhead. Continuing on the trail another 2 miles enters the Flat Tops Wilderness. Elevation ranges from 7,700 to 11,000 feet.	Yes	Designated BLM public lands*	No	
Not Recommended	BLM	Handies Peak	16,664	Colorado	Lake City	1993	The Handies Peak Wilderness Study Area includes multi-colored rock strata, numerous drainages, glacial cirques, diverse vegetation, and vast, open vistas. The namesake of the Wilderness Study Area, Handies Peak, rises to 14,048 feet elevation and is the highest point of land managed by the Bureau of Land Management outside of Alaska. The Wilderness Study Area includes 12 peaks over 13,000 feet, three alpine lakes, and three major canyons with streams. The geomorphology shows a variety of volcanic, glacial and Precambrian formations. Scenic quality is outstanding due to the high alpine mountainous landform. Vegetation consists mainly of mixed spruce, fir, aspen, alpine grasses, sedges, and forbs. Fauna includes elk, deer, black bear, various small mammals, bighorn sheep, and mountain goats. Activities include hiking, backpacking, camping, mountain climbing, and photography.	Yes	Designated BLM public lands*	No	
Not Recommended	BLM	Henneberry Ridge	9,806	Montana	Dillon	1993	The Henneberry Ridge Wilderness Study Area includes a maze of erosional features including small peaks, ridges, and drainages that create scenic interest. The Wilderness Study Area is dominated by sagebrush filled grasslands, dotted with juniper and pockets of forested habitat on the north facing slopes.	Yes	Designated BLM public lands*	No	
Not Recommended	BLM	Hidden Pasture Creek	15,509	Montana	West of Dell	1993	The Hidden Pasture Creek Wilderness Study Area is located in the lower slopes of the Tendoy Mountains. Sagebrush habitat with some forested areas are cut by numerous seasonally dry drainages. The area provides habitat for a bighorn sheep herd. The area is well suited to cross-country hiking, horseback riding, hunting, and fishing, and provides outstanding opportunities for solitude.	Yes	Designated BLM public lands*	No	
Not Recommended	BLM	High Mesa Grassland	680	Colorado	Canon City	1993	The High Mesa Grassland Wilderness Study Area spans over a rolling mesa and the steep slopes of Table Mountain, locally known as Sommerville Table. Vegetation includes 17 species of native grasses, oakbrush, conifers, and mountain shrubs. Fauna includes elk, mule deer, bighorn sheep, black bear, mountain lion, bobcat, ringtail, gray fox, coyote, wild turkey, bald and golden eagles, and a diverse mix of migratory birds. Activities include hiking, horseback riding, and photography.	Yes	Designated BLM public lands*	No	

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Not Recommended	BLM	Hoodoo Mountain	11,380	Montana	Near the Wales Creek Study area Nevada Lake north of Deer Lodge	1993	Hoodoo Mountain Wilderness Study Area is a forested area with interspersed rock outcrops, open grassland parks, and wet meadows. The area provides habitat for a variety of wildlife, including elk, moose, deer, black bear, porcupine, grouse, pine martin, fisher, wolverine and mountain lion. Wet Cottonwood Creek provides habitat for cutthroat trout and Cottonwood Meadow at the head of the creek is important habitat for elk and moose. Recreational opportunities include hunting, hiking, camping and remnants of foot trails.	Yes	Designated BLM public lands*	No	
Recommended and Not Recommended (different portions)	BLM	Humbug Spires	11,175	Montana	South of Butte	1993	The Humbug Spires Wilderness Study Area is located in western Montana. Granite outcroppings, part of the Boulder Batholith, rise 300-600 feet and provide scenic interest and outstanding rock climbing opportunities. Hiking along the trail located in the wilderness winds along Moose Creek and through a mixed conifer forest, and then climbs a ridge and continues to the "Wedge," one of the more prominent and scenic spires.	Yes	Designated BLM public lands*	No	
Not Recommended	BLM	Little Book Cliffs	26,525	Colorado	Grand Junction	1993	The Little Book Cliffs Wilderness Study Area is characterized by gently-sloping plateaus, four major canyons: Main Canyon, Coal Canyon, Cottonwood Canyon and Spring Canyon. Part of the southern edge of this Wilderness Study Area is dominated by the 2,000-foot-high face of the Book Cliffs. Several natural bridges and hoodoos are found within the wilderness contributing to outstanding scenic beauty and topographic diversity. Cultural sites of the Fremont Culture are found in the Wilderness Study Area. Vegetation consists mainly of sagebrush, rabbitbrush, four-wing saltbush, and pinyon-juniper. Fauna includes mule deer, elk, mountain lion, black bear, wild turkey, gray fox, raccoon, ringtail, squirrel, coyote, great horned owl, golden eagles, various other raptors, rattlesnake, and the collared lizard. The topography and vegetation create a setting which supports excellent opportunities for solitude and unconfined recreation. Activities include hiking, backpacking, horseback riding, and photography.	Yes	Designated BLM public lands*	No	
Not Recommended	BLM	Lower Grape Creek	11,220	Colorado	Canon City	1993	The Lower Grape Creek Wilderness Study Area varies from rocky, rolling hills to steep, rugged canyons and mountains. The predominant feature is Horseshoe Mountain, in the northeastern portion of the Wilderness Study Area. Vegetation consists mainly of pinyon and juniper, ponderosa pine, Douglas fir, and riparian species along Grape Creek. Fauna includes mule deer, mountain lion, black bear, various small mammals, wild turkey, various species of raptors, and trout. Subtle remains of the Denver and Rio Grande railroad spur offer historical significance. Activities include hiking, backpacking, camping, horseback riding, hunting, and photography.	Yes	Designated BLM public lands*	No	
Not Recommended	BLM	McIntyre Hills	16,650	Colorado	Canon City	1993	The McIntyre Hills Wilderness Study Area is comprised of rugged canyon slopes, numerous rock outcrops, and rolling, forested, interconnected hills. Numerous drainages, including Thomas Gulch, Five Point Gulch, and Washtub Gulch, twist and turn to created many secluded areas. Vegetation includes pinyon pine, juniper, ponderosa pine, Douglas fir, and riparian areas along drainages. Fauna includes bald eagles, mule deer, elk, bighorn sheep, black bear, mountain lion, bobcat, coyote, gray fox, and wild turkey. The Wilderness Study Area offers numerous outstanding opportunities for solitude and primitive/unconfined recreation including cross country hiking, backpacking, horseback riding, hunting, and photography.	Yes	Designated BLM public lands*	No	
Not Recommended	BLM	McKenna Peak	19,398	Colorado	Dove Creek	1993	The McKenna Peak Wilderness Study Area contains several intriguing features including McKenna Peak, rising 1,000 vertical feet, the Spring Creek Basin and Brumley Point. Highly eroded Mesa Verde sandstone and Mancos shale badlands are exposed by deep canyons, gently rolling mesas, and twisting arroyos which illustrate the geologic processes and natural history of the area. From high points, there are expansive vistas that give a feeling of vastness. Numerous fossil marine invertebrates can be found in the sedimentary strata. Vegetation includes salt desert shrubs, forbs, grasses, pinyon-juniper, ponderosa pine, Douglas fir, oakbrush, mountain mahogany, Uinta Basin hookless cactus, Naturita milkvetch, and spineless hedgehog cactus. Fauna includes mule deer, elk, pronghorn antelope, mountain lion, black bear, bobcat, coyote, long-tailed weasel, bald and golden eagles. The diversity of topography and vegetation provide for outstanding recreation opportunities including hiking, backpacking, horseback riding, hunting, wildlife viewing, nature and scenic photography, and rock climbing.	Yes	Designated BLM public lands*	No	

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Not Recommended	BLM	Menefee Mountain	7,089	Colorado	Mancos	1993	The Menefee Mountain Wilderness Study Area contains scenic rugged terrain consisting of steep-sided canyons, cliff-rimmed mesas, and overhanging cliffs. From Menefee Mountain, steep canyons radiate out from the mountain's six-mile-long ridge. Exposed, layered rock of the Cretaceous Mancos Shale, Point Lookout, and Cliff House Sandstone are formed into vertical cliffs and overhangs in the canyons and slopes of the mountain. In the eastern section of the Wilderness Study Area, Joe's Canyon and its associated drainages form finger-like projections cut into the side of the mountain. Vegetation includes pinyon-juniper, oakbrush, ponderosa pine, serviceberry, cottonwood, sagebrush, mountain mahogany, Douglas fir, spruce, Mesa Verde cactus, Knowlton miniature cactus, and Mancos milkvetch. Fauna includes deer, elk, black bear, bobcat, mountain lion, bald and golden eagles. The area includes several archaeological sites related to the Anasazi culture-communities of prehistoric farmers who lived in earthen and stone structures approximately six to 20 centuries ago. The Wilderness Study Area provides outstanding recreation opportunities for the hiker, backpacker, rock climber and photographer.	Yes	Designated BLM public lands*	No	
Recommended	BLM	Musselshell Breaks	8,650	Montana	Glasgow	1993	The Musselshell Breaks Wilderness Study Area is an area of steep hills and deep coulees, cut deeply into soft shales and sandstone forming a precipitous landscape and drainages that open out to the Musselshell River. Erosional process have created attractive riverbreaks scenery. Vegetation includes groves of ponderosa pine and juniper, range grasses, native wildflowers, and brush. The steep hills and deep coulees provide habitat for wildlife, including deer and elk.	Yes	Designated BLM public lands*	No	
Not Recommended	BLM	Needle Rock	80	Colorado	Delta	1993	The Needle Rock Wilderness Study Area is dominated by its namesake and main feature: Needle Rock. This is a highly unique geologic feature believed to be a neck of intrusive igneous rock, or a laccolith. Needle Rock originated in the late Miocene as molten rock which remained below the earth's surface and intruded into sedimentary formations. Gradually, with the passing of several million years, the overlying sedimentary beds eroded away, leaving this core of igneous rock that abruptly rises nearly 1,000 feet above the Smith Fork River valley. Vegetation consists mainly of oak, serviceberry, juniper, native grasses, and shrubs. Fauna includes falcon and various other raptors, and various small mammals. Activities include hiking, rock climbing, and photography.	Yes	Designated BLM public lands*	No	
Not Recommended	BLM	North Sand Hills	791	Colorado	Walden	1993	The North Sand Hills Wilderness Study Area includes a Cold Climate Eolian sand deposit, forming active dunes. Two large active parabolic dunes are present with small, internal dunes migrating up the windward slopes. Several archaeological sites are located near the dunes. Vegetation around the dunes is mostly sagebrush and rabbitbrush, intermixed with stands of aspen. East of the active sand dunes is lodgepole pine forest. Fauna includes deer, elk and black bear. Activities include hiking, backpacking, camping, hunting and photography.	Yes	Designated BLM public lands*	No	
Not Recommended	BLM	Oil Spring Mountain	17,740	Colorado	Rangely	1993	The Oil Spring Mountain Wilderness Study Area is dominated by its namesake, the flat-topped Oil Spring Mountain. As elevations drop from the mountain, the landform changes to arid slickrock with numerous sandstone draws. A cave, and a natural arch are located in the slickrock terrain. Natural earth flows have occurred in several locations on the highly erosive soils of Oil Spring Mountain. Pinyon-juniper woodland, sagebrush steppe, mountain mahogany/oak scrub, and Douglas fir/pine forest ecosystems are found in the Wilderness Study Area. Fauna includes mule deer, elk, black bear, mountain lion, and various raptors. Activities include hiking, backpacking, camping, horseback riding, hunting, and photography.	Yes	Designated BLM public lands*	No	
Recommended	BLM	Papa Keal	366	Colorado	Alamosa	1993	The Papa Keal Wilderness Study Area consists of the western-facing side slopes of the lower portion of the Sangre de Cristo Range. The side slopes, which have been cut by intermittent streams that originate higher up in the Sangre de Cristo Range, transition to a rolling landform at the base of the mountain. Streams have created many small valleys. Dry streambeds offer a stair-step approach to the higher reaches of the range. Vegetation consists mainly of juniper-pine, pinyon-juniper, rabbitbrush, and grasses. Fauna includes mule deer, elk, black bear, various small mammals, and various raptors. Dense forests and winding valleys create great opportunities for solitude. Outstanding recreational opportunities include hiking, backpacking, camping, and photography.	Yes	Designated BLM public lands*	No	

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Not Recommended	BLM	Peterson Draw	5,160	Colorado	Maybell	1993	The Peterson Draw Wilderness Study Area consists of several deep draws on the slopes of Douglas Mountain trending southward to the Yampa River in the adjacent Dinosaur National Monument. The Wilderness Study Area contains portions of Peterson, Buck, and Five Springs Draws which include intermittent drainages, rocky ridges, peaks and gently rolling hills. Vegetation consists mainly of ponderosa pine, pinyon-juniper woodlands, sagebrush, and native grass communities. There are also scattered mountain brush species and aspen trees. Fauna includes fox, coyote, black bear, mountain lion, mule deer, elk, raptors and various songbirds, gopher snakes, and western diamondbacks. The Wilderness Study Area offers opportunities for deer and elk hunting, camping, sightseeing, hiking, backpacking and horseback riding.	Yes	Designated BLM public lands*	No	
Recommended	BLM	Platte River Contiguous	30	Colorado	Walden	1993	The Platte River Contiguous Wilderness Study Area is adjacent to the Platte River Wilderness (managed by the USFS). It includes portions of Northgate Canyon and the rim of the North Platte River, a rugged, mountainous terrain with rock outcroppings, boulders and crags. North facing slopes have dense stands of Douglas-fir, sparse stands of Aspen among sagebrush occur on gentler slopes west of the canyon rim, and scattered Juniper and Limber Pine occur on the canyon rim. Fauna includes raptors, deer, elk, various other big game, and sage-grouse. The deep river canyon creates outstanding opportunities for solitude. The Wilderness Study Area provides outstanding opportunities for whitewater float boating in Class III-IV rapids, hiking, backpacking, fishing, hunting, and observing wildlife.	Yes	Designated BLM public lands*	No	
Not Recommended	BLM	Powderhorn	7,022	Colorado	Lake City	1993	The Powderhorn Wilderness Study Area is adjacent to the Powderhorn Wilderness (managed by BLM). The Wilderness Study Area is characterized by dense forests and deep drainages. Vegetation includes spruce, fir, ponderosa, aspen, alpine grasses, sedges, forbs, and a small willow species. Fauna includes mule deer, elk, bighorn sheep, and trout. The Wilderness Study Area's remoteness provides opportunities for solitude and wildlife viewing. Activities include hiking, backpacking, camping, hunting and photography.	Yes	Designated BLM public lands*	No	
Recommended	BLM	Pryor Mountain	12,575	Montana	Adjacent to Custer National Forest and reaching the border of Montana and Wyoming	1993	The Pryor Mountain Wilderness Study Area contains rugged, isolated portions of the Pryor Mountain Range. The wide expanses and topographic and multicolored erosional geologic features provide for high scenic values. In less than 13 miles, the landscape transitions through a wide spectrum of geologic and biotic features, ranging from desert environments to those found in sub-alpine mountainous settings. Opportunities for nature photography, rock climbing hiking, backpacking, nature study, and scenic viewing are outstanding.	Yes	Designated BLM public lands*	No	
Recommended	BLM	Quigg West	520	Montana	Hamilton	1993	The Quigg West Wilderness Study Area includes forested ridges blend into grass and talus slopes. The abrupt slopes and heavy vegetation make foot travel difficult. The area provides habitat for bighorn sheep, elk and mule deer. Recreational use consists primarily of hunting and wildlife photography.	Yes	Designated BLM public lands*	No	
Recommended	BLM	Rare Lizard and Snake	443	Colorado	Cortez	1993	The Rare Lizard and Snake Wilderness Study Area is characterized by numerous, winding canyons with rugged, steep walls. Ancestral Puebloans were once in the area, leaving an abundant archaeological history. Located in the upper Sonoran Life Zone, which is sparsely vegetated by shrubs and grasses, sustains a relatively undisturbed population of reptilia, including at least 12 species of lizards, that are rare and unique and the most diverse in Colorado. These include the desert spiny lizard, collared lizard, sagebrush lizard, eastern fence lizard, tree lizard, side-blotched lizard, western rattlesnake, western whiptail snake, common kingsnake, gopher snake, and the western garter snake. Vegetation, although fairly sparse, includes pinyon-juniper, greasewood, grasses, sagebrush, and saltbrush. Activities include hiking, nature study, and photography.	Yes	Canyons of the Ancients National Monument	Yes	Canyons of the Ancients National Monument
Not Recommended	BLM	Red Cloud Peak	36,722	Colorado	Lake City	1993	The Red Cloud Peak Wilderness Study Area is heavily forested in the lower elevations, creating a feeling of total seclusion, and opens to tundra and multi-colored rock strata in higher terrain with broad vistas of exceptional scenic quality due to the high alpine mountainous landform including glacial cirques and alpine lakes and streams. The Wilderness Study Area contains 30 mountain peaks over 13,000 feet in elevation and two peaks over 14,000 feet (Red Cloud Peak (14,034 feet) and Sunshine Peak (14,001 feet)). Vegetation includes spruce, fir, alpine grasses, sedges, forbs, and a small willow species. Fauna includes mule deer, elk, bighorn sheep, cutthroat trout, and the Uncompahgre Peak fritillary butterfly. The higher elevations, with its expanses of alpine tundra and open scenic vistas, provides feelings of vastness and solitude. Activities include hiking, backpacking, camping, mountain climbing, horseback riding, hunting, fishing, and photography.	Yes	Designated BLM public lands*	No	

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Recommended and Not Recommended (different portions)	BLM	Ruby Mountains	26,611	Montana	Dillon	1993	The Ruby Mountains Wilderness Study Area is precipitous in the northern portion and more gently sloped in the south. The Wilderness Study Area is mostly forested, with exposed, open, grassy ridges and south facing slopes. Vegetation is dominated by Douglas fir, lodgepole pine, limber pine, and Engelmann spruce. Rock outcrops, rock fins, caves, cliff faces and talus slopes emerge from the surrounding forest. There are a few springs, but no water flows through the canyons except during snowmelt. Aspen and canyon bottom meadows are common. Scenic quality of the Wilderness Study Area is high. Hiking, backpacking, camping and big game hunting is outstanding in this Wilderness Study Area.	Yes	Designated BLM public lands*	No	
Not Recommended	BLM	San Luis Hills	10,240	Colorado	Manassa	1993	The San Luis Hills Wilderness Study Area is a series of hills which rise abruptly above the broad San Luis Valley. Cliffs occur in the northern portion of the otherwise rounded hills topography and numerous small drainages and the larger John James Gulch provide topographic relief. Distant views of the Sangre de Cristo and San Juan Mountains create a wonderful feeling of vastness. The arid climate results in low-growing desert shrubs and grasses, pinyon and juniper. Fauna is also sparse due to lack of water, but includes mule deer, antelope, various raptors, and various songbirds. Activities include hiking, backpacking, horseback riding, and photography.	Yes	Designated BLM public lands*	No	
Recommended and Not Recommended (different portions)	BLM	Seven Blackfoot	20,250	Montana	Glasgow	1993	The Seven Blackfoot Wilderness Study Area consists of terrain highly dissected by washes and a single creek, Seven Blackfoot Creek. Wild and broken landforms formed by erosion through shales and sandstones have left a vista of rugged, stark cliffs cut into rolling prairie meadows and offset by pockets of ponderosa pine and Douglas fir. It is a rugged area of breathtaking beauty. The presence of Douglas fir is unusual this far east. Plant and flower enthusiasts can find several types of grass, many flowering forbs, brush such as silver sage, big sage, yucca, and greasewood. Wildlife within the Wilderness Study Area includes elk, deer, coyotes, porcupines, hawks, owls, badgers, horned lizards, and rattlesnakes. The fossils bearing Hell Creek and Tullock formations are exposed in places. Recreational opportunities in this Wilderness Study Area include hiking, hunting, horseback riding, nature photography and sightseeing.	Yes	Designated BLM public lands*	No	
Recommended and Not Recommended (different portions)	BLM	Sewemup Mesa	19,140	Colorado	Gateway	1993	The Sewemup Wilderness Study Area is formed of impressive sandstone cliffs, which almost entirely surround the Sewemup Mesa, the namesake of the Wilderness Study Area. The name comes from the days of cattle rustling when the McCarty Gang burnt off and "sewed up" the cattle's rightful brands and replaced them with their own - hence the name, "Sew 'em up." The mesa is surrounded by sheer 500 to 700 foot cliffs on three sides, making access difficult. The difficult access resulted in little use of the area, therefore, this Wilderness Study Area is one of the most ecologically pristine areas in Colorado. Vegetation consists mainly of ponderosa pine, pinyon-juniper, monkey flower, spike pappusgrass, purple lovegrass, wolftail, scrub oak, serviceberry, native grasses, sagebrush, and various wildflowers. Fauna includes elk, mule deer, desert bighorn sheep, mountain lion, peregrine falcon, golden eagle, and various other raptors. Activities include hiking, backpacking, camping, rock climbing, and photography.	Yes	Designated BLM public lands*	No	
Recommended	BLM	Skull Creek	13,740	Colorado	Dinosaur	1993	The Skull Creek Wilderness Study Area lies in the center of Skull Creek Basin. A slickrock formation area, this area contains scenic, colorful ridges, deep gullies, rock outcrops, and sandstone canyons eroded by rain and snowmelt. Rugged Box Canyon runs through the entire western portion of the Wilderness Study Area and with its intermittent creek is especially scenic. There are numerous archaeological sites dating back some 10,000 years within the area. Vegetation consists mainly of pinyon-juniper, sagebrush, native grasses, and saltbush/greasewood. Fauna includes deer, elk, golden eagles and numerous other birds, mammals, and reptiles. The Wilderness Study Area is also home to some of the oldest known pinyon pine trees. Activities include hiking, backpacking, camping, horseback riding, hunting, and photography.	Yes	Designated BLM public lands*	No	

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None	BLM	Sleeping Giant/Sheep Creek	10,454	Montana	Wolf Creek	1993	The Sleeping Giant/Sheep Creek Wilderness Study Area are two units separated by a powerline Corridor. The Sleeping Giant unit is named for a profile of Beartooth Mountain and lower elevation rock outcroppings that resemble a reclining human figure as visible from Helena. It is a well-known landmark. Topography of the area is irregular, with numerous steep and narrow drainages dissecting the area. Sedimentary rock ledges and talus slopes provide further relief. Perennial streams are found in Sheep Creek and Rose and Falls Gulches in the Sheep Creek unit. About half the area is forested with ponderosa, limber and lodgepole pine, cottonwoods, and Douglas fir trees. Vegetation in the remainder is native grasslands consisting primarily of bluebunch wheatgrass, Idaho fescue and forbs. A diversity of wildlife species live here, including a thriving population of mountain goats that occupies the high outcroppings. Other wildlife include elk, black bear, bighorn sheep, mule deer, osprey, and golden eagles. Recreation opportunities include hiking, sightseeing, wildlife viewing, primitive camping, and fishing. Seven miles of ridge-line hiking trails offer spectacular panoramic views	Yes	Designated BLM public lands*	No	
Not Recommended	BLM	Square Butte	1,947	Montana	Geraldine	1993	The Square Butte Wilderness Study Area centers on it's namesake, a butte which presents an imposing landmass whose vertical sides present a "square" appearance from a distance. The butte is a laccolith, an intrusive bubble of magma that has penetrated sedimentary beds. Erosion has left the main block of rock surrounded by eroded spires, ribs and fins, and soaring buttresses, of the same rock at the base. Dense stands of lodgepole, limber pine and Douglas fir cover the side slopes. Due to the steep cliffs, the summit has been isolation from human activity and the summit flora is a vegetative relict that has research value. Wildlife includes a population of Rocky Mountain goats and breeding populations of prairie falcons and other raptors that use the cliffs for nesting.	Yes	Designated BLM public lands*	No	
Not Recommended	BLM	Squaw/Papoose Canyon	4,611	Colorado	Dove Creek	1993	The Wilderness Study Area centers on Squaw and Papoose Canyons and the narrow mesa that separates the two canyons. Vegetation is thick pinyon-juniper woodland on the slopes and canyon rim, with sage parks and riparian growth along the canyon bottom. The Wilderness Study Area has a high archaeological site density, it was heavily used by the Ancestral Puebloan dwellers from 450 A.D. to 1300 A.D. Geological formations are well exposed for scientific and educational study. The Summerville and Morrison formations of the Jurassic Period outcrop and are overlain by Burro Canyon and Dakota Formations of the Upper Cretaceous. The Morrison is rich in fossilized wood, plant remains and fossil vertebrate bones.	Yes	Canyons of the Ancients National Monument	Yes	Canyons of the Ancients National Monument
Not Recommended	BLM	Stafford	4,800	Montana	Fort Benton	1993	The Safford Wilderness Study Area is a scenic and rugged area of steep slopes of exposed clay and soil layers with narrow ridges along the Missouri River. The steep coulees, where slopes and soils permit, are vegetated by prairie grasses, sagebrush, and juniper. Big game hunting and boating use along the Missouri River are the major activities here.	Yes	Upper Missouri Wild and Scenic River corridor	Yes	Upper Missouri River Breaks National Monument
Recommended and Not Recommended (different portions)	BLM	Terry Badlands	44,910	Montana	Miles City	1993	The Terry Badlands Wilderness Study Area includes colorful, banded cliffs that overlook rolling prairie. Geologic features include sandstone bridges, spires, table tops, and buttes divided by many deep gullies all formed by thousands of years of wind and water erosion. Rolling benches are vegetated with grasses, wildflowers and brush such as sage, yucca, greasewood, and scattered juniper. One of the most easterly stands of limber pine is located in the Wilderness Study Area. Wildlife include mule and whitetail deer, pronghorn, elk, badgers, many raptors and reptiles such as horned lizards. Petrified logs may be encountered in the Wilderness Study Area. The Wilderness Study Area is high in cultural resources. Historical resources include 1800s era U.S. Army troops graffiti on Sheridan Butte. The Wilderness Study Area is an excellent area for hiking, back country hunting, rock and fossil collecting and enjoying the spectacular badlands scenery.	Yes	Designated BLM public lands*	No	
Not Recommended	BLM	The Palisade	26,050	Colorado	Grand Junction	1993	The Palisade Wilderness Study Area is characterized by steep cliffs and deep rugged canyons, rolling out to flat, desert valley bottoms. In places, cliffs tower 2,000 feet above the canyon floor. The area's main feature, The Palisade, is a towering, red-rock buttress, rising 1,700 feet above the confluence of West Creek and the Dolores River. Numerous hoodoos, jagged cliffs, and a series of waterfalls that tumble 1,700 feet in 1.5 miles add to the areas scenic values. Vegetation consists mainly of pinyon-juniper, oakbrush, aspen, ponderosa pine, and pockets of riparian vegetation. Fauna includes the rare Nokomis Fritillary butterfly, mule deer, elk, mountain lion, black bear, wild turkey, gray fox, raccoon, ringtail, squirrel, coyote, great horned owl, golden eagles, rattlesnake, bull snake, the collared lizard, and trout in the North Fork of West Creek. Activities include hiking, backpacking, camping, rock climbing, and photography.	Yes	Designated BLM public lands*	No	



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Not Recommended	BLM	Troublesome	8,250	Colorado	Kremmling	1993	The Troublesome Wilderness Study Area is rugged, mountainous terrain and forest typical of central Colorado. The area consists of mountain peaks with rocky outcrops and talus slopes, and ridges cut by Rabbit Ears Creek and Troublesome Creek, with numerous steep-side drainages. Most of the Wilderness Study Area is forested with spruce, fir, aspen and lodgepole pines as well as riparian vegetation along the streams. Activities include hiking, backpacking, camping, horseback riding, cross-country skiing, snowshoeing, fishing, hunting, and photography.	Yes	Designated BLM public lands*	No	
Not Recommended	BLM	Twin Coulee	6,870	Montana	Lewistown	1993	The Twin Coulee Wilderness Study Area is very rugged, with several deeply incised drainages and extensive outcrops of bare limestone and sandstone on the southeast flank of the Big Snowy Mountains. Most of the Wilderness Study Area is contains a mixed coniferous forest with an understory of bunch grasses. Limestone outcroppings in some of the higher areas enhance the scenic quality of the area. Recreation opportunities include hunting, hiking, camping, rock climbing, and nature study.	Yes	Designated BLM public lands*	No	
Not Recommended	BLM	Upper Grape Creek	10,200	Colorado	Canon City	1993	The Upper Grape Creek Wilderness Study Area topography includes rocky, rolling hills in the western portion, with more rugged terrain near Grape Creek. The steep, red-brown slopes are spotted with gray-green vegetation, offering excellent scenic value to the area. Several peaks exist between East Mill Gulch and Granite Gulch. Vegetation consists mainly of pinyon and juniper, ponderosa pine, Douglas fir, and riparian species along Grape Creek. Fauna includes mule deer, mountain lion, black bear, various small mammals, wild turkey, and trout. Subtle remains of the Denver and Rio Grande railroad spur offer historical significance. Activities include hiking, backpacking, camping, horseback riding, hunting, and photography.	Yes	Designated BLM public lands*	No	
Not Recommended	BLM	Vale of Tears	7,420	Colorado	Maybell	1993	The Vale of Tears Wilderness Study Area consists of rugged canyons, ridges, peaks, and draws on the slopes of Douglas Mountain trending southward to the Yampa River in the adjacent Dinosaur National Monument. The Vale of Tears canyon in the southern section contains colorful badlands with banded, multicolored geology. Sawmill Canyon cuts through the northeastern part of the Wilderness Study Area. Vegetation consists mainly of pinyon-juniper woodlands with sagebrush and saltbush/greasewood communities at lower elevations. Fauna includes fox, coyote, black bear, mountain lion, mule deer, elk, raptors and various songbirds, gopher snakes, and western diamondbacks. The Wilderness Study Area offers opportunities for deer and elk hunting, camping, sightseeing, hiking, backpacking and horseback riding.	Yes	Designated BLM public lands*	No	
Not Recommended	BLM	Wales Creek	11,580	Montana	Deer Lodge	1993	The Wales Creek Wilderness Study Area contains four streams and is forested with stands of spruce, lodgepole pine, Douglas fir, and sub-alpine fir. The Wales Creek drainage has several thermal springs. The area provides habitat for moose, elk, deer, beaver, black bear, and mountain lion. Cutthroat trout inhabit Wales Creek. Recreation uses are primarily hunting and some primitive camping in conjunction with hunting. There are also opportunities for fishing and cross-country skiing.	Yes	Designated BLM public lands*	No	
Not Recommended	BLM	Weber Mountain	6,303	Colorado	Mancos	1993	The Weber Mountain Wilderness Study Area is focused on its namesake, Weber Mountain, a five-mile-long ridge from which steep canyons radiate. Exposed sandstone of the Cretaceous Mancos shale and sandstone series forms many overhangs and vertical cliffs in the canyons and on the slopes of the mountain. There is also a 600-foot spire shaped volcanic neck or plug, mid slope on the west side of the mountain. Vegetation includes oakbrush, pinyon-juniper, ponderosa pine, spruce/fir, sagebrush, Mesa Verde cactus, Knowlton miniature cactus, and Mancos milkvetch. Fauna includes deer, elk, bighorn sheep, black bear, bobcat, mountain lion, spotted owl, peregrine falcon, and bald eagles. The Wilderness Study Area contains archaeological sites related to the Anasazi culture, which were communities of prehistoric farmers who lived in earthen and stone structures six to 20 centuries ago. The Wilderness Study Area provides outstanding recreation opportunities for the hiker, backpacker and rock climber.	Yes	Designated BLM public lands*	No	



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Recommended	BLM	Weminuche Contiguous	1,840	Colorado	Silverton	1993	The Weminuche Contiguous Wilderness Study Area is adjacent to the Weminuche Wilderness (managed by the USFS). It is incredibly scenic, with breathtaking high peaks - several over 13,000 feet - alpine and subalpine meadows and ridges, and alpine basins. The alpine tundra allows unconfined movement for cross-country travel. This, in combination with existing hiking trails and the high scenic quality of the area, provides wonderful opportunities for primitive recreation. The topographic relief offers outstanding solitude. Within the area are numerous running streams with cascading waterfalls. These form drainage patterns that radiate from Whitehead Peak and Sugarloaf. Vegetation consists mainly of spruce forest, alpine tundra grasses, Altain Starwort (proposed Endangered and Threatened Plant), and various wildflowers. Fauna includes lynx and bighorn sheep. Activities include hiking, backpacking, mountain climbing, horseback riding, cross-country skiing, snowshoeing, and photography.	Yes	Designated BLM public lands*	No	
Not Recommended	BLM	West Cold Spring	14,482	Colorado	Maybell	1993	The Wilderness Study Area is primarily the western portion of the rugged, south facing slopes of Cold Spring Mountain. This area is characterized by deep draws and canyons that have been cut through the O-Wi-Yu-Kuts Plateau, forming a series of plateaus and ridges along the northern margins of the Green River Valley known as Browns Park. Diverse vegetation communities cover the area consisting of sagebrush steppe and saltbush/greasewood in the lower elevations to dense pinyon-juniper woodlands which dominate the area, to large old growth mountain mahogany and oak scrub communities at higher elevations. The area is known to possess historic and prehistoric cultural sites varying from Paleo-Indian to more modern Ute and Shoshone tribes.	Yes	Designated BLM public lands*	No	
Not Recommended	BLM	Whitehead Gulch	1,500	Colorado	Silverton	1993	The Whitehead Gulch Wilderness Study Area is adjacent to the Weminuche Wilderness (managed by the USFS). It lies mostly within the steep, forested Animas River Canyon. The mountainous landscape includes alpine streams. Vegetation consists mainly of alpine tundra, spruce, aspen, willow, raspberry, and sedges. Fauna includes lynx and various small mammals and birds. The mountainous terrain offers perfect opportunities for unconfined recreation and solitude. Activities include hiking, backpacking, camping, mountain climbing, fishing, and photography.	Yes	Designated BLM public lands*	No	
Recommended	BLM	Willow Creek	13,368	Colorado	Dinosaur	1993	The Willow Creek Wilderness Study Area is characteristic of the arid canyon ecosystems found in the Colorado Plateau. The Wilderness Study Area lies within the Skull Creek Basin. The area is cut by steep, colorful ridges, hogbacks, deep gullies, unique rock formations, and sandstone canyons eroded by rain and snowmelt. A 1,000-foot cliff dominates the north end of the Wilderness Study Area. Vegetation consists mainly of pinyon-juniper, sagebrush, saltbush, native grasses and forbs, boxelder, cottonwoods, and willows. The area contains some of the oldest known pinyon pine trees. Fauna includes elk, mule deer, golden eagles, various other raptors, and smaller mammals, birds, and reptiles. Numerous and significant archaeological resources date back 10,000 years. The steep and rugged terrain and numerous canyons provide outstanding scenery and recreation opportunities including hiking, backpacking, camping, rock climbing, horseback riding, hunting, and photography.	Yes	Designated BLM public lands*	No	
Not Recommended	BLM	Woodhawk	8,100	Montana	Fort Benton	1993	The Woodhawk Wilderness Study Area is on the edge of the Missouri River in a very rugged portion of the Missouri Breaks. South facing slopes consist of bare, banded clay and soil layers supporting a shortgrass prairie. Juniper and ponderosa pine also are present. Exposed colorful rock in the breaks topography is sedimentary shales and sandstones. The Missouri River cut deeply into the soft sedimentary rock forming numerous steep hills and deep coulees. River floaters camp in the area.	Yes	Lewis and Clark National Historic Trail, Nez Perce National Historic Trail, and Upper Missouri Wild and Scenic River corridors; Upper Missouri River Breaks National Monument	Yes	Upper Missouri River Breaks National Monument
Recommended	BLM	Worm Creek	39	Idaho	Montpelier	1993	Wilderness values; local BLM office has additional details	Yes	Designated BLM public lands*	No	

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Not Recommended	BLM	Yellowstone River Island	53	Montana	Livingston	1993	The Yellowstone River Island Wilderness Study Area is a continually changing island in an active portion of the Yellowstone River. Dense willows grow along the outer more recently formed extremities of the island. Cattail marsh areas are in low areas. The more stable and higher interior portion of the island contains cottonwood stands intermixed with open grassy areas. Due to the island's diverse vegetation, a wide range of wildlife can be seen. River floaters sometimes camp on the island.	Yes	Lewis and Clark National Historic Trail corridor	No	
Recommended	BLM	Abert Rim	25,105	Oregon	Southeast of Paisley, OR	1992	Wilderness values; local BLM office has additional details	Yes	Designated BLM public lands*	No	
Recommended	BLM	Aden Lava Flow	25,287	New Mexico	Southwest of Las Cruces	1992	The Aden Lava Flow Wilderness Study Area is located 20 miles southwest of Las Cruces in the Chihuahuan Desert. The area is characterized by basalt flows, volcanic craters, and coppice sand dunes which are formed by sand captured by clumps of vegetation. The lava flow includes pressure ridges, lava tubes, and steep-walled depressions of up to 100 feet wide. Grass and shrubs grow on the flow with many cacti and yucca. Vegetation is a mosaic of grasslands and desert shrubs such as mesquite and creosote. Vent tubes, and the many crevices found in the lava, provide cover and den sites for wildlife. Bats are numerous and the rock pocket mouse and black-tailed rattlesnake are found on the black lava flows.	Yes	Organ Mountains-Desert Peaks National Monument	Yes	Organ Mountains-Desert Peaks National Monument
Recommended and Not Recommended (different portions)	BLM	Adobetown	85,710	Wyoming	Wamsutter	1992	Located 25 miles away from Wamsutter town, Adobe Town has a total acreage of 82,350 acres. The Wilderness Study Area is known as a premier North American site for the educational and scientific study of paleontological resources. Fossil remains of mammals are numerous and widely distributed throughout the area. Two notable mammalian fossils found in the area are the Uintathere and the Titanother. The Uintathere was a large mammal about the size and configuration of an African rhinoceros. The species of Titanother found in the Wilderness Study Area was a tapir-like mammal, about 40 inches in height. Significant archaeological resources are also found throughout the Wilderness Study Area, representing 12,000 years of continuous human occupation from Paleo Indian through late Prehistoric periods. The cultural site density of the Wilderness Study Area is estimated to be 30 surface sites per square mile, which is unusually high.	Yes	Designated BLM public lands*	No	
Not Recommended	BLM	Ah-Shi-Sle-Pah	6,563	New Mexico	Southeast of Farmington	1992	The Ah-shi-sle-pah Wilderness Study Area is located in northwestern New Mexico and is a scenic badland area of rolling water-carved clay hills. The area is rich in fossils and has little vegetation to conceal the unique and spectacular geological formations. The thin vegetation includes sagebrush, piñon-juniper, Great Basin scrubland, and grassland. It is a landscape of sandstone cap rocks and scenic olive-colored hills with an interesting array of hoodoos and other formations. Water in this area is scarce and there are no trails; however, the area is very scenic and contains pastel colors rarely seen elsewhere in the region.	Yes	Designated BLM public lands*	No	
Not Recommended	BLM	Alama Hueco Mountains	16,264	New Mexico	Northwest of the Mexico Border	1992	The Alamo Hueco Mountains Wilderness Study Area is situated in southwestern New Mexico. It is characterized by highly eroded volcanic mountains, mesas, cliffs, and long sinuous canyons that contain stands of juniper and oak brush. There are no maintained trails in this area; however, the desert scenery, archaeological sites, and wildlife diversity make this area a unique destination for those willing to explore. Wildlife species include javelina, Montezuma quail, desert bighorn sheep, mountain lions, golden eagles, red-tailed hawks, and prairie falcons.	Yes	Designated BLM public lands*	No	
Not Recommended	BLM	Aldrich Mountain	9,127	Oregon	Northwest of Seneca, Oregon	1992	Wilderness values; local BLM office has additional details	Yes	John Day Wild and Scenic River corridor	No	
Not Recommended	BLM	Alkali Basin/E Sand Dunes	12,800	Wyoming	21 miles northeast of Point-of-Rocks	1992	The Killpecker Dunes, the largest active sand dune region in Wyoming, and among the largest in the world, traverse the Wilderness Study Area. This Wilderness Study Area includes a remnant of the Red Desert area of the Great Divide Basin. The region is of scientific value for the study of active sand dunes, their movements and how they are stabilized. Valuable pronghorn antelope habitat is found within the Wilderness Study Area, and the Sands elk herd occasionally inhabits the Wilderness Study Area during the winter months.	Yes	Designated BLM public lands*	No	

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Recommended and Not Recommended (different portions)	BLM	Alkali Creek	10,100	Wyoming	Hyattville	1992	The Alkali Creek Wilderness Study Area encompasses 10,100 acres of BLM-administered land surrounding an island of private lands totaling 680 acres. There are no private lands in the Wilderness Study Area and access to the private section is provided for through a cherry-stem road. Elevations range from about 4,850 to 7,000 feet. The Wilderness Study Area falls within an elk wintering area, is critical winter range for mule deer, and encompasses at least two sage grouse strutting grounds.	Yes	Designated BLM public lands*	No	
Not Recommended	BLM	Alkali Draw	16,990	Wyoming	25 miles north of Point of Rocks	1992	The study area includes a pan of the Great Divide Basin – Red Desert Area. Alkali Draw in the main drainage running eastwardly from the Bush Rim and Steamboat Mountain. A series of smaller draws creates a washboard topographic effect. Big sagebrush and grease wood are the principle vegetative species. Eocene fossils (largely snails, clams and leaves) can be found in several layers of geologic strata, suggesting a former riparian habitat which occurred in the area of 36.6 million years ago. The fossils occur in most of the Wasatch Formation and in the Tipton shale of the Green River Formation.	Yes	Designated BLM public lands*	No	
Recommended and Not Recommended (different portions)	BLM	Alvord Desert	236,276	Oregon	North East of Andrews, Oregon	1992	Wilderness values; local BLM office has additional details	Yes	Designated BLM public lands*	No	
Not Recommended	BLM	Antelope	20,710	New Mexico	San Antonio	1992	The Antelope Wilderness Study Area is an open landscape that provides 360-degree views of rolling desert prairie. It is adjacent to the San Pasqual Wilderness, which is managed by the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service. This area is home to both antelope and mule deer and boasts a mix of broom dalea and sand sage. The vegetation provides ideal raptor-feeding habitat.	Yes	Designated BLM public lands*	No	
Unknown	BLM	Antelope Range	43,700	Nevada	Eureka	1992	Wilderness values; local BLM office has additional details	Yes	Designated BLM public lands*	No	
Not Recommended	BLM	Apache Box	932	New Mexico	Silver City	1992	The Apache Box Wilderness Study Area is located in southwestern New Mexico. The namesake feature, Apache Box, is a deep narrow canyon carved by Apache Creek. Sheer cliffs rise 600 feet above the canyon floor and give way to rolling hills above the canyon. Diverse riparian trees are found in the canyon while the uplands are a mix of grassland and juniper and piñon woodlands, with occasional ponderosa pine stands on north facing slopes.	Yes	Designated BLM public lands*	No	
Not Recommended	BLM	Appendicitis Hill	25,376	Idaho	Arco	1992	Wilderness values; local BLM office has additional details	Yes	Designated BLM public lands*	No	
Unknown	BLM	Augusta Mountains	89,372	Nevada	Pershing	1992	Augusta Mountains Wilderness Study Area is located in three Nevada counties; Pershing, Churchill and Lander. The Wilderness Study Area is approximately 60 miles southeast of Winnemucca. The Wilderness Study Area consists of three distinct sections: northern, central and southern. The northern area consists of silicic ash flow tuff canyons and drainages. The central section encompasses 8,400 foot Cain Mountain, a limestone peak, highest point in the Wilderness Study Area. The southern section is uniformly hilly with shallow southwest draining washes and gullies that cut through gently sloping foothills. The Wilderness Study Area offers sightsee opportunities for geological features, wild horses and scenery.	Yes	Designated BLM public lands*	No	
Unknown	BLM	Bad Lands	9,426	Nevada	Elko	1992	Badlands Wilderness Study Area is located approximately 65 miles northeast of Elko and 25 miles southwest of Jackpot Nevada. The Wilderness Study Area includes rough volcanic ridges, cliffs and eight miles of Salmon Falls Creek. Salmon Falls Creek meanders below 250 foot high canyon walls and 100 foot high pinnacles and spires. The fishing opportunities along the creek are excellent. The creek offers a challenging adventure to kayakers and rafters during high water. A diversity of wildlife species providing outstanding opportunities for wildlife observation and photography abound. Rocky Mountain bighorn sheep were reintroduced into the Wilderness Study Area in 1989.	Yes	Designated BLM public lands*	No	
Not Recommended	BLM	Basque Hills	140,271	Oregon	East of Fields, Oregon	1992	Wilderness values; local BLM office has additional details	Yes	Designated BLM public lands*	No	

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Not Recommended	BLM	Bear Den Butte	5,419	Idaho	Carey	1992	Wilderness values; local BLM office has additional details	Yes	Craters of the Moon National Monument	Yes	Craters of the Moon National Monument
Not Recommended	BLM	Beaver Dam Creek	19,080	Oregon	East of Medford, Oregon	1992	Wilderness values; local BLM office has additional details	Yes	Designated BLM public lands*	No	
Unknown	BLM	Behind the Rocks	13,065	Utah	South of Moab, UT	1992	Landforms in the Wilderness Study Area include massive Navajo sandstone domes and fins, steep cliffs, and several natural arches. Sixty percent of the area is barren of vegetation with the remainder in juniper and desert shrubs. The extreme topography of this Wilderness Study Area makes cross-country foot travel very challenging, yet possible. The highly scenic rock fins traversing the Wilderness Study Area are frequently sought out as a subject by photographers.	Yes	Designated BLM public lands*	No	
Not Recommended	BLM	Bennett Mountains	6,003	Wyoming	Rawlins	1992	The area contains three basic types of topography: the mountain plateau/ridges, the steep, rocky ledges and the many tributary draws. Vegetation is primarily grasses, sagebrush and other shrubs, with pockets of pine, aspen and willows. The high plateau, coupled with numerous drawers and rocky outcrops, provides a high degree of solitude. The mountain offers numerous secluded places for recreational activities. The spectacular view of Seminoe Reservoir to the southwest provides a feeling of spaciousness but also illustrates the effects of man's nearby development.	Yes	Designated BLM public lands*	No	
Recommended	BLM	Big Hatchet Mountains	65,872	New Mexico	Lordsburg	1992	The Big Hatchet Mountains Wilderness Study Area is located in southwestern New Mexico. It is the highest mountain in the vicinity and dominates the surrounding landscape. This is an isolated block fault uplifted mountain with tall stratified cliffs providing a layer-cake appearance. Desert grasses and shrubs in the lowlands give way to piñon, juniper, mountain mahogany, and oak trees in the higher elevations. These mountains are very rugged and include massive limestone cliffs. The area is home to desert bighorn sheep and significant bat colonies.	Yes	Designated BLM public lands*	No	
Recommended	BLM	Big Horn Tack-On	80	Wyoming	Lovell	1992	The Bighorn Tack-On Wilderness Study Area includes public lands in both Montana (2,470 acres) and Wyoming (80 acres). This information encompasses the entire Wilderness Study AreaTwo caves in the Wilderness Study Area provide spelunking opportunities. These opportunities could not be considered outstanding, however, because of limited access and, in one situation, a dangerous point of entry. For experienced climbers, the possibility of rock climbing exists on some of the sheer limestone cliff faces and pinnacles. Hiking and associated photography and sightseeing activities are outstanding. The topographic relief, the unique geologic formations, and the wide expanse of rugged country within view from the ridge tops present a variety of challenges to potential users.	Yes	Designated BLM public lands*	No	
Not Recommended	BLM	Black Butte	3,893	Idaho	Shoshone	1992	Wilderness values; local BLM office has additional details	Yes	Designated BLM public lands*	No	
Not Recommended	BLM	Black Canyon (I)	10,609	Idaho	Gooding	1992	The Black Canyon Wilderness Study Area consists of the western side slopes and lower mountains of the Sangre de Cristo Range - an uplifted block formed by faulting along the Rio Grande rift. Intermittent streams have created a maze of valleys, which provide excellent opportunities for recreation, especially hiking. The valleys alternate between steep and level sections creating a stair-step approach to the upper reaches of the mountain slopes. Vistas of the peaks or the vast San Luis Valley are spotted throughout the Wilderness Study Area. Vegetation consists mainly of pine, fir, pinyon-juniper, and aspen. Fauna includes mule deer, elk, black bear, various smaller mammals, and various raptors. Activities include hiking, backpacking, camping, and photography.	Yes	Designated BLM public lands*	No	
Not Recommended	BLM	Black Canyon (II)	5,534	Idaho	Lemhi Mountain Range	1992	The Black Canyon Wilderness Study Area consists of the western side slopes and lower mountains of the Sangre de Cristo Range - an uplifted block formed by faulting along the Rio Grande rift. Intermittent streams have created a maze of valleys, which provide excellent opportunities for recreation, especially hiking. The valleys alternate between steep and level sections creating a stair-step approach to the upper reaches of the mountain slopes. Vistas of the peaks or the vast San Luis Valley are spotted throughout the Wilderness Study Area. Vegetation consists mainly of pine, fir, pinyon-juniper, and aspen. Fauna includes mule deer, elk, black bear, various smaller mammals, and various raptors. Activities include hiking, backpacking, camping, and photography.	Yes	Designated BLM public lands*	No	

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Suitability Determination (if any)	DOI Bureau/ Office	Name of Wilderness Study Area	Number of acres	Wilderness Location: State	Wilderness Location: City	Year of Study	Synopsis of the Values Protected/Reason for Potential Wilderness Designation	Wilderness Area Located within a Designated Public Lands Area? (Y or N)	If yes, what is the Name of the Designated Public Lands Area?	Wilderness Area Located within a Monument Boundary? (Y or N)	If yes, which Monument?
Recommended	BLM	Black Ridge Canyon West	52	Utah	West of Grand Junction Colorado	1992	This 52 acre unit is adjacent to the Black Ridge Wilderness, managed by the Grand Junction, CO field office.	Yes	McInnis Canyons National Conservation Area	Yes	McInnis Canyons National Conservation Area
Recommended and Not Recommended (different portions)	BLM	Blitzen River	31,914	Oregon	South of Burns, OR	1992	Wilderness values; local BLM office has additional details	Yes	Donner und Blitzen Wild and Scenic River corridor, Steens Mountain Cooperative Management and Protection Area	Yes	Steens Mountain Cooperative Management and Protection Area
Recommended	BLM	Blue Canyon	12,581	Oregon	West of Boise, ID	1992	Wilderness values; local BLM office has additional details	Yes	Designated BLM public lands*	No	
Not Recommended	BLM	Blue Creek	14,896	New Mexico	North of the Gila River; northwest of Bedrock; northeast of Virden	1992	The Blue Creek Wilderness Study Area is located in the southwestern portion of New Mexico and is dominated by a volcanic fault block mountain named Black Mountain. The intermittent Blue Creek passes through the eastern part of the Wilderness Study Area and the narrow cliff-walled canyon is dominated by ash, cottonwood, Arizona sycamore, and willow. The uplands are dominated by desert grasses and shrubs.	Yes	Designated BLM public lands*	No	
Unknown	BLM	Blue Eagle	59,560	Nevada	Tonopah	1992	The Blue Eagle Wilderness Study Area lies in the northern end of the Grant Range and includes a small portion of Railroad Valley. The Wilderness Study Area is located in northeastern Nye County and is approximately 100 miles east of Tonopah. High mountains with deep, narrow winding drainages dominate the landscape. Craggy outcrops of white rock provide a colorful contrast to the dark green forest canopy on the slopes of Blue Eagle peak. In the north the Wilderness Study Area is dominated with a colorful montage of rolling hills painted in hues of yellow and red. Rare Bristlecone pine can be found at the higher elevations where their wind sculpted, curved trunks can be thousands of years old. Sharing the higher elevations is an indigenous bighorn sheep population. Opportunity for hiking, photography and camping are available throughout the Wilderness Study Area.	Yes	Designated BLM public lands*	No	
Unknown	BLM	Bluebell	55,665	Nevada	Elko	1992	Bluebell Wilderness Study Area is located approximately 95 miles east of Elko and 25 miles southwest of West Wendover, Nevada in the Toano Range. The Wilderness Study Area consists of steep mountainous terrain with many canyons radiating from a central ridgeline of mountain peaks. At the lower elevations of the Wilderness Study Area, there is a pinyon-juniper woodland with a small mixing of conifers, while at the upper elevations Bristlecone pine can be found. The Wilderness Study Area is located along a major raptor migration route. From late August through mid-October each year thousand of raptors including hawks, eagles, falcons, and kestrels among others can be seen during this time frame.	Yes	Designated BLM public lands*	No	
Recommended	BLM	Bobcat Draw Badlands	17,150	Wyoming	Worland	1992	The Bobcat Draw Badlands Wilderness Study Area encompasses 17,150 acres of BLM-administered land and 1,390 acres of state land. The Wilderness Study Area offers special features and scenic beauty which are outstanding. Terrain in the unit is highly unique and variable in land form and color. Located in the Willwood geologic formation, it is famous for a "Devil's Garden" of arches, goblins, castles and other fantastic or fanciful landforms. The Wilderness Study Area is within the Fifteenmile Wild Horse Herd Management Area. The National Park Service has identified the Gooseberry Badlands and the east ridge of Fifteenmile Creek, located near the Wilderness Study Area, as potential National Natural Landmarks.	Yes	Designated BLM public lands*	No	
Unknown	BLM	Book Cliffs Mountain Browse	399	Utah	50 miles northwest of Grand Junction, CO	1992	The topography is a gentle rolling ridge top which gradually slopes downhill to the northeast. General vegetation includes sagebrush and squaw apple with small thickets of Gamble Oak, serviceberry, and Mountain mahogany.	Yes	Designated BLM public lands*	No	
Recommended	BLM	Borah Peak	3,941	Idaho	Mackay	1992	Wilderness values; local BLM office has additional details	Yes	Designated BLM public lands*	No	

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Not Recommended	BLM	Bowden Hills	59,031	Oregon	South of Rome, OR	1992	Wilderness values; local BLM office has additional details	Yes	Designated BLM public lands*	No	
Not Recommended	BLM	Box Creek	439	Idaho	McCall	1992	Wilderness values; local BLM office has additional details	Yes	Designated BLM public lands*	No	
None	BLM	Brewer Spruce	208	Oregon	East of Kerby, OR	1992	Wilderness values; local BLM office has additional details	Yes	Designated BLM public lands*	No	
Not Recommended	BLM	Bridge Creek	14,322	Oregon	South of Burns, OR	1992	Wilderness values; local BLM office has additional details	Yes	Designated BLM public lands*	No	
Unknown	BLM	Bridger Jack Mesa	6,333	Utah	18 miles northwest of Monticello, UT	1992	The Wilderness Study Area is a north-south trending tableland bounded by spectacular orange-red cliffs. The view from the mesa is the major asset of the Wilderness Study Area because it enhances the recreational experience. Vegetation is predominantly pinyon-juniper woodland with small interspersed sagebrush parks. The Wilderness Study Area may contain several archaeological sites.	Yes	Bears Ears National Monument	Yes	Bears Ears National Monument
Not Recommended	BLM	Brokeoff Mountains	31,606	New Mexico	El Paso	1992	The Brokeoff Mountains Wilderness Study Area is located in southern New Mexico, contiguous with the Guadalupe Mountains Wilderness in Texas. The Wilderness Study Area consists of a low dominant north-south ridge cut by two canyons that run 500 feet deep. Elk winter in the Wilderness Study Area and cliffs, ledges, and rock outcrops provide suitable nesting and perching habitat for birds of prey. Vegetation includes Chihuahuan Desert scrub, cacti, agaves, soaptree yuccas, creosote bush, mesquite, semidesert grassland, and pines at higher elevations.	Yes	Designated BLM public lands*	No	
Unknown	BLM	Buffalo Hills	45,287	Nevada	Washoe County, Nevada and Lassen County, California	1992	Wilderness values; local BLM office has additional details	Yes	Designated BLM public lands*	No	
Recommended and Not Recommended (different portions)	BLM	Buffalo Hump	10,300	Wyoming	Rock Springs	1992	The Buffalo Hump Wilderness Study Area encompasses 10,300 acres of BLM-administered land. This is a sand dune area of many sand valleys, blowouts, dunes and hills. The northern and western part of the area contains ponds, grass-covered marshes and playas. The southern and eastern part includes active dunes and meadows. This area and the adjacent Sand Dunes Wilderness Study Area are part of the range of the only herd of desert elk in Wyoming. Due to the topographic relief in the southern and eastern portions of the Wilderness Study Area, the remoteness of the area provides outstanding solitude.	Yes	Designated BLM public lands*	No	
Recommended and Not Recommended (different portions)	BLM	Bull Canyon	599	Utah	4 miles north of Dinosaur, CO	1992	Wilderness values; local BLM office has additional details	Yes	Designated BLM public lands*	No	
Unknown	BLM	Bull Mountain	13,138	Utah	20 miles south of Hanksville, UT	1992	The Wilderness Study Area is in the Henry Mountains, well known since the late 1870's for classical studies in American geology. Like other places in the range, Bull Mountain is an igneous intrusion flanked by sedimentary rocks deformed by the emplacement of the igneous material. Subsequent erosion exposed the structure, leaving a dome-shaped mountain rising nearly 3,000 feet above the surrounding plains and benches to an elevation of 9,187 feet. Vegetation consists of shrubs and grasses in the lower portions of the area and pinyon-juniper woodland in the higher elevations with scattered stands of aspen, fir, and pine. Portions of the Wilderness Study Area are range for the Henry Mountains bison herd and a mule deer herd. A small population of bristlecone pine is found mixed with conifers in the southwestern portion of the Wilderness Study Area.	Yes	Designated BLM public lands*	No	

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Unknown	BLM	Burbank Canyons	13,395	Nevada	Wellington	1992	Burbank Canyons Wilderness Study Area is located in Douglas County and Lyon County, five miles northwest of Wellington and 15 miles southeast of Gardnerville, Nevada. The Wilderness Study Area consists of three deep scenic canyons which contain several riparian areas. The combination of steep and rugged ridges and canyon slopes above the narrow riparian canyon bottoms make the Wilderness Study Area highly scenic and appealing landscape. A hiking trip up to the head of Burbank Canyon and back can be accomplished in one day. Overnight camping is not necessary to experience the Wilderness Study Area's scenic and wilderness qualities.	Yes	Designated BLM public lands*	No	
Unknown	BLM	Burning Hills	65,710	Utah	Northeast of Big Water, UT	1992	Centered on the Kaiparowits Plateau, the Wilderness Study Area takes its name from naturally occurring underground coal fires. Harsh, yet beautiful, dry canyons shelter pinyon-juniper woodland and hardy desert scrub vegetation offering homes for Desert Bighorn sheep and migratory raptors.	Yes	Grand Staircase-Escalante National Monument	Yes	Grand Staircase-Escalante National Monument
Not Recommended	BLM	Burnt Creek	23,829	Idaho	Challis	1992	Wilderness values; local BLM office has additional details	Yes	Designated BLM public lands*	No	
Unknown	BLM	Butler Wash	24,277	Utah	32 miles northwest of Monticello, UT	1992	The Wilderness Study Area is in the Canyonlands Section of the Colorado Plateau Physiographic Province. The terrain consists of northward draining shallow canyons of varying widths and low, parklike mesas, with scattered buttes, knobs, and spires. The Wilderness Study Area has outstanding scenic quality. Red and buff sandstone spires, knobs, and buttes contrast with the green vegetation and the blue sky. In the southeast, the heads of Salt Creek (most of which is in Canyonlands National Park) cut a myriad of shapes in the colorful sandstone. Other special features include historic evidence of early century cowboy use, and an array of wildlife including cougars, mule deer, and peregrine falcon.	Yes	Bears Ears National Monument	Yes	Bears Ears National Monument
Recommended	BLM	Cabazon	8,159	New Mexico	Albuquerque	1992	The Cabazon Wilderness Study Area is located in the northwestern part of the New Mexico and consists of a large volcanic plug—a steep-sided symmetrical neck of volcanic rock. At an elevation of 7,785 feet, this is the largest of a series of volcanic plugs in this area and is one of the most well-known landmarks in northwest New Mexico. This peak is a favorite among climbers. Basic mountain climbing experience and proper gear, including a helmet, are recommended. Many visitors climb the most common route (Class 3) without a rope. A successful climb to the summit will reward you with an expansive view of the Rio Puerco Valley.	Yes	Designated BLM public lands*	No	
Recommended and Not Recommended (different portions)	BLM	Camp Creek	19,880	Oregon	West of Boise, ID	1992	Wilderness values; local BLM office has additional details	Yes	Designated BLM public lands*	No	
Unknown	BLM	Canaan Mountain	4,985	Utah	East of St. George, UT	1992	The Wilderness Study Area is in the Vermilion Cliffs portion of the Grand Staircase, a series of terraces and colored cliffs at the southern edge of the High Plateaus Section of the Colorado Plateau Physiographic Province. Canaan Mountain, a sheer plateau that rises 2,000 feet above surrounding land to an elevation of 7,340 feet, is the dominant feature of the Wilderness Study Area. Within the Wilderness Study Area are shallow lakes, springs, waterfalls and 4 miles of perennial streams. Most of the surface of the Wilderness Study Area is rock and bare soil; vegetation covers only about 20 percent of the Wilderness Study Area and includes Ponderosa pine mountain shrub and pinyon-juniper woodland. A lumbering operation that existed on Canaan Mountain from 1915 to 1928 has significant local historical value.	Yes	Designated BLM public lands*	No	
	BLM	Carcass Canyon	48,628	Utah	South of Escalante, Utah	1992	The rim of the 2,000 foot high Straight Cliffs provide expansive vistas of the Escalante Canyon country to the east. Numerous deep, forested canyons dissect the western and southern portions of the Wilderness Study Area on the Kaiparowits Plateau.	Yes	Grand Staircase-Escalante National Monument	Yes	Grand Staircase-Escalante National Monument
Recommended and Not Recommended (different portions)	BLM	Carrizozo Lava Flow	10,690	New Mexico	Carrizozo	1992	Wilderness values; local BLM office has additional details	Yes	Designated BLM public lands*	No	
Not Recommended	BLM	Castle Rock	6,151	Oregon	West of Ontario, OR	1992	Wilderness values; local BLM office has additional details	Yes	Designated BLM public lands*	No	



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Not Recommended	BLM	Cedar Butte	36,390	Idaho	Idaho Falls	1992	In Idaho, BLM manages nearly 37,000 acres of public lands in the Cedar Butte Wilderness Study Area. Lava flows here date back over 10,000 years. Several species of mammals live here including rodents, mule deer, antelope, coyotes, rabbits and over 100 species of birds including sage grouse and mourning doves.	Yes	Designated BLM public lands*	No	
Recommended and Not Recommended (different portions)	BLM	Cedar Mountain	33,433	Oregon	West of Boise, ID	1992	The Cedar Mountain Wilderness Study Area encompasses 21,560 acres of BLM-administered land with no private or state inholdings. The Wilderness Study Area is an area of rugged topography characterized by deep, steep-sided drainages flowing toward the Bighorn River. Cedar Mountain is the dominant feature of the unit.	Yes	Designated BLM public lands*	No	
Recommended and Not Recommended (different portions)	BLM	Cedar Mountain	21,560	Wyoming	Kirby	1992	The Cedar Mountains Wilderness Study Area is located in southwestern New Mexico. The area is characterized by a southeast trending ridge with scattered peaks and rolling hills. Vegetation consists of mixed mountain shrubs, creosote bush, and tobosa. The area provides habitat for mule deer and javelina.	Yes	Designated BLM public lands*	No	
Not Recommended	BLM	Cedar Mountains	14,911	New Mexico	Hachita	1992	Wilderness values; local BLM office has additional details	Yes	Designated BLM public lands*	No	
Unknown	BLM	Cedar Ridge	10,009	Nevada	Elko	1992	Cedar Ridge Wilderness Study Area is located approximately 23 miles south of Elko, Nevada. Elevations within the Wilderness Study Area range from 5,613 feet to 7,149 feet. The east side of the Wilderness Study Area contains severely eroded and gullied terrain while the west side is an uptilted deeply dissected benchland. Vegetation within the Wilderness Study Area consists of brush communities and a pinyon-juniper woodland. Visitation is limited because of a lack of water resources within the Wilderness Study Area which can deter many visitors. But for those to whom this is not an obstacle solitary camping opportunities are more prevalent. Equestrian opportunities are good for the moderate rider as much of the terrain is not overtly challenging.	Yes	Designated BLM public lands*	No	
Recommended and Not Recommended (different portions)	BLM	Chamisa	16,602	New Mexico	Northwest New Mexico	1992	The northern portion of this Wilderness Study Area is arid, while the southern portion consists of a higher plateau dominated by piñon and ponderosa pines. The diversity of vegetation and landforms provide scenic appeal. Large numbers of elk use the area, as well as coyotes, mule deer, and Merriam's turkey.	Yes	Designated BLM public lands*	No	
Unknown	BLM	Cheesebox Canyon	14,831	Utah	34 miles west of Blanding, UT	1992	This Wilderness Study Area is in the Canyonlands Section of the Colorado Plateau Physiographic Province. The Wilderness Study Area is a small mesa capped by the Cheesebox and cut by four meandering, steep-walled canyons which drain southwesterly into White Canyon. The surface of the mesa slopes gently southwest, and is almost featureless except for a few low buttes. About half of the Wilderness Study Area is barren of vegetation. The remainder is pinyon-juniper woodland and scattered stands of Ponderosa pine. Douglas fir is found on north facing slopes at the higher elevations with scattered areas of desert shrub and grasses. Visitors can find evidence of late 19th and early 20th century cowboys. Peregrine falcon and bald eagle may make occasional use of the Wilderness Study Area. Desert bighorn sheep inhabit the upper ends of Cheesebox Canyon, as well as Found Mesa and Fry Point.	Yes	Bears Ears National Monument	Yes	Bears Ears National Monument
Unknown	BLM	China Mountain	10,358	Nevada	Reno	1992	China Mountain Wilderness Study Area is located in eastern Pershing County and is approximately 42 miles west of Battle Mountain, Nevada. The Wilderness Study Area consists of a high plateau with elevations ranging from 5,060 to 8,842 feet. There are two main canyons within the mountain range and several smaller canyons. The China Mountain plateau as well as Hoffman Canyon and Lee Canyon are exceptionally scenic. There is a fishery habitat for brown, cutthroat and rainbow trout in Hoffman Canyon. Opportunities for day-hiking, back packing and nature study are particularly noteworthy.	Yes	Designated BLM public lands*	No	
None	BLM	Chopaka Mountain	5,554	Washington	West of Oroville, WA	1992	Wilderness values; local BLM office has additional details	Yes	Designated BLM public lands*	No	

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Unknown	BLM	Clan Alpine Mountains	196,128	Nevada	West Central Nevada, Churchill County	1992	The Clan Alpine Mountains Wilderness Study Area is located in Churchill County, in west central Nevada. The Wilderness Study Area includes several peaks over 8,000 feet including Mount Augusta the highest peak in the range. Horse Creek and Cherry Creek contain trout fisheries, an added bonus since fishable streams are so rare in this portion of Nevada. From the main ridgeline of the range, broad vistas greatly enhance the sense of isolation and solitude. Geological formations and structures exposed along nearly vertical fault scarps visually enhance the ruggedness of the Wilderness Study Area, primarily in Horse Creek Canyon and the strange rock hoodoos of Deep Canyon.	Yes	Designated BLM public lands*	No	
Not Recommended	BLM	Clarks Butte	31,291	Oregon	Southwest of Boise, ID	1992	Wilderness values; local BLM office has additional details	Yes	Designated BLM public lands*	No	
Unknown	BLM	Coal Canyon	60,755	Utah	West of Grand Junction Colorado	1992	Coal Canyon Wilderness Study Area sits between the face of the Bookcliffs and the top of the Roan Cliffs. It is a dissected landscape of steep ridges and "V"-shaped canyons formed by many drainages. Vegetation is predominantly pinyon-juniper woodland with high desert plant communities in the southern portion. Other vegetation includes Douglas fir, sagebrush, riparian and mountain shrub. Erosional features of scenic interest are pinnacles, balanced rocks, alcoves, overhangs, potholes, and arches. The Wilderness Study Area has year-round populations of elk, mountain lion, black bear and Rocky mountain bighorn sheep. Portions of this Wilderness Study Area were burned in a large fire in 2002; the area is currently revegetating.	Yes	Designated BLM public lands*	No	
Unknown	BLM	Conger Mountain	20,161	Utah	50 miles west of Delta, UT	1992	The vegetation on the upper slopes of the Conger Mountains is comprised of mountain brush and juniper communities. Lower slopes are dominated by shadscale/Indian ricegrass and sagebrush communities. A wild horse herd roams the Wilderness Study Area; bald eagles, peregrine falcons, and golden eagles also inhabit the area. Sensitive Species which may inhabit the Wilderness Study Area include the ferruginous hawk, long-billed curlew, burrowing owl, kit fox, and Swasey Spring pocket gopher.	Yes	Designated BLM public lands*	No	
Recommended and Not Recommended (different portions)	BLM	Continental Divide	68,761	New Mexico	Datil	1992	The Continental Divide Wilderness Study Area is located in the west-central part of New Mexico. The landmark of this area is Pelona Mountain, rising to 9,212 feet. Rolling grassland gives way to steeper slopes covered in piñon pine woodland and ponderosa pine forest, although the summit of the mountain itself is mostly grassland. Views from the top of Pelona Mountain stretch out for miles across the surrounding plains.  The Continental Divide National Scenic Trail passes through this Wilderness Study Area.	Yes	Designated BLM public lands*	No	
Not Recommended	BLM	Cooke's Range	20,248	New Mexico	North of Deming	1992	The Cooke's Range Wilderness Study Area is located in southern New Mexico about 60 miles from Las Cruces. The central feature in the Wilderness Study Area is Cooke's Peak, which rises over 3,600 feet above the surrounding plains. The northern portion is extremely rugged while the southern portion is rolling and includes open hills cut by deep canyons. Vegetation consists of piñon and juniper woodlands as well as mixed desert shrubs. The cliffs in the higher elevations provide nesting sites for birds of prey. Mogollon style petroglyphs are found at Frying Pan Spring.	Yes	Designated BLM public lands*	No	
Not Recommended	BLM	Copper Mountain	6,858	Wyoming	Thermopolis	1992	The Copper Mountain Wilderness Study Area encompasses 6,858 acres of BLM-administered land without any inholdings or split estate. It is part of the Copper Mountain Range also known as the Bridger Mountains. It is dry and mountainous with scattered limber pine and juniper on rocky slopes. The stark ridges and draws of the study area stand in sharp contrast to the waters of nearby Boysen Reservoir.	Yes	Designated BLM public lands*	No	
Recommended and Not Recommended (different portions)	BLM	Cottonwood Creek	8,110	Oregon	East of Burns, OR	1992	Wilderness values; local BLM office has additional details	Yes	Designated BLM public lands*	No	
Not Recommended	BLM	Cougar Well	19,345	Oregon	Southeast of Bend, OR	1992	Wilderness values; local BLM office has additional details	Yes	Designated BLM public lands*	No	

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Recommended	BLM	Cowboy Spring	6,699	New Mexico	Lordsburg	1992	Cowboy Spring Wilderness Study Area is located in the southwestern part of New Mexico approximately 50 miles south of Lordsburg. The Wilderness Study Area consists of rugged canyons and rough hill country and is covered by juniper, mixed mountain shrubs, and grasses. This area is located at a convergent point of Chihuahuan Desert, Rocky Mountain, and Sierra Madre ecosystems. The Wilderness Study Area boasts 130 species of birds, 60 species of mammals, and 40 species of reptiles.	Yes	Continental Divide National Scenic Trail corridor	No	
Unknown	BLM	Crack Canyon	26,303	Utah	15 miles north of Hanksville, UT	1992	The Wilderness Study Area includes colorful badlands of eroded soils, cliffs, and rock monuments, including fins which form a sawtooth sandstone ridge, and knobs, caves, and arches. Canyons from 200 to 500 feet deep cross the Reef and the Wilderness Study Area, narrowing in places to clefts with bottoms coNational Scenic Trailantly in shadow. Canyons from 200 to 500 feet deep cross the Reef, narrowing in places to clefts with bottoms coNational Scenic Trail in shadow and exposing geologic strata and arches, caves, and narrow twisted and textured pathways. Small pictograph or petroglyph panels are within the Wilderness Study Area.	Yes	Designated BLM public lands*	No	
Unknown	BLM	Cross Canyon	949	Utah	14 miles southwest of Cahone, CO	1992	This Wilderness Study Area includes portions of three main canyons which continue into the Cahone Canyon Wilderness Study Area. The relatively flat plateau through which these canyons are cut has a gentle southwest downward tilt from its 6,500 feet elevation at the northeast boundary of the Wilderness Study Area. Numerous ledges, rocky outcrops, and cliffs are exposed in the stair-stepped canyons which range in depth from 300-900 feet. Vegetation is thick pinyon-juniper woodland on the slopes and canyon rim, with sage parks and riparian vegetation along the canyon bottom. Ancestral Puebloan ruins are common in the canyon. Geologic formations are well exposed for scientific and educational study: the Summerville and Morrison Formations of the Jurassic Period outcrop and are overlain by Burro Canyon and Dakota Formations of the Upper Cretaceous.	Yes	Designated BLM public lands*	No	
Not Recommended	BLM	Crystal Lake	8,893	Idaho	St. Maries	1992	Wilderness values; local BLM office has additional details	Yes	Designated BLM public lands*	No	
Not Recommended	BLM	Culp Canyon	10,937	New Mexico	Alamogordo	1992	The Culp Canyon Wilderness Study Area is located in southern New Mexico and is characterized by gently rolling hills and steep mountain slopes dissected by numerous canyons and arroyos. Vegetation consists of desert grasses and shrubs.	Yes	Designated BLM public lands*	No	
Unknown	BLM	Daniels Canyon	2,516	Utah	22 miles east of Vernal, Utah	1992	Daniels Canyon is an east-west trending canyon with high vertical walls. Elevations in the Wilderness Study Area range from 5,600 feet on Cub Creek to 7,720 feet on the eastern boundary. Pinyon-juniper woodland, intermixed with sagebrush, predominates in the Wilderness Study Area. The upper northern slopes consist of heavy shrub cover of mountain mahogany, serviceberry, and big sagebrush. Scattered pinyon trees also grow here with densities of both juniper and pinyon increasing at lower elevations. At the highest elevation and on the eastern and northern edges of the Wilderness Study Area are small stands of Ponderosa pine. The flat canyon bottoms consist of greasewood, big sagebrush, and various grasses. Surrounding the spring and along the stream in lower Daniels Canyon are patches of box elder trees.	Yes	Designated BLM public lands*	No	
Unknown	BLM	Dark Canyon	67,825	Utah	30 miles west of Monticello, UT	1992	This Wilderness Study Area is a complex of fragments of the Dark Canyon Plateau and seven deep, meandering canyons that drain into Cataract Canyon of the Colorado River, northwest of the Wilderness Study Area. An unusual feature in the Canyonlands country is the 10 miles of perennial stream that flow through the northern portion of the Wilderness Study Area in a series of plunge pools and waterfalls. Limestone ledges, with red chert nodule inclusions and cockleshell and crinoids stem fossils, make deep and narrow lower Dark Canyon, an especially scenic canyon due to their waterfall producing effect. Ancestra Puebloan occupation seems to have been somewhat sparse compared to canyons further south, such as Grand Gulch. Cliff dwellings, granaries, petroglyphs, and lithic scatters do exist within the area. These features enhance the primitive recreation values present and add to the feeling of timelessness in these rugged and remote canyons.	Yes	Bears Ears National Monument	Yes	Bears Ears National Monument
Unknown	BLM	Death Ridge	66,286	Utah	South of Escalante, Utah	1992	Centrally located in GSENM, Death Ridge Wilderness Study Area creates a feeling of deep remoteness. Canyons are deep, with ridges long and narrow making this country difficult to navigate. The scenery is quite unique, with ridges offering distant views in all directions. Trap Canyon Slot and the monoliths of Death Ridge are worthy day hikes.	Yes	Grand Staircase-Escalante National Monument	Yes	Grand Staircase-Escalante National Monument

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Unknown	BLM	Deep Creek Mountains	79,144	Utah	South of Ibapah, Utah	1992	Flanked on the east by the Great Salt Lake Desert and on the west by the Deep Creek Valley, the Deep Creek Mountains are the highest landmark in all of western Utah. As an isolated "island" ecosystem and the fourth highest range in the Great Basin, the "Deepes" dominate the Great Salt Lake Desert in altitude, sheer mass, and biotic richness. From a barren landscape of alluvial outwash and playa basins, two 12,000 foot peaks rise 7,800 feet above the desert floor transitioning through sagebrush-grassland benches, pinyon-juniper forest, evergreen and aspen forests, and alpine meadows to form nine perennial streams and numerous canyons that twist through massive granite formations or quartzite cliffs.	Yes	Pony Express National Historic Trail corridor	No	
Not Recommended	BLM	Deer Creek	8,071	Idaho	Gooding and Camas County	1992	Wilderness values; local BLM office has additional details	Yes	Designated BLM public lands*	No	
Unknown	BLM	Desatoya Mountains	51,402	Nevada	Churchill County - Lander County Line	1992	The Desatoya Mountains Wilderness Study Area lies along the Churchill County / Lander County lines with the majority of the Wilderness Study Area in Churchill County. Most of the Wilderness Study Area is quite rugged with numerous peaks and ridges that rise over 9,000 feet. Deeply cut canyons on the west side of the Wilderness Study Area contain fascinating rock formations and riparian communities. Cutthroat trout are present in Edwards Creek and Smith Creek and Brook trout can be found in Big Dens Creek. The fish are small but their mere presence is relatively unusual in this part of Nevada.	Yes	Pony Express National Historic Trail corridor	No	
Not Recommended	BLM	Deschutes Canyon - Steelhead Falls	3,192	Oregon	Southwest of Madras, OR	1992	Wilderness values; local BLM office has additional details	Yes	Middle Deschutes Wild and Scenic River corridor	No	
Unknown	BLM	Desolation Canyon	294,581	Utah	6 miles north of Green River, UT	1992	At 290,845 acres, the Desolation Canyon Wilderness Study Area is the largest Wilderness Study Area managed by BLM in the contiguous 48 states. The 84 mile segment of the Green River through Desolation and Gray canyons is the most prominent feature. The Wilderness Study Area has an extensive system of deep canyons. The canyon at Rock Creek is more than 1 mile deep. The Wilderness Study Area contains arches, pinnacles, and other erosional remnants not known to occur elsewhere in the Wasatch Formation in similar concentrations or settings. Vegetation is diverse, ranging from desert to high mountain types in a distance of only 5-10 miles.	Yes	Designated BLM public lands*	No	
Not Recommended	BLM	Devil's Backbone	8,904	New Mexico	15 miles southwest of Socorro at the eastern end of the Magdalena Mountains	1992	The Devil's Backbone Wilderness Study Area is characterized by its knife-edged ridges and peaks rising above the surrounding desert grassland. The north contains piñon-juniper while the south is comprised of rocky grasslands. A great number of raptors, including one pair of golden eagles, nests in the area. Mountains lions are also seen on occasion.	Yes	Designated BLM public lands*	No	
Unknown	BLM	Devils Canyon	9,142	Utah	12 miles south of Emery, UT	1992	Devils Canyon Wilderness Study Area is a rugged, sinuous gorge with numerous short tributary canyons that drain westward toward Muddy Creek. Pour offs, abrupt changes in the gradient of the canyon floor are characteristic of the area. The north-eastern part of the Wilderness Study Area is a densely vegetated area of rounded knobs and benches. The southwestern portion of the Wilderness Study Area is a sparsely vegetated area of pink, red, cream, and purple soils. A small wild horse herd of approximately 10-15 animals use the Wilderness Study Area.	Yes	Designated BLM public lands*	No	
Not Recommended	BLM	Devil's Den Canyon	320	New Mexico	Southwest of Carlsbad	1992	The Devil's Den Canyon Wilderness Study Area is located in southern New Mexico, approximately 40 miles southwest of Carlsbad and is contiguous with the Guadalupe Escarpment Wilderness Study Area (managed by the U.S. Forest Service). Devil's Den Canyon contains the mouth of a major drainage on the west side of Guadalupe Escarpment and has a variety of vegetation including desert shrubs and grasses, piñon and juniper woodlands, and sub-riparian trees and shrubs in the canyon bottom.	Yes	Designated BLM public lands*	No	
Unknown	BLM	Devil's Garden	633	Utah	North of Moab, UT	1992	Colorful rock outcrops, hoodoos, pedestals and famous Metate Arch are scattered about this desert fairyland. Devil's Garden contains "unique scenic values and natural wonders" in a small area of erosional sculptures carved from Entrada sandstone.	Yes	Grand Staircase-Escalante National Monument	Yes	Grand Staircase-Escalante National Monument

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Recommended and Not Recommended (different portions)	BLM	Devil's Garden Lava Bed	28,163	Oregon	South East of Bend, OR	1992	Wilderness values; local BLM office has additional details	Yes	Designated BLM public lands*	No	
Recommended	BLM	Devil's Playground/Twin Buttes	23,841	Wyoming	Green River	1992	The area is characterized by highly eroded badlands surrounding two large mesas of high relief. Elevation ranges from 6,200 feet in the northern washes of Devils Playground to 8,012 feet on the Twin Butte Mesa. Very little vegetation grows on the badlands, which comprises the vast majority of the Wilderness Study Areas. However, there are some pockets of sagebrush, saltbrush and juniper.	Yes	Designated BLM public lands*	No	
Recommended and Not Recommended (different portions)	BLM	Diablo Mountain	118,693	Oregon	Northwest of Paisley, OR	1992	Wilderness values; local BLM office has additional details	Yes	Designated BLM public lands*	No	
Unknown	BLM	Diamond Breaks	3,926	Utah	65 miles northwest of Maybell, CO	1992	Wilderness values; local BLM office has additional details	Yes	Designated BLM public lands*	No	
Unknown	BLM	Dirty Devil	71,883	Utah	10 miles southeast of Hanksville, UT	1992	The study area includes a portion of the canyon of the Dirty Devil River along the western side of the Wilderness Study Area and several tributary canyons as much as 500 feet deep. Some of the canyons are more than 10 miles long, and are bounded by sheer cliffs with large overhangs in several places. The upper parts of the benches between canyons are mostly undulating bare rock surfaces. About 70 percent of the study area is barren sand and rock, with sparse black-brush and other desert shrubs, some pinyon-juniper, saltbrush, and scrub oak. Petrified wood occurs in several canyons. Prehistoric rock art is found in Robbers Roost Canyon, which is also reputed to have been one of the major hideouts of the famous outlaw Butch Cassidy.	Yes	Designated BLM public lands*	No	
Unknown	BLM	Disaster Peak	13,200	Nevada	West-central Trout Creek Mountains	1992	Disaster Peak Wilderness Study Area is located in both Nevada and Oregon and is the southern most Wilderness Study Area in a group of five Wilderness Study Areas known collectively as the Trout Creek Combination. The Wilderness Study Area's diverse terrain consists of broad, flat to gently rolling ridges to deep, wide steep-walled canyons. The scenery in the Wilderness Study Area is outstanding because of the geologic landmark of Disaster Peak and dramatic topography that is expressed in prominent cliffs, spires, and massive outcrops of volcanic and granitic formations that have eroded into extensive badlands. Vegetation in the Wilderness Study Area is quite diverse and includes sagebrush / grass communities to extensive stands of mountain mahogany at the higher elevations. Water and campsites are abundant through much of the Wilderness Study Area which provide ample opportunity for primitive recreation in all seasons.	Yes	Designated BLM public lands*	No	
Recommended and Not Recommended (different portions)	BLM	Disaster Peak	17,376	Oregon	North East of Denio, OR	1992	Wilderness values; local BLM office has additional details	Yes	Designated BLM public lands*	No	
None	BLM	Douglas-Fir	579	Oregon	East of Conquille, OR	1992	Wilderness values; local BLM office has additional details	Yes	Designated BLM public lands*	No	
Not Recommended	BLM	Dry Creek	23,353	Oregon	West of Boise, ID	1992	Wilderness values; local BLM office has additional details	Yes	Designated BLM public lands*	No	
Not Recommended	BLM	Dry Creek Buttes	51,285	Oregon	West of Boise, ID	1992	Wilderness values; local BLM office has additional details	Yes	Designated BLM public lands*	No	

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Recommended	BLM	Dry Valley Rim	76,177	Nevada	Washoe County, Nevada and Lassen County, California	1992	Wilderness values; local BLM office has additional details	Yes	Designated BLM public lands*	No	
Not Recommended	BLM	Dubois Badlands	4,520	Wyoming	Dubois	1992	The Dubois Badlands Wilderness Study Area encompasses 4,520 acres of BLM-administered land with no split estate or private inholdings. The topography of the area is primarily badlands and flat topped benches, which are extensively eroded and separated by numerous and intricate drainage patterns. Bands of red and tan sedimentary rock and clays make interesting color patters through the area. The Dubois Badlands Wilderness Study Area is essentially in a natural condition. The topography of the Wilderness Study Area consists of badlands that are extensively eroded and separated by intricate drainage patterns. Eroded pinnacles and spires rise as high as 400 feet above the Wind River. Vegetation in the Wilderness Study Area varies with the elevation. The upper slopes have widely scattered limber pines, and the lower slopes contain sagebrush. The flat tops of most ridges have low-growing grass as the dominant plant life.	Yes	Designated BLM public lands*	No	
Not Recommended	BLM	Eagle Peak	43,960	New Mexico	Six miles west of Quemado; north of Highway 60	1992	The Eagle Peak Wilderness Study Area is located in western New Mexico. It is characterized by rolling topography and broken by sandstone and basalt mesas and canyons. Volcanic features include large cinder cones and lava flows. Vegetation consists of grassland and piñon-juniper woodland.	Yes	Designated BLM public lands*	No	
Not Recommended	BLM	East Alvord	22,142	Oregon	North East of Andrews, Oregon	1992	Wilderness values; local BLM office has additional details	Yes	Designated BLM public lands*	No	
Recommended and Not Recommended (different portions)	BLM	Eighteen Mile	25,015	Idaho	Leadore	1992	Wilderness values; local BLM office has additional details	Yes	Continental Divide National Scenic Trail corridor	No	
Recommended and Not Recommended (different portions)	BLM	El Malpais	21,300	New Mexico	Southwest of Grants, New Mexico, within the El Malpais National Conservation Area	1992	The El Malpais Wilderness Study Area consists of several independent tracts of land under consideration for wilderness designation in conjunction with lands proposed for wilderness within the El Malpais National Monument (managed by the National Park Service). One tract includes Little Hole in the Wall, a “kipuka” (a Hawaiian term meaning island of fertile ground), which lava flowed around on all sides leaving grassland segregated by a sea of broken, jagged basalt. This area is covered by piñon-juniper woodlands and open stands of ponderosa pine.  The Continental Divide National Scenic Trail passes through this Wilderness Study Area.	Yes	Continental Divide National Scenic Trail corridor, El Malpais National Conservation Area	Yes	El Malpais National Conservation Area
Recommended	BLM	Empedrado	9,007	New Mexico	Northwest New Mexico	1992	The Empedrado Wilderness Study Area is characterized by deep arroyos, highly sculpted mesas, canyons, and sandstone and shale outcrops. This area is easily traveled by horseback. Nesting sites for golden eagles, prairie falcon, great horned owl, red-tailed hawk, and raven are found on sandstone cliffs. Vegetation includes grama grass, cactus and Knight’s milkvetch.  The Continental Divide National Scenic Trail passes through this Wilderness Study Area.	Yes	Designated BLM public lands*	No	

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Recommended	BLM	Encampment River Canyon	4,547	Wyoming	Encampment	1992	The topography of the entire unit is mountainous. The National Conservation Encampment River and Miner Creek, a major tributary, add scenic features to the area. Stands of conifers and aspen on the slopes and cottonwoods along the river create a typical alpine setting. From their lofty perches, bighorn sheep warily eye the hikers on the National Conservation Encampment River Trail below. The trail, which traverses the Wilderness Study Area and enters Colorado to the south, follows the scenic National Conservation Encampment River. Located two miles south of National Conservation Encampment and easily accessible from BLM's National Conservation Encampment River Campground, this 4,547-acre Wilderness Study Area contains grasslands, riparian areas and forested slopes.	Yes	Designated BLM public lands*	No	
Unknown	BLM	Escalante Canyon Tract 1	364	Utah	Southwest of Escalante , Utah	1992	Sheer red cliffs at the northeast corner of Silver Falls Bench form a distinctive part of the rim of the Circle Cliffs region.	Yes	Upper Missouri River Breaks National Monument	Yes	Upper Missouri River Breaks National Monument
Unknown	BLM	Escalante Canyons Tract 5	761	Utah	Southwest of Escalante , Utah	1992	Hikers pass through this intimate steep-walled canyon along upper Coyote Gulch on their way to Jacob Hamblin Arch and the Escalante River in Glen Canyon NRA.	Yes	Grand Staircase-Escalante National Monument	Yes	Grand Staircase-Escalante National Monument
Unknown	BLM	Fandango	530	Nevada	Tonopah	1992	Fandango Wilderness Study Area is located in northeastern Nye County approximately 70 miles east of Tonopah. The Wilderness Study Area encompasses the Hot Creek Range and a small portion of Little Fish Lake Valley. A dense pinyon and juniper woodland blankets the landscape leading up to Little Fandango Ridge where alpine vegetation of grasses and low shrubs break from the timber to present the entire Wilderness Study Area in a sweeping vista. Views from the higher elevations of the Wilderness Study Area are indeed spectacular. Morey Peak rises precipitously to the east, while to the west lies the USFS administered Table Mountain Wilderness with its high snow covered plateau. Outstanding opportunity exists for hiking, camping, backpacking, photography and wildlife viewing.	Yes	Designated BLM public lands*	No	
Recommended	BLM	Ferris Mountains	22,245	Wyoming	Encampment	1992	The Ferris Mountains Wilderness Study Area encompasses 22,245 acres of BLM-administered land and one private inholding of 160 acres. The study area is steep and rugged, providing unusual and spectacular scenery. Ferris Peak is the highest point in the Great Divide Basin at 10,037 feet and rises some 3,000 feet from the valley floor. Large stands of Douglas fir, interspersed with grassy parks create an alpine setting.	Yes	Designated BLM public lands*	No	
Unknown	BLM	Fiddler Butte	73,360	Utah	30 miles southeast of Hanksville, UT	1992	The Wilderness Study Area consists of several distinct parts: a prominent mesa in the eastern portion of the Wilderness Study Area, known as The Block, where elevations range from about 5,600 feet near the base of the mesa to 7,100 feet of North Block; and the western portion of the Wilderness Study Area, which consists of narrow ridges that separate eight essentially parallel canyons 5 to 8 miles long, that slope southwest into North Wash, a tributary of the Colorado River. Vegetation throughout the area is predominantly blackbrush-shadscale with scattered pinyon-juniper woodland, but almost one-fifth of the Wilderness Study Area is bare rock and sand. The Wilderness Study Area includes a 4 mile segment of the Dirty Devil River.	Yes	Designated BLM public lands*	No	
Recommended	BLM	Fifteenmile Creek	50,352	Oregon	Northwest of McDermitt, OR	1992	Wilderness values; local BLM office has additional details	Yes	Designated BLM public lands*	No	
Unknown	BLM	Fifty Mile Mountain	160,833	Utah	South of Escalante, Utah	1992	This Wilderness Study Area is bounded by the Straight Cliffs on the east, and numerous southwest draining canyons on the west. Fifty Mile Mountain Wilderness Study Area is high elevation island of pinyon-juniper woodland with aspen stands overlooking the sandstone expanse of southern Glen Canyon country, Lake Powell and Navajo Mountain. The Pinyon/Juniper woodland of Fifty Mile Mountain continues to reveal many new scientific insights into the fire history of this important habitat.	Yes	Grand Staircase-Escalante National Monument	Yes	Grand Staircase-Escalante National Monument



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Unknown	BLM	Fish Creek Canyon	46,102	Utah	40 miles southwest of Blanding, UT	1992	The four main canyons of this Wilderness Study Area are up to 700 feet deep. The canyons meander somewhat and contain numerous rock fins, alcoves, pinnacles, step-like pour offs on the canyon floors, and impressive natural arches. In addition to pinyon-juniper woodland and sagebrush, desert shrubs are common. Ponderosa pine is found in the drainages of the northern part of the Wilderness Study Area. The Wilderness Study Area includes land extensively occupied by Ancestral Puebloan dwellers from about 200 A.D. to 1300 A.D. A stabilized archeological site, Comb Wash Overlook, has 4 tower bases, a wall on the mesa rim, and rock shelter dwellings below. The Hole in the Rock Trail, the route followed by the Mormon settlers in 1879 to 1880, forms most of this unit's southern boundary.	Yes	Bears Ears National Monument	Yes	Bears Ears National Monument
Recommended and Not Recommended (different portions)	BLM	Fish Creek Rim	19,141	Oregon	West of Adel	1992	Wilderness values; local BLM office has additional details	Yes	Designated BLM public lands*	No	
Unknown	BLM	Fish Springs	57,609	Utah	60 miles northwest of Delta, UT	1992	Vegetation in this Wilderness Study Area is predominantly shrubs and grasses at lower elevations and scattered pinyon pine and juniper at higher elevations. Some white fir grow in isolated, higher locations. The Wilderness Study Area includes most of the Fish Springs Range, a north-south trending ridge that rises abruptly from approximately 5,000 feet at the base to 8,500 feet at the crest. The range is at the southern margin of the Great Salt Lake Desert. Bald eagles, peregrine falcons, and golden eagles inhabit the Wilderness Study Area. Sensitive species that may occur in the Wilderness Study Area include the ferruginous hawk, long-billed curlew, and kit fox.	Yes	Pony Express National Historic Trail corridor	No	
Not Recommended	BLM	Five Springs	1,383	Nevada	Eagle Lake	1992	Wilderness values; local BLM office has additional details	Yes	Designated BLM public lands*	No	
Unknown	BLM	Florida Mountains	22,336	New Mexico	Deming	1992	The Florida Mountains Wilderness Study Area is located in southern New Mexico about 10 miles southeast of Demming. The Florida Mountains are an isolated, rocky, north-south trending range with steep canyons and vertical cliffs. Alluvial fans slope toward the valley floors on all sides of the mountain range. The plant species in the Wilderness Study Area consist of grasses, mixed desert shrubs, and juniper trees.	Yes	Designated BLM public lands*	No	
Unknown	BLM	Floy Canyon	72,282	Utah	8 miles north of the town of Green River	1992	With nearly 4,500 feet of elevation gain, this Wilderness Study Area offers a broad range of vegetation types including shadscale, grassland, pinyon-juniper woodland, and Douglas fir. Rock outcroppings, pinnacles, chimneys and soil colors, and the dense and varied vegetation enhance the visual character of the area. The Wilderness Study Area's extensive canyon systems, ridges, abundant springs, and wildlife trails provide outstanding opportunities for a variety of primitive recreation activities including hiking, backpacking, horseback riding, hunting, wildlife observation and photography. The Wilderness Study Area has populations of mountain lion, elk and black bear, as well as Rocky mountain bighorn sheep.	Yes	Designated BLM public lands*	No	
Not Recommended	BLM	Flume Canyon	50,628	Utah	North of Moab, UT	1992	This is a dissected landscape of steep ridges and "V"-shaped canyons formed by the many drainages leading north to Westwater Creek Canyon along the northern boundary, east to Sulphur Creek and Antone Wash, and south to Diamond Canyon. Flume Canyon itself runs south in the central part of the Wilderness Study Area. The western portion of the Wilderness Study Area was partially burned in a large fire that occurred in the summer of 2002. It has year round populations of mountain lion, elk and black bear.	Yes	Designated BLM public lands*	No	
Recommended and Not Recommended (different portions)	BLM	Fortification Creek	12,419	Wyoming	Buffalo	1992	The Wilderness Study Area contains steeply sloping and dissected drainages and ridges, which divide the area. In addition, with the major drainages there are numerous opportunities to experience solitude and avoid the sights and sounds of others within the Wilderness Study Area. Approximately 99 percent of the Wilderness Study Area is considered crucial yearlong range for elk as designated by the Wyoming Game and Fish Department. Elk have historically used the area for winter range because of the available forage and cover.	Yes	Designated BLM public lands*	No	
Unknown	BLM	Four Craters Lava Bed	12,474	Oregon	Southeast of Bend, OR	1992	Wilderness values; local BLM office has additional details	Yes	Designated BLM public lands*	No	

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Unknown	BLM	Fox Range	75,404	Nevada	Gerlach	1992	The Fox Range Wilderness Study Area is located in central Washoe County approximately 10 miles south of Gerlach. Elevations range from 3,900 to 7,608 feet. The Wilderness Study Area is bounded by the Smoke Creek Desert to the west and San Emidio Desert to the east. The west side of the Wilderness Study Area is a highly rugged landform of steep canyons and prominent ridges. A large bowl-like basin; Juniper Flat is located near the ridge crest. The east side of the Wilderness Study Area is a smoother rolling landscape that alternates between narrow, confined drainages to open drainages with several major canyons. Opportunities for primitive and unconfined recreation include day-hiking, camping rock climbing and nature study throughout the Wilderness Study Area	Yes	Designated BLM public lands*	No	
Unknown	BLM	Fremont Gorge	2,843	Utah	3 miles east of Torrey, UT	1992	The Wilderness Study Area is on a broad plateau that slopes gently north-northeast, and is intricately dissected by deep, narrow, meandering canyons that drain eastward into the Fremont River. Narrow, relatively flat-topped ridges separate the canyons. Vegetation is predominantly pinyon-juniper with associated grasses. Ecological and botanical features are related to high quality riparian habitat along Sulfur Creek. Peregrine falcons, bald eagles, and golden eagles may frequent the Wilderness Study Area.	Yes	Designated BLM public lands*	No	
Not Recommended	BLM	French Spring-Happy Canyon	24,306	Utah	25 miles southeast of Hanksville	1992	The study area consists of high, narrow ridges and a mesa cut by narrow, sheer-walled, meandering canyons 600 to 1,000 feet deep. More than half of the surface of the Wilderness Study Area is bare rock and sand. Pinyon-juniper, grasses and blackbrush are the characteristic vegetative types in the portion of the Wilderness Study Area with plant cover. The Wilderness Study Area's exceptional scenic values were identified as a special feature. Desert bighorn sheep, which is a wilderness associated species, may inhabit the Wilderness Study Area. The peregrine falcon, bald eagle and golden eagle may inhabit or visit the Wilderness Study Area.	Yes	Designated BLM public lands*	No	
Unknown	BLM	Friedman Creek	9,424	Idaho	Blaine County	1992	Wilderness values; local BLM office has additional details	Yes	Designated BLM public lands*	No	
Not Recommended	BLM	Gabbs Valley Range	79,600	Nevada	Hawthorne	1992	The Gabbs Valley Range Wilderness Study Area is located in Mineral County, 30 miles east of Hawthorne, Nevada. Vegetation within the Wilderness Study Area consists of a pinyon - juniper woodland. The southern portion of the Wilderness Study Area contains badland scenery while the drainages on the north side of Mt Ferguson and Petrified Wash on the south provide the most interesting access to the highest points in the Wilderness Study Area. The most pleasing area within the Wilderness Study Area would be the basin of Redrock Canyon. Foot and horseback travel is relatively easy throughout the Wilderness Study Area and access is good. There is limited water resources in the Wilderness Study Area which can provide some challenge to backpackers. Visitors can view wild horses which frequent most of the Wilderness Study Area.	Yes	Designated BLM public lands*	No	
Not Recommended	BLM	Gardner Mountain	6,423	Wyoming	Buffalo	1992	The Gardner Mountain Wilderness Study Area encompasses 6,423 acres of public land with no state or private inholdings. The area is generally rugged terrain of the southern Big Horn Mountains dominated by pine, scattered mountain mahogany and meadows. The two principle drainages are deep, steep-walled canyons. Beartrap Creek and the North Fork of the Red Fork of the Powder River flow through the area. Part of the Dull Knife Battlefield, a National Historic Site, extends into the southern part of the area. The Gardner Mountain Foot and Horse Trail is accessed via WY-191/Mayoworth-Slip Road north of Kaycee. Take WY-191 west from Kaycee to the community of Mayoworth. Fork left onto Slip Road and continue 6.7 miles up a series of switchbacks. Turn left and head downhill to the parking area.	Yes	Designated BLM public lands*	No	
Recommended and Not Recommended (different portions)	BLM	Gerry Mountain	22,289	Oregon	East of Bend, OR	1992	Wilderness values; local BLM office has additional details	Yes	Designated BLM public lands*	No	

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Recommended	BLM	Gila Lower Box	8,555	New Mexico	Five miles down the Gila River from Redrock	1992	An oasis in the desert, the Gila Lower Box Wilderness Study Area is located in southwestern New Mexico about 20 miles northwest of Lordsburg. The Gila River has cut a five mile-long steep-walled canyon 600 feet deep in some areas, creating the "Lower Box." The pristine canyon is heavily vegetated with riparian species such as ash, cottonwood, Arizona sycamore, and willow. The Lower Box has very high biological diversity with 265 species of birds, 67 mammal species, 12 species of amphibians, and 54 reptile species recorded. This is one of the best bird watching areas in New Mexico. The area contains cultural features including petroglyphs and rock shelters.	Yes	Designated BLM public lands*	No	
Not Recommended	BLM	Gold Creek	13,591	Oregon	West of Boise, ID	1992	Goshute Canyon Wilderness Study Area is located in the Cherry Creek Mountains portion of Elko County in east-central Nevada. The majority of this Wilderness Study Area was designated as wilderness (Goshute Canyon Wilderness) in the White Pine County Conservation & Recreation Development Act of 2006. The remaining 365 acres of the Wilderness Study Area in Elko County were retained as a Wilderness Study Area. This Wilderness Study Area consists of two small drainages that branch from Dry Canyon toward Dry Canyon Spring. Vegetation within the Wilderness Study Area consists of a pinyon-juniper woodland with low shrub and grass community. The area remains natural in character and opportunities for solitude and primitive recreation rests primarily within the contiguous Goshute Canyon Wilderness.	Yes	Designated BLM public lands*	No	
Recommended and Not Recommended (different portions)	BLM	Goldburg	3,946	Idaho	Challis	1992	Wilderness values; local BLM office has additional details	Yes	Designated BLM public lands*	No	
Recommended	BLM	Gooding City of Rocks East	14,317	Idaho	Gooding	1992	Wilderness values; local BLM office has additional details	Yes	Designated BLM public lands*	No	
Unknown	BLM	Gooding City of Rocks West	6,656	Idaho	Gooding	1992	Wilderness values; local BLM office has additional details	Yes	Designated BLM public lands*	No	
Unknown	BLM	Goshute Canyon	362	Nevada	Ely	1992	Wilderness values; local BLM office has additional details	Yes	Designated BLM public lands*	No	
Unknown	BLM	Goshute Peak	69,770	Nevada	Elko	1992	Goshute Peak Wilderness Study Area is located approximately 100 miles east of Elko and 20 miles southwest of West Wendover, Nevada. Elevations in the Wilderness Study Area range from 6,000 to 9,500 feet. The Wilderness Study Area contains about 15 drainages with moderately dense stands of pinyon pine, juniper, limber pine, white fir, mountain mahogany and Bristlecone pine. The Wilderness Study Area is located along a major raptor migratory route. From late August through mid October each year, thousands of raptors including eagles, hawks, falcons, kestrels and others migrate through the Goshute Mountains.	Yes	Designated BLM public lands*	No	
Not Recommended	BLM	Grand Gulch	105,213	Utah	45 miles west of Blanding, UT	1992	This Wilderness Study Area is in the Canyonlands Section of the Colorado Plateau Physiographic Province. This Wilderness Study Area is predominantly a network of sinuous canyons, totaling more than 190 miles in length, that are tributary to the San Juan River. Pinyon-juniper woodland, sagebrush, and blackbrush are the predominant types of vegetation. Canyons, pinnacles, pedestals, knobs, arches, and alcoves offer unique and dramatic and colorful views in nearly every part of the area. The area contains extensive remains of Ancestral Puebloan dwellers occupation from about 200 A.D. to 1300 A.D including lithic scatters, walled fireplaces, pictographs, petroglyphs, pit-houses, pottery shards, towers, cliff dwellings, and kivas. The Grand Gulch Archaeological District (4,240 acres) was placed on the National Register of Historic Places in 1982. A portion of the northern boundary follows the Hole in the Rock Trail.	Yes	Bears Ears National Monument	Yes	Bears Ears National Monument
Unknown	BLM	Grandmother Mountain	11,825	Idaho	Moscow	1992	Wilderness values; local BLM office has additional details	Yes	Designated BLM public lands*	No	

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None	BLM	Grapevine Mountains	66,800	Nevada	Beatty	1992	Grapevine Mountains Wilderness Study Area is located in Esmeralda County and Nye County, approximately 20 miles northwest of Beatty along the Nevada/California stateline. The Wilderness Study Area consists of mountainous country with deep canyons and sweeping views overlooking all of Death Valley NM while in the solitude of a pristine environment. Elevations range from numerous peaks over 7,000 feet down to two broad bajadas at 4,000 feet. The Wilderness Study Area is in a transitional vegetation zone of hot desert and cold desert species. Unlike Queer Mountain Wilderness Study Area, these two vegetation zones do not intermix but have a distinctive transition line. The hot desert species include creosote brush and joshua trees which are immediately replaced by big sage, saltbush and thinly populated groves of pinyon and juniper. Hiking, camping and backpacking are demanding and will test the skills and resourcefulness of visitors.	Yes	Designated BLM public lands*	No	
Not Recommended	BLM	Gray Peak	14,678	New Mexico	Lordsburg	1992	The Gray Peak Wilderness Study Area is located in southwestern New Mexico about 40 miles from Lordsburg. Through the center of the Wilderness Study Area runs a rugged mountain ridgeline 11 miles long with five peaks and dozens of smaller hills and ridges separated by canyons. Vegetation is comprised of Madrean pine-oak woodland, which provides habitat for uncommon wildlife including Mexican long-tongued bats, coatimundi, desert bighorn, and the green rat snake.	Yes	Designated BLM public lands*	No	
Recommended	BLM	Guadalupe Canyon	4,146	New Mexico	30 miles east of Douglas, AZ	1992	The Guadalupe Canyon Wilderness Study Area is located in the southwestern part of New Mexico about 30 miles east of Douglass, AZ. This Wilderness Study Area is managed in conjunction with the contiguous Bunk Robinson Wilderness Study Area (managed by the U.S. Forest Service) and Baker Canyon Wilderness Study Area (BLM-Arizona). Vegetation is Madrean Encinal woodlands dominated by open stands of oaks and perennial grasses. Sycamores grow in the riparian areas and Chihuahuan pine on the higher north facing slopes. The Wilderness Study Area is located within the northern limits of the range of many plants and animals, and consequently, this region is the only place where some species can be found in the United States. The area is renowned for bird watching. The Wilderness Study Area is extremely remote and difficult to access.	Yes	Designated BLM public lands*	No	
None	BLM	Guano Creek	10,557	Oregon	East of Adel, OR	1992	Wilderness values; local BLM office has additional details	Yes	Designated BLM public lands*	No	
Not Recommended	BLM	Hampton Butte	10,246	Oregon	Southeast of Bend, OR	1992	Wilderness values; local BLM office has additional details	Yes	Designated BLM public lands*	No	
Recommended	BLM	Hawk Mountain	69,741	Oregon	Northwest of Denio, OR	1992	Wilderness values; local BLM office has additional details	Yes	Designated BLM public lands*	No	
Not Recommended	BLM	Hawley Mountain	16,807	Idaho	Howe	1992	Wilderness values; local BLM office has additional details	Yes	Designated BLM public lands*	No	
Not Recommended	BLM	Heath Lake	21,199	Oregon	Southeast of New Princeton, OR	1992	Wilderness values; local BLM office has additional details	Yes	Designated BLM public lands*	No	
Recommended	BLM	Hell's Half Acre	67,751	Idaho	Idaho Falls	1992	In Idaho, BLM manages 350 acres of public lands in the Henry's Lake Wilderness Study Area. Lush riparian vegetation like rose aspen, willow, serviceberry and snowberry follow the creek. Sagebrush, bitterbrush, and grasses such as needlegrass, mountain brome, fescue, and prairie junegrass grow on the slopes. Throughout much of the late spring and summer wildflowers like lupine, paintbrush, cinquefoil, buckwheat, arrowleaf balsamroot, common yarrow, geranium, gilia, monkeyflower, Oregon grape, pearly everlasting, and asters cover the slopes. Black bear, elk, moose, deer, grizzly bear and variety of birds call this area home.	Yes	Designated BLM public lands*	No	
Recommended and Not Recommended (different portions)	BLM	Henry's Lake	338	Idaho	Fremont County	1992	In Idaho, BLM manages 350 acres of public lands in the Henry's Lake Wilderness Study Area. Lush riparian vegetation like rose aspen, willow, serviceberry and snowberry follow the creek. Sagebrush, bitterbrush, and grasses such as needlegrass, mountain brome, fescue, and prairie junegrass grow on the slopes. Throughout much of the late spring and summer wildflowers like lupine, paintbrush, cinquefoil, buckwheat, arrowleaf balsamroot, common yarrow, geranium, gilia, monkeyflower, Oregon grape, pearly everlasting, and asters cover the slopes. Black bear, elk, moose, deer, grizzly bear and variety of birds call this area home.	Yes	Designated BLM public lands*	No	

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Recommended and Not Recommended (different portions)	BLM	High Steens	14,092	Oregon	North of Andrews, OR	1992	Wilderness values; local BLM office has additional details	Yes	Steens Mountain Cooperative Management and Protection Area	Yes	Steens Mountain Cooperative Management and Protection Area
Not Recommended	BLM	Home Creek	1,178	Oregon	North of Fields, OR	1992	Wilderness values; local BLM office has additional details	Yes	Steens Mountain Cooperative Management and Protection Area	Yes	Steens Mountain Cooperative Management and Protection Area
Not Recommended	BLM	Homestead	7,615	Oregon	West of New Meadows, ID	1992	Wilderness values; local BLM office has additional details	Yes	Designated BLM public lands*	No	
Recommended and Not Recommended (different portions)	BLM	Honeycomb Buttes	40,548	Wyoming	Rock Springs	1992	Much of the area is highly erodible and surface impacts fade relatively quickly. The Honeycomb Buttes proper and the North Fork of Bear Creek drainage, in the core of the recommended area, is a highly colorful and rugged desert badlands area. The headwaters of Red Creek and Sand Creek are relatively wide drainages bounded by rough eroded escarpments on three sides with wide flat benches between the drainages. The many cliffs, ridges, draws and secluded grottos provide numerous areas where a person could experience solitude. Topography of this type provides for effective screening of individuals from each other. The superb coloration of the buttes enhances one's appreciation for the undisturbed natural setting of the Honeycombs. This area provides some of the most outstanding opportunities for solitude that can be found in the Red Desert of Wyoming.	Yes	Designated BLM public lands*	No	
Not Recommended	BLM	Honeycombs	38,771	Oregon	West of Boise, ID	1992	The Honeycombs Wilderness Study Area encompasses 21,000 acres of BLM-administered land and 260 acres of split-estate land with minerals held by the state of Wyoming. The Honeycombs Wilderness Study Area consists of two land forms. The core area is comprised of sharply eroded, strongly dissected badlands. The area around the core is rolling to steep hills. Elevations in the Wilderness Study Area range from about 5,000 feet above sea level along the eastern boundary to about 4,400 feet where the western boundary crosses East Fork Nowater Creek.	Yes	Designated BLM public lands*	No	
Recommended and Not Recommended (different portions)	BLM	Honeycombs	21,000	Wyoming	Worland	1992	Wilderness values; local BLM office has additional details	Yes	Designated BLM public lands*	No	
Recommended and Not Recommended (different portions)	BLM	Horse Mountain	5,032	New Mexico	Datil	1992	Rising above the grassy plains of San Agustin, Horse Mountain, at 9,450 feet, provides sweeping views across west-central New Mexico. On south-facing slopes, you will find one-seed juniper, alligator juniper, and two-leaf piñon, while on north-facing slopes, you will find ponderosa pine, Douglas fir, and Mexican white pine. Horse Mountain is an isolated forest and woodland providing habitat for wildlife including mule deer, elk, golden eagles, mountain lions, bobcats, and occasionally, bald eagles.	Yes	Designated BLM public lands*	No	
Unknown	BLM	Horseshoe Canyon (North)	13,502	Utah	30 miles south of Green River, UT	1992	The Wilderness Study Area is elongated in a general curve around lower Horseshoe Canyon. The Wilderness Study Area includes approximately 20 miles of perennial streams, including the Green River along the eastern boundary of the Wilderness Study Area. The terrain in the study area consists of sandy flats and hilly areas between the canyons which are 1,000 feet deep where they join the Green River. Desert shrub and sagebrush are the dominant forms of vegetation in about half of the Wilderness Study Area. Scattered desert shrub, small areas of grassland, and riparian vegetation are found in the remainder of the Wilderness Study Area. Bowknot Bend is a perfect example of the present creation of a Rincon. The Green River has carved a large deeply entrenched meander, leaving only a narrow neck to be eroded away before its course takes a shortcut.	Yes	Designated BLM public lands*	No	

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Suitability Determination (if any)	DOI Bureau/ Office	Name of Wilderness Study Area	Number of acres	Wilderness Location: State	Wilderness Location: City	Year of Study	Synopsis of the Values Protected/Reason for Potential Wilderness Designation	Wilderness Area Located within a Designated Public Lands Area? (Y or N)	If yes, what is the Name of the Designated Public Lands Area?	Wilderness Area Located within a Monument Boundary? (Y or N)	If yes, which Monument?
Unknown	BLM	Horseshoe Canyon (South)	39,842	Utah	30 miles south of Green River, UT	1992	The area is elongated in a general curve around lower Horseshoe Canyon. The terrain in the study area consists of sandy flats and hilly areas between the canyons which are 1,000 feet deep where they join the Green River. The bottoms of the canyons are inaccessible in several places. Desert shrub and sagebrush are the dominant forms of vegetation in about half of the Wilderness Study Area. Scattered desert shrub, small areas of grassland, and riparian vegetation are found in the remainder of the Wilderness Study Area. The Wilderness Study Area includes approximately 20 miles of perennial streams, the majority of which is the Green River along the eastern boundary of the Wilderness Study Area. Bowknot Bend is a perfect example of the present creation of a Rincon. The Green River has carved a large deeply entrenched meander, leaving only a narrow neck to be eroded away before its course takes a shortcut.	Yes	Designated BLM public lands*	No	
Recommended	BLM	Hoverrocker	22	New Mexico	Las Cruces	1992	This Wilderness Study Area is a 22-acre area that remained after the adjacent Arizona portion of the Wilderness Study Area was released from wilderness review in 1990. The remaining New Mexico portion continues to be managed as a Wilderness Study Area pending Congressional action.	Yes	Designated BLM public lands*	No	
Unknown	BLM	Howell Peak	27,545	Utah	45 miles west of Delta, UT	1992	This Wilderness Study Area is characterized by rugged terrain and steep cliffs. Shrubs and grasses are the dominant vegetation at lower elevations with pinyon-juniper woodland at higher elevations. Bald eagles, peregrine falcons, and golden eagles inhabit the Wilderness Study Area. Sensitive species that could inhabit the Wilderness Study Area include the ferruginous hawk, long-billed curlew, kit fox, and burrowing owl. The area is known in Utah and throughout the country for its beds of Cambrian trilobites. Council Cave, near Antelope Peak, has the largest entrance of any cave in Utah, and can be visible for 50 miles.	Yes	Designated BLM public lands*	No	
Recommended	BLM	Ignacio Chavez	33,609	New Mexico	Northwest New Mexico	1992	The Ignacio Chavez Wilderness Study Area is located in the northwestern portion of New Mexico. The northern portion of this Wilderness Study Area is arid, while the southern portion consists of a higher plateau dominated by piñon and ponderosa pines. The diversity of vegetation provides scenic appeal, and also a highly diverse wildlife population.  The Continental Divide National Scenic Trail passes through this Wilderness Study Area.	Yes	Continental Divide National Scenic Trail corridor	No	
Unknown	BLM	Indian Creek	211	Oregon	Southeast of Canyon City, OR	1992	This Wilderness Study Area consists of several northward-sloping canyons as much as 300 feet deep and narrow, twisting tributary canyons cut through the red rock. Four miles of perennial streams are within the Wilderness Study Area. About 75 percent (5,163 acres) of the Wilderness Study Area is bare rock. Sparse desert shrub covers the remainder of the Wilderness Study Area. Two pour offs in Indian Creek near the western border of the Wilderness Study Area are picturesque when water is flowing in the intermittent drainage. The two pour offs drop almost 150 feet. Desert bighorn sheep, which are a wildlife species associated with wilderness, has been found within this Wilderness Study Area. Peregrine falcons, golden eagles, bald eagles, and Mexican spotted owls may occur in the Wilderness Study Area.	Yes	Designated BLM public lands*	No	
Unknown	BLM	Indian Creek	6,554	Utah	45 miles west of Delta, UT	1992	Wilderness values; local BLM office has additional details	Yes	Bears Ears National Monument	Yes	Bears Ears National Monument
Unknown	BLM	Jack Canyon	7,203	Utah	15 miles northeast of East Carbon City, UT	1992	The terrain in the Wilderness Study Area is characteristic of the highly dissected Roan Cliffs and West Tavaputs Plateau, and includes both vertical-sided and V-shaped canyons, steep tributary draws, and narrow irregular ridges. The dominant vegetation includes pinyon-juniper woodland, sagebrush on the benches and moderate slopes, and Douglas fir on steep slopes and north-facing slopes. High value wildlife habitat in the Wilderness Study Area includes the intermittent stream and spring riparian associations in Jack Creek, Pine Springs Draw, and cliff and talus habitats. The Wilderness Study Area has small populations of Rocky Mountain big horn sheep, elk, cougar, and black bear, which are wildlife species associated with wilderness. The Mexican spotted owl, listed as a threatened species, nests within the Wilderness Study Area.	Yes	Designated BLM public lands*	No	

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Unknown	BLM	Job Peak	90,209	Nevada	West Central Nevada, Churchill County	1992	Job Peak Wilderness Study Area is located in Churchill County in west central Nevada. Elevation in the Wilderness Study Area range from 3600 feet to 8785 feet at the summit of Job Peak. There are several rugged canyons in the northeast portion of the Wilderness Study Area stretching from Coyote Canyon to Little Box Canyon which provide excellent opportunities for sightseeing. A fault escarpment on the east side of the Wilderness Study Area along the base of the mountains is the result of an earthquake in 1954. It is easily seen and in places the earth has been displaced about seven feet. Remnants of an old mercury retort about 1/2 mile west of Coyote Canyon may be of interest. Also desert big horn sheep, once native to the range were successfully reintroduced into the Wilderness Study Area in 1981.	Yes	Designated BLM public lands*	No	
Recommended and Not Recommended (different portions)	BLM	Jordan Craters	27,761	Oregon	Southwest of Boise, ID	1992	Wilderness values; local BLM office has additional details	Yes	Designated BLM public lands*	No	
Recommended	BLM	Jornada del Muerto	31,147	New Mexico	10 miles south of Bosque del Apache National Wildlife Refuge, on the east side of the Rio Grande	1992	The Jornada del Muerto Wilderness Study Area is located in the west-central part of New Mexico about 45 air miles south-southeast of Socorro. The Wilderness Study Area is almost entirely composed of lava flows that are characterized by lava tubes, sink holes, and pressure ridges. Many of these structures have been silted in by fine windblown sand and clay materials, which support a variety of grass species and soaptree yucca. This area is also home to many species of dark reptiles and a large population of bats that live in a lava tube extending from a crater.	Yes	Designated BLM public lands*	No	
Unknown	BLM	Kawich	54,320	Nevada	Tonopah	1992	The Kawich Wilderness Study Area is located in the Kawich Range in northeastern Nye County, approximately 50 miles east of Tonopah. The Wilderness Study Area consists of mountainous country with a high central plateau and several peaks. These peaks overlook the Bellehele Lakes, two small one-half acre lakes located on the plateau at the northern end of the Wilderness Study Area. Vegetation within the Wilderness Study Area consists mainly of a dense pinyon-juniper woodland with a northern desert shrub understory. Stands of mountain mahogany can be found above 8,000 feet. Activities in the Wilderness Study Area include hiking, backpacking, equestrian use, rock climbing and photography. Although access can be difficult, the plateau region offers spectacular views of the Wilderness Study Area and surrounding valleys.	Yes	Designated BLM public lands*	No	
Not Recommended	BLM	King Hill Creek	28,218	Idaho	Boise	1992	Wilderness values; local BLM office has additional details	Yes	Designated BLM public lands*	No	
Unknown	BLM	King Top	92,847	Utah	50 miles southwest of Delta, UT	1992	Like most other mountain ranges in the Great Basin, the Confusion Range rises abruptly above the surrounding desert valleys. The Range differs from other Great Basin ranges in that the summit portion is almost a plateau, a hilly upland with the steepest slopes on the eastern side. Desert shrub predominates at lower elevations and pinyon-juniper woodland is dominant on the King Top plateau. Wild horses, bald eagles, peregrine falcons, and golden eagles inhabit the Wilderness Study Area. Sensitive species that could inhabit the Wilderness Study Area include the ferruginous hawk, long-billed curlew, kit fox, and burrowing owl. Fossil Mountain is one of the more important locations in the world for early Ordovician fossils, and is frequently visited by paleontologists and amateur collectors.	Yes	Designated BLM public lands*	No	
Recommended	BLM	La Lena	11,718	New Mexico	Northwest New Mexico	1992	The La Leña Wilderness Study Area is characterized by deep arroyos, highly sculpted mesas, canyons, and sandstone and shale outcrops. This area is easily traveled by horseback. Nesting sites for golden eagles, prairie falcon, great horned owl, red-tailed hawk, and raven are found on sandstone cliffs. Vegetation includes grama grass, cactus and Knight's milkvetch.  The Continental Divide National Scenic Trail passes through this Wilderness Study Area.	Yes	Designated BLM public lands*	No	



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Unknown	BLM	Lahontan Cutthroat Trout	12,316	Nevada	Winnemucca	1992	Lahontan Cutthroat Trout ISA is located in western Humboldt County, about 78 miles northwest of Winnemucca. The northern extremities of the Black Rock Range lie to the south of the Wilderness Study Area. The Wilderness Study Area consists of running water, large stands of aspen, willow and mahogany with lush meadows, colorful rock formations and good populations of wildlife. Mahogany Creek which runs east to west through the ISA and several feeder creeks contain Lahontan Cutthroat Trout, but it is not legal to fish for them. Due to the small size of the creeks, the trout are usually viewable. The trout use Mahogany Creek as their principal spawning area which is the reason for the designation of the Natural Area.	Yes	Designated BLM public lands*	No	
Not Recommended	BLM	Lake Mountain	13,865	Wyoming	LaBarge	1992	The study area is in the Wyoming Range and contains an irregular series of steep-sided ridges ranging in elevation from 7,400 to over 9,600 feet. Rock creek, in the central part of the Wilderness Study Area, contains a population of Colorado Cutthroat Trout, a candidate for the status of threatened and endangered species. Dense stands of conifers cover the north and east facing slopes. Rock Creek contains a pure strain of Colorado River cutthroat trout and part of the Wilderness Study Area has been designated an Area of Critical Environmental Concern (ACEC) to protect trout habitat. The Colorado River cutthroat has been identified as a candidate species for possible status as a threatened or endangered species.	Yes	Designated BLM public lands*	No	
Not Recommended	BLM	Las Uvas Mountains	11,067	New Mexico	Eight miles northwest of Las Cruces	1992	The Las Uvas Mountains Wilderness Study Area is located in the south-central portion of New Mexico in the Chihuahuan Desert. The area is a mountain complex of tilted, bedded volcanic rock. The western slopes are gentle, while cliffs dominate the east side. The landform is characterized by mesas, buttes, and canyons. The vegetation is primarily grasses and desert shrubs, with juniper on north facing slopes at higher elevations. Rimrock along the mesas provides nesting sites for many raptors.	Yes	Organ Mountains-Desert Peaks National Monument	Yes	Organ Mountains-Desert Peaks National Monument
Not Recommended	BLM	Lava	23,276	Idaho	Shoshone	1992	Wilderness values; local BLM office has additional details	Yes	Designated BLM public lands*	No	
Unknown	BLM	Link Flats	882	Utah	12 miles south of the town of Emery, UT	1992	Link Flats National Scenic Trails Study Area (912 acres) lies in the San Rafael Swell, a breached anticline on the western edge of the Colorado Plateau physiographic province. Link Flats is one of a series of grassy flats between two major drainages, Devil's Canyon and Red's Canyon, which run to the south-west. Link Flats, Copper Globe Flats, and Justensen Flats are generally defined by pronounced sandstone bluffs to the northwest and are separated by pinyon-juniper desert woodlands.	Yes	Designated BLM public lands*	No	
Recommended and Not Recommended (different portions)	BLM	Little Black Peak	15,469	New Mexico	Four miles west of Carrizozo	1992	The Little Black Peak Wilderness Study Area is located in the central part of New Mexico. At 5,676 feet, Little Black Peak, the primary source of the surrounding lava flow, is the only feature rising significantly above the surrounding flat plain. It is a rugged landscape of lava approximately 5,000 years old. The lava is broken by fissures and jumbled outcrops, and includes an occasional lava tube. Sparse desert shrubs and grasses grow in the cracks, providing an interesting contrast of green against the National Scenic Trail and the black lava. The area supports a remarkably diverse ecosystem, including some species that have developed darker skin coloration to match the rock.  Hiking onto the lava flow is extremely rugged. You must be well prepared with appropriate footwear and other outdoor gear.	Yes	Designated BLM public lands*	No	
Not Recommended	BLM	Little City of Rocks	6,606	Idaho	Gooding	1992	Wilderness values; local BLM office has additional details	Yes	Designated BLM public lands*	No	
Not Recommended	BLM	Little Deer	13,936	Idaho	Blaine	1992	Wilderness values; local BLM office has additional details	Yes	Craters of the Moon National Monument	Yes	Craters of the Moon National Monument

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Unknown	BLM	Little Humboldt River	42,213	Nevada	Elko	1992	Little Humboldt River Wilderness Study Area is located 65 miles northwest of Elko and three miles north of Midas, Nevada along the eastern flank of the Snowstorm Mountains. The Wilderness Study Area contains deep canyons, volcanic mesas, high rocky ridges and wide undulating plains. The river provides good trout fishing opportunities as it winds through groves of aspen, willows and wild roses that line the watercourses. The rugged landscape and riparian areas support high populations of cliff-nesting raptors such as prairie falcons and golden eagles. The Wilderness Study Area provides a unique opportunity to study the transition between the southern Owyhee Cold Desert and a Basin & Range aspen forest without the typical pinyon-juniper woodland.	Yes	Designated BLM public lands*	No	
Unknown	BLM	Little Rockies	40,733	Utah	75 miles south of Hanksville, UT	1992	The Wilderness Study Area is dominated by Mt. Ellsworth and Mt. Holmes, two mountain peaks which are bodies of igneous rocks that intruded and deformed overlying sedimentary layers. In the northern and eastern portions of the area there are high, narrow mesas cut by deep canyons. Almost half the Wilderness Study Area is bare rock outcrop. Blackbrush and other shrubs are the dominant vegetative type in the remainder of the area. Because of the remote and isolated nature of portions of this Wilderness Study Area, there is high quality habitat for desert bighorn sheep. Bald eagles and peregrine falcons may occur in the Wilderness Study Area. Sclerocactus wrightii, an endangered plant species, may occur in the Wilderness Study Area.	Yes	Designated BLM public lands*	No	
None	BLM	Little Sink	80	Oregon	South of Falls City, OR	1992	Wilderness values; local BLM office has additional details	Yes	Designated BLM public lands*	No	
Recommended	BLM	Little Wood River	4,183	Idaho	Blaine County	1992	Wilderness values; local BLM office has additional details	Yes	Designated BLM public lands*	No	
Not Recommended	BLM	Lonesome Ridge	3,505	New Mexico	Carlsbad	1992	Lonesome Ridge Wilderness Study Area is located in southern New Mexico, about 40 miles southwest of Carlsbad on the eastern side of the Guadalupe Escarpment. The area features stark landscape transitions from Chihuahuan Desert shrubs at the lower elevations to sheer limestone cliffs dotted with scattered ponderosa pines at higher elevations. The steep, rugged mountains with dramatic rock outcrops are highly scenic. The Wilderness Study Area is contiguous with the Guadalupe Escarpment Wilderness Study Area (managed by the U.S. Forest Service) and Guadalupe Mountains Wilderness (managed by the National Park Service) in Texas.	Yes	Designated BLM public lands*	No	
Not Recommended	BLM	Lookout Butte	66,194	Oregon	Northeast of McDermitt, OR	1992	Wilderness values; local BLM office has additional details	Yes	Designated BLM public lands*	No	
Not Recommended	BLM	Lost Forest	8,084	Oregon	Southeast of Bend, OR	1992	Wilderness values; local BLM office has additional details	Yes	Designated BLM public lands*	No	
Unknown	BLM	Lost Spring Canyon	1,625	Utah	North of Moab	1992	The Wilderness Study Area is contiguous with a recent addition to Arches National Park. The Wilderness Study Area surrounds deep canyons which are bordered by colorful Summerville, Entrada and Navajo sandstone canyon walls. Desert shrub sagebrush vegetation covers most of the Wilderness Study Area with the rest being juniper woodland.	Yes	Designated BLM public lands*	No	
Recommended and Not Recommended (different portions)	BLM	Lower John Day	25,406	Oregon	East of Grass Valley, OR	1992	Wilderness values; local BLM office has additional details	Yes	John Day Wild and Scenic River corridor	No	
Recommended and Not Recommended (different portions)	BLM	Lower Owyhee Canyon	74,767	Oregon	Southwest of Boise, ID	1992	Wilderness values; local BLM office has additional details	Yes	Owyhee Wild and Scenic River corridor	No	
Not Recommended	BLM	Lower Salmon Falls Creek	3,282	Idaho	Twin Falls	1992	Wilderness values; local BLM office has additional details	Yes	Designated BLM public lands*	No	

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Suitability Determination (if any)	DOI Bureau/ Office	Name of Wilderness Study Area	Number of acres	Wilderness Location: State	Wilderness Location: City	Year of Study	Synopsis of the Values Protected/Reason for Potential Wilderness Designation	Wilderness Area Located within a Designated Public Lands Area? (Y or N)	If yes, what is the Name of the Designated Public Lands Area?	Wilderness Area Located within a Monument Boundary? (Y or N)	If yes, which Monument?
Not Recommended	BLM	Lower Stonehouse	7,460	Oregon	North of Andrews, OR	1992	Wilderness values; local BLM office has additional details	Yes	Steens Mountain Cooperative Management and Protection Area	Yes	Steens Mountain Cooperative Management and Protection Area
Not Recommended	BLM	Mahogany Ridge	27,365	Oregon	North East of Denio, OR	1992	Wilderness values; local BLM office has additional details	Yes	Designated BLM public lands*	No	
Not Recommended	BLM	Malheur River-Bluebucket Creek	5,543	Oregon	Southeast of Canyon City, OR	1992	Wilderness values; local BLM office has additional details	Yes	Designated BLM public lands*	No	
Unknown	BLM	Mancos Mesa	50,889	Utah	50 miles west of Blanding, UT	1992	This Wilderness Study Area is in the Canyonlands Section of the Colorado Plateau Physiographic Province. Mancos mesa is a rugged, westward-sloping mesa bounded by canyons as much as 600 feet deep. Three winding canyons from 250 to 800 feet deep cut across the mesa. Wind-blown sand covers large parts of the mesa and has accumulated in large deposits in portions of the canyons. Blackbrush is the most common vegetation. The Mancos Mesa Wilderness Study Area contains archaeological, geological, wildlife, and scenic values. The peregrine falcon and 8 animal species that are considered sensitive may occur in the Wilderness Study Area. Desert bighorn sheep, which is a wildlife species associated with wilderness is occasionally sighted in the Wilderness Study Area.	Yes	Bears Ears National Monument	Yes	Bears Ears National Monument
Recommended	BLM	Manzano	881	New Mexico	16 air miles east of Los Lunas	1992	The Manzano Wilderness Study Area is under consideration for addition to the Manzano Wilderness managed by the Cibola National Forest.	Yes	Designated BLM public lands*	No	
Not Recommended	BLM	Marshall Mountain	5,527	Idaho	Riggins	1992	Wilderness values; local BLM office has additional details	Yes	Designated BLM public lands*	No	
Not Recommended	BLM	Massacre Rim	101,290	Nevada	Washoe County	1992	Massacre Rim Wilderness Study Area is located in Washoe County in northwest Nevada about 28 miles from Cedarville, CA. Because the Wilderness Study Area is closer to the Surprise Field Office rather than the Winnemucca District Office, the Wilderness Study Area is administered by BLM California. Elevations with the Wilderness Study Area range from 5,520 to 6,780 feet and includes Massacre Rim and all of Massacre and Bitner benchlands. The topography is generally open rolling terrain dominated by sagebrush and scattered juniper. Massacre Rim which is a 1,200 foot fault block exposure dominates the northwestern portion of the Wilderness Study Area. Excellent scenic vistas of up to 60 miles can be viewed from many locations within the Wilderness Study Area along with wildlife viewing and hunting opportunities.	Yes	Designated BLM public lands*	No	
Not Recommended	BLM	Mathers	362	New Mexico	40 miles east of Roswell	1992	The Mathers Wilderness Study Area is located in eastern New Mexico, about 40 miles east of Roswell. The area is on the edge of the southern part of the Great Plains and at the northern end of a 6-10 mile wide belt of sand dunes stabilized by shinnery oak, a low growing shrub. The area provides critical habitat for the dunes sagebrush lizard and lesser prairie chicken; the latter can be observed displaying in leks during mating season.	Yes	Designated BLM public lands*	No	
Recommended and Not Recommended (different portions)	BLM	McCullough Peaks	24,570	Wyoming	Cody	1992	The McCullough Peaks Wilderness Study Area encompasses 23,290 acres of BLM-administered land, 640 acres of split-estate land, and 640 acres of state-owned land. The Wilderness Study Area consists of the badlands that form the north slope of the McCullough Peaks. The terrain is characterized by sharp ridges and deeply eroded drainages. There are also large expanses of open, gentle terrain. The area is scenic and provides opportunities for solitude and primitive recreation. The panoramic views from the top of McCullough Peaks are outstanding and include not only the study area's badlands but views of Heart Mountain, the Beartooth Mountains and the Absaroka Range.	Yes	Designated BLM public lands*	No	
Not Recommended	BLM	McGraw Creek	505	Oregon	West of New Meadows, ID	1992	Wilderness values; local BLM office has additional details	Yes	Designated BLM public lands*	No	
Not Recommended	BLM	McKittrick Canyon	200	New Mexico	Southwest of Carlsbad	1992	The McKittrick Canyon Wilderness Study Area is located in southern New Mexico, approximately 40 miles southwest of Carlsbad. It is contiguous with the Guadalupe Escarpment Wilderness Study Area (managed by the U.S. Forest Service). McKittrick Canyon contains Chihuahuan Desert grassland and scrub, including creosote bush and mesquite, as well as piñon-juniper woodlands and deciduous riparian. This Wilderness Study Area consists almost entirely of steep side slopes.	Yes	Designated BLM public lands*	No	

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Recommended and Not Recommended (different portions)	BLM	Medicine Lodge	7,740	Wyoming	Hyattville	1992	The Medicine Lodge Wilderness Study Area encompasses 7,740 acres of BLM-administered land with no private or state inholdings. The Wilderness Study Area consists of spectacular canyon walls towering 1,000 feet above Medicine Lodge Creek. Elevations range between 5,100 and 8,500 feet. The area includes crucial winter range for elk and deer. Bighorn sheep may use parts of the Wilderness Study Area as summer range. Rich color combinations, vertical or nearly vertical cliffs, spires and formations; variation in form, pattern, texture and type of vegetation; and presence of free-flowing, cascading water make the Wilderness Study Area highly scenic.	Yes	Designated BLM public lands*	No	
Not Recommended	BLM	Mesita Blanca National Conservation Area	19,414	New Mexico	24 miles west of Quemado	1992	The Mesita Blanca National Conservation Area Wilderness Study Area is located in western New Mexico. It is characterized by rolling grasslands broken by isolated sandstone and basalt mesas. Vegetation consists of grasslands and piñon-juniper woodlands. The 500-foot Red Hill Cinder Cone and lava flow provides a landmark within the Wilderness Study Area.	Yes	Designated BLM public lands*	No	
Unknown	BLM	Mexican Mountain	58,326	Utah	West of Green River, UT	1992	The landscape is characterized by features resulting from erosion of the multi-colored sedimentary rocks of the eastern San Rafael Swell. Brightly colored cliffs, buttes, ridges, alcoves, and pinnacles dominate the viewscape with elevations ranging from 4,700 feet in the southeast to 6,900 feet on Mexican Mountain. Roughly half the area is barren rock with pinyon-juniper woodlands, brush, and grass covering the remaining land. This vegetation along with riparian growth provides for diverse habitat making the Wilderness Study Area home to bighorn sheep, cougars, raptors, and several reptile species. Two endangered plant species (Maguire daisy, Wright fishhook cactus) may also occur within the unit.	Yes	Designated BLM public lands*	No	
Unknown	BLM	Mill Creek Canyon	9,866	Utah	east of Moab, Utah	1992	Major canyons within the Wilderness Study Area include the North Fork of Mill Creek, Rill Creek, and Burkholder Draw. Riparian vegetation follows the streams within the canyons. Above these canyons are pinyon-juniper/blackbrush vegetation and large expanses of Navajo sandstone domes and fins. The Mill Creek Canyon Wilderness Study Area is best know for its perennial streams, sheer canyon walls, large Navajo sandstone “fins” and wonderful hiking opportunities.	Yes	Designated BLM public lands*	No	
Not Recommended	BLM	Million Hills	21,296	Nevada	Las Vegas	1992	Million Hills Wilderness Study Area is located in the Gold Butte area of northeastern Clark County, about 45 miles east of Las Vegas. The north half of the Wilderness Study Area contains low ridges and gently rolling hills while the south half consists of a north-south tilted ridge made up of colorful folds. The Wilderness Study Area provides scenic vistas, secluded locations and geologic features for visitors hiking or interested in photography or nature study. The Wilderness Study Area also contains a large population of burros and the threatened and endangered desert tortoise.	Yes	Gold Butte National Monument	Yes	Gold Butte National Monument
Unknown	BLM	Moquith Mountain	15,249	Utah	4 miles west of Kanab	1992	Five distinct landforms comprise the Wilderness Study Area. In the central part are the Vermilion Cliffs, a “step” in the Grand Staircase, the southern end of the High Plateaus of the Utah Section of the Colorado Plateau Physiographic Province. The north side of the Vermilion Cliffs terrace includes a portion of the Coral Pink Sand Dunes and an escarpment above the dunes. Moquith Mountain is a study in opposites. Its western edge is open sand dunes dotted with islands of vegetation. Its eastern edge is a series of deep canyons where Ponderosa pine and pinyon-juniper woodlands thrive from the rims to the floors of the canyon. In alcoves on the sides of these canyons, you can find hanging gardens and the sites of lost civilizations. In the spring-fed upper reaches of these canyons, you find a stunning array of plant life such as cottonwood, cliff rose, oaks and maples. The top of the mountain is forested.	Yes	Designated BLM public lands*	No	
Unknown	BLM	Morey Peak	5,070	Nevada	Tonopah	1992	Morey Peak Wilderness Study Area is located in northeastern Nye County approximately 70 miles east of Tonopah. The central point of interest in the Wilderness Study Area is Morey Peak which rises to over 10,240 feet. The peak is rugged and provides panoramic views of all surrounding valleys. The slopes of Morey Peak are gouged with a myriad of steeply walled canyons capped by rocky spires. The rocky and barren peaks give way to dense stands of pinyon, juniper, mountain mahogany, limber pine and ancient bristlecone pine. Of special interest are six charcoal kilns. These kilns were built in the 1870's, are in excellent condition and are an important element of Nevada's historic past. The Wilderness Study Area contains one of only two locations where bristlecone pines are growing in volcanic soils.	Yes	Designated BLM public lands*	No	

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Unknown	BLM	Mount Limbo	23,752	Nevada	Reno	1992	Mount Limbo Wilderness Study Area is located in western Pershing County, about 50 miles north of Wadsworth. Elevations within the Wilderness Study Area range from 3,880 to 8,237 feet. The Wilderness Study Area contains three distinct landforms; a portion of the ridge crest that is granitic; a portion of the crest that is basaltic and the fringing desert piedmont. The granitic portion of the ridge crest is a single granite ridgeline with three major peaks: Kumiva Peak, Mount Limbo and Purgatory Peak. There are two aspen groves and four meadows that can be accessed along the drainages in the vicinity of Kumiva Peak. The Wilderness Study Area offers views of surrounding desert landforms, granitic rock outcrops and some of the best mountain climbing opportunities in the Winnemucca District.	Yes	Designated BLM public lands*	No	
Recommended	BLM	Mount Riley	8,488	New Mexico	30 miles southwest of Las Cruces	1992	The Mount Riley Wilderness Study Area is located in southern New Mexico approximately 30 miles southwest of Las Cruces. The Wilderness Study Area is comprised of three volcanic cinder cones rising approximately 1,500 feet above the plains. Vegetation consists of desert grasses and shrubs. There are no maintained trails to the summits; however, hikers are rewarded with 360 degree views from the top.	Yes	Organ Mountains-Desert Peaks National Monument	Yes	Organ Mountains-Desert Peaks National Monument
Recommended and Not Recommended (different portions)	BLM	Mount Stirling	5,600	Nevada	Las Vegas	1992	Mount Stirling Wilderness Study Area is located 45 miles west of Las Vegas in Clark County and Nye County. The Wilderness Study Area occupies the northern most portion of the Spring Mountain Range. Topography in the Wilderness Study Area consists of a rugged landscape of canyons and ridges cumulating with Wheeler Peak and Mount Stirling. Both provide excellent scenic vistas of the surrounding valleys. The Wilderness Study Area also contains evidence of paleozoic marine formations and cultural sites including three charcoal kilns listed on the National Register of Historic Places.	Yes	Designated BLM public lands*	No	
Recommended	BLM	Mountain Lakes	340	Oregon	Northwest of Klamath Falls, OR	1992	Wilderness values; local BLM office has additional details	Yes	Designated BLM public lands*	No	
Unknown	BLM	Mountain Meadow Instant Study Area	22	Nevada	Eureka	1992	The Mountain Meadow National Scenic Trail Study Area, (ISA) is located between the Hot Creek Range and the Park Range in Nye County, approximately 50 miles southwest of Eureka, Nevada. The ISA is an unusual natural meadow surrounded by rocky buttes. The surrounding terrain has a thin cover of a pinyon-juniper woodland.	Yes	Designated BLM public lands*	No	
Unknown	BLM	Mt. Ellen-Blue Hills	81,363	Utah	15 miles southwest of Hanksville, UT	1992	The Blue Hills, in the northern and western portion of the Wilderness Study Area, are low mesas and barren badlands carved by erosion from blue-gray marine shales. The Mt. Ellen portion of the Wilderness Study Area consists of steep slopes and rounded peaks, including Mt. Ellen, with large basins and wide canyons. Mt. Ellen is the highest point of the Henry Mountains (11,522 feet), well-known in American geology for classical studies of intrusive mountain structures, upturned sedimentary rocks, and stream gradients. Mt. Ellen is the largest structural dome in the Henry Mountains, with a diameter of 12 to 15 miles. The higher elevations of Mt. Ellen offer outstanding vistas of the geology of central Utah and the entire Waterpocket Fold. Portions of Mt. Ellen are summer range for the free-roaming Henry Mountain bison herd. The isolated, rugged terrain is habitat for cougar and mule deer, wildlife species frequently associated with wilderness.	Yes	Designated BLM public lands*	No	
Unknown	BLM	Mt. Hillers	19,277	Utah	60 miles south of Hanksville, UT	1992	Mt. Hillers is a rugged peak with steep slopes carved by narrow canyons. Mt. Hillers is 5 to 6 miles across, and is cut by several radial narrow, steep, v-shaped valleys separated by elongated, jagged ridges. Hogbacks formed from upturned sedimentary rocks flank the mountain, and are vertical in the Pink Cliffs area. Vegetation is predominantly sagebrush and pinyon-juniper woodlands on the southern slopes. Ponderosa pine, Douglas fir, and bristlecone pine grow on the northern and the higher slopes. The Wilderness Study Area has geological and scenic special features, including scenic views and geologic formations of stocks and laccoliths. Portions of the Wilderness Study Area are used by the Henry Mountains bison herd. Bald eagles and peregrine falcons may occur in the Wilderness Study Area.	Yes	Designated BLM public lands*	No	
Unknown	BLM	Mt. Pennell	77,137	Utah	45 miles south-southwest of Hanksville, UT	1992	Mt. Pennell is the second highest peak in the Henry Mountains. Several deep canyons cut the sides of the mountain, which on the higher slopes supports oak, Ponderosa pine, subalpine fir, spruce, Douglas fir, and aspen. Four distinct biological life zones are within the Wilderness Study Area due to nearly 5,000 feet of change in elevation. Portions of the Wilderness Study Area are summer range for the Henry Mountain bison herd, and bison are frequently seen in the vicinity of The Horn. Cougar, a wildlife species associated with wilderness, inhabit the Wilderness Study Area. Peregrine falcons and bald eagles, and five animal species that are considered sensitive may inhabit the Wilderness Study Area. One plant species that is listed as endangered or threatened, Sclerocactus wrightii, may be in the Wilderness Study Area.	Yes	Designated BLM public lands*	No	

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Unknown	BLM	Mud Spring Canyon	40,573	Utah	20 miles southwest of Escalante, Utah	1992	Steep-walled canyons forested with Ponderosa pine and Douglas fir border the west side of the Kaiparowits Plateau which descends into the blue/gray badlands of the upper Wahweap canyon system. Two parallel, knife-edged ridges at the north end of the Cockscomb, a major geologic fold of the western Colorado Plateau, divides the Wilderness Study Area. Water is scarce and the area is rarely visited, enhancing opportunities for hikers seeking solitude. Points within the Wilderness Study Area offer unique overlooks and perspective into the vast interior of Grand Staircase Escalante National Monument.	Yes	Grand Staircase-Escalante National Monument	Yes	Grand Staircase-Escalante National Monument
Unknown	BLM	Muddy Creek	30,521	Utah	30 miles south of Emery, UT	1992	Muddy Creek, a tributary of the Dirty Devil River to the south, flows east across the northern portion of the Wilderness Study Area then south through the eastern portion, and has a deep canyon through the study area. The south-central portion of the Wilderness Study Area consists of steep mesas. The southern part of the study area is a mesa bisected by Muddy Creek Canyon, and is locally referred to as "The Pasture" west of the canyon and "Keesle Country" east of the canyon. Pinyon, juniper, and desert shrub are the predominant types of vegetation, but the plant cover in the Wilderness Study Area is generally sparse. The upper reaches provide dramatic views of the twisted and carved character of the area, surrounded by the volcanic evidence and up thrust rock structures.	Yes	Designated BLM public lands*	No	
Not Recommended	BLM	Mudgetts	2,941	New Mexico	Southwest of Carlsbad	1992	The Mudgetts Wilderness Study Area is located in southern New Mexico about 30 miles southwest of the city of Carlsbad. The Wilderness Study Area is contiguous with Carlsbad Wilderness (managed by the National Park Service). The area is characterized by steeply rolling limestone hills and canyons covered in desert shrubs and cactus with scattered sotol, agave, and juniper. The region is known for its diverse vegetation, scenic vistas and caves.	Yes	Designated BLM public lands*	No	
Unknown	BLM	Mule Canyon	6,171	Utah	20 miles west of Blanding, UT	1992	This Wilderness Study Area is bounded by the Straight Cliffs on the east, and numerous southwest draining canyons on the west. Fifty Mile Mountain Wilderness Study Area is high elevation island of pinyon-juniper woodland with Aspen stands overlooking the sandstone expanse of southern Glen Canyon country, Lake Powell and Navajo Mountain. The pinyon-juniper woodland of Fifty Mile Mountain continues to reveal many new scientific insights into the fire history of this important habitat.	Yes	Bears Ears National Monument	Yes	Bears Ears National Monument
Unknown	BLM	Negro Bill Canyon	7,560	Utah	northeast of Moab	1992	Negro Bill Canyon includes a perennial stream within a canyon bordered by sheer walls of Navajo sandstone. Morning Glory Natural Bridge, located just outside of the Wilderness Study Area on State Land, is the main destination for hikers. A ribbon of riparian vegetation follows the stream within the canyon. Above the canyon, there is a sparse covering of pinyon-juniper vegetation and large expanses of barren Navajo sandstone domes and fins.	Yes	Designated BLM public lands*	No	
Unknown	BLM	North Escalante Canyons/The Gulch	127,459	Utah	10 miles east of Escalante, Utah	1992	Majestic scenery and a tangled topography dominated by cliffs, canyons, alcoves, domes and vistas of the Navajo, Kayenta and Wingate Formations characterize this Wilderness Study Area. Sinuous, steep walled canyons such as Phipps Canyon, Boulder Creek, the Gulch and the Escalante River separate the broad, sandy and slick rock mesas and plateaus. With landforms so diverse, opportunities are limited only by one's level of experience and imagination. The lives of early hunters, gatherers and farmers, are recorded in various forms of rock writing (petroglyphs & pictographs), granaries and middens, which are distributed through the Wilderness Study Area.	Yes	Grand Staircase-Escalante National Monument	Yes	Grand Staircase-Escalante National Monument
Not Recommended	BLM	North Fork	11,398	Oregon	East of Prineville, OR	1992	North Fork Little Humboldt River Wilderness Study Area is located in northcentral Nevada, in northeastern Humboldt County. The Wilderness Study Area lies within the central Little Owyhee Desert and is bisected by 14 miles of the North Fork of the Little Humboldt River Gorge. Elevations range from 4,700 to 6,000 feet and vegetation throughout most of the Wilderness Study Area is low growing sage with scattered big sagebrush flats. The 200-700 foot deep gorge supports lush riparian vegetation with willow, redosier dogwood and native grasses. There are outstanding opportunities for various types of recreation, including day-hiking, backpacking, camping and nature study. The Wilderness Study Area also provides a diverse wildlife population in the rugged scenic canyon.	Yes	North Fork Crooked Wild and Scenic River corridor	No	
Unknown	BLM	North Fork of the Little Humboldt River	69,683	Nevada	North-central Nevada, in northeastern Humboldt County	1992	Wilderness values; local BLM office has additional details	Yes	Designated BLM public lands*	No	



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Not Recommended	BLM	North Fork Powder River	10,089	Wyoming	Buffalo	1992	The North Fork of the Powder River Wilderness Study Area encompasses 10,089 acres of public land with no state or private inholdings. The area is moderately steep, forested terrain, with pine and fir being the principle tree species. Pass Creek and the North Fork of the Powder River are rugged, scenic canyons running through the area. Falcons, hawks and eagles migrate through the area and elk winter in the North Fork Canyon.	Yes	Designated BLM public lands*	No	
Unknown	BLM	North Fork Virgin River	1,080	Utah	East of Springdale, UT	1992	Hanging gardens of maiden hair fern, pink-flowered shooting star and scarlet monkey flower can be found under rock overhangs along the river. About 21 percent of the Wilderness Study Area is covered in pinyon-juniper woodland, Ponderosa pine, fir and maple. Bald eagle and peregrine falcon visit this Wilderness Study Area. There are 12 additional animal species and 4 plant species that are considered to be sensitive that occur or may occur in the Wilderness Study Area. Elk, mule deer, and Cougar also use the Wilderness Study Area.	Yes	Designated BLM public lands*	No	
Recommended and Not Recommended (different portions)	BLM	North Pole Ridge	7,317	Oregon	Southwest of Condon, OR	1992	Wilderness values; local BLM office has additional details	Yes	John Day Wild and Scenic River corridor	No	
Unknown	BLM	North Stansbury Mountains	10,786	Utah	West of Salt Lake City	1992	The Wilderness Study Area is just north of the Deseret Peak Wilderness (US Forest Service) and south of the Great Salt Lake. The North Stansbury range rises above the desert between two valley floors with elevations varying between 5,200 feet along the northern base of the range and up to 8,800 feet on the southern end and consists of steep V-shaped canyons. Vegetation consists primarily of juniper-conifer forests with different elevations providing for distinct growth zones. Lower elevations are covered with typical juniper and sagebrush scrublands while higher elevations see wild rose, service berry and mountain mahogany. There are approximately 180 species of wildlife inhabiting the area including cougar, bobcat, deer, grouse, raptors, and cottontails, golden eagle and bald eagle.	Yes	Designated BLM public lands*	No	
Unknown	BLM	Notch Peak	57,296	Utah	45 miles west of Delta, UT	1992	Notch Peak is a distinct landmark in west-central Utah, and can be visible for 70 miles. A precipice of almost 3,000 feet high on the west side of the peak has a shallow groove at the top, giving the mountain its name. Sagebrush is the dominant vegetation at lower elevations, with pinyon-juniper woodland at higher elevations. Conifer forests occupy many of the eastern and northern slopes at the highest elevations. The peak also supports isolated patches of aspen. Sensitive wildlife species that could inhabit the Wilderness Study Area include the ferruginous hawk, long-billed curlew, burrowing owl, and kit fox. Bald eagles, peregrine falcons, and golden eagles inhabit the Wilderness Study Area. Bristlecone pine grows on some of the higher ridges in the Wilderness Study Area. Some of these pines have been aged at more than 2,000 years old.	Yes	Designated BLM public lands*	No	
Recommended	BLM	Ojito	124	New Mexico	5 miles southwest of the village of San Ysidro	1992	The Ojito Wilderness Study Area is located adjacent to, and is under consideration for addition to, the Ojito Wilderness. Please visit the Ojito Wilderness webpage for more information	Yes	Designated BLM public lands*	No	
Unknown	BLM	Orderville Canyon	1,952	Utah	West of Orderville, UT	1992	Hanging gardens of maiden hair fern, pink-flowered shooting star and scarlet monkey flower can be found under rock overhangs along the river. About 21 percent of the Wilderness Study Area is covered in pinyon-juniper woodland, Ponderosa pine, fir and maple. Bald eagle and peregrine falcon visit this Wilderness Study Area. There are 12 additional animal species and 4 plant species that are considered to be sensitive that occur or may occur in the Wilderness Study Area. Elk, mule deer, and Cougar also use the Wilderness Study Area.	Yes	Designated BLM public lands*	No	
Recommended	BLM	Oregon Buttes	5,700	Wyoming	Farson	1992	The Oregon Buttes Wilderness Study Area appears to be in an essentially natural condition. The buttes are a remarkable landmark. They dominate the surrounding countryside with their grandeur and diversity. Visibility from the butte tops is outstanding, offering miles of scenic vistas including the Wind River Mountains on the north to the Unita Mountain Range to the southwest. The Oregon Buttes is a major landmark for travelers of the Oregon Trail, which is located less than seven miles to the north of the Wilderness Study Area. Emigrants viewed the Buttes as the halfway point on their journey from Independence, Mo., to the Pacific Ocean. The Buttes also denoted the point where the emigrants passed over the Continental Divide and into the Pacific watershed. Nearly 300,000 emigrants passed this way between 1843 and 1863.	Yes	Designated BLM public lands*	No	



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Recommended and Not Recommended (different portions)	BLM	Oregon Canyon	42,071	Oregon	Northeast of Denio, OR	1992	Wilderness values; local BLM office has additional details	Yes	Designated BLM public lands*	No	
Recommended	BLM	Orejana Canyon	24,147	Oregon	Southwest of Burns, OR	1992	Wilderness values; local BLM office has additional details	Yes	Designated BLM public lands*	No	
None	BLM	Organ Mountains	7,283	New Mexico	East of Las Cruces	1992	The Organ Mountains Wilderness Study Area is located in south-central New Mexico on the eastern edge of Las Cruces. The Organ Mountains are one of the most spectacular and rugged ranges in the U. S. and range from 4,600 to just over 9,000 feet, and are so named because of the steep, needle-like spires that resemble the pipes of an organ. Alligator juniper, gray oak, mountain mahogany and sotol are the dominant plant species here, but in the upper elevations stands of ponderosa pine may be found. Seasonal springs and streams occur in canyon bottoms, with a few perennial springs that support riparian habitats. Wildlife includes desert mule deer, mountain lion, a variety of song birds, and a race of the Colorado chipmunk. The Wilderness Study Area includes the Baylor Pass National Recreation Trail.	Yes	Organ Mountains-Desert Peaks National Monument	Yes	Organ Mountains-Desert Peaks National Monument
Recommended and Not Recommended (different portions)	BLM	Owl Creek	710	Wyoming	Thermopolis	1992	The Owl Creek Wilderness Study Area encompasses 710 acres in three units. All three units are located on the major ridge line that divides Rock Creek and the South Fork of Owl Creek and is adjacent to the 703,981 acre Washakie Wilderness Area. The Wilderness Study Area is characterized by rugged terrain broken by steep draws, excellent vegetative cover and remoteness. The Wilderness Study Area provides important critical habitat for deer, moose, elk, bear and bighorn sheep. The altitude in the Wilderness Study Area ranges from 9,000 to 10,900 feet. The geology of the area is largely unexplored and offers excellent opportunities for study of tertiary volcanics in the area. There are two culturally significant sites which are believed to be eligible for the National Register of Historic Places. These sites are important for study of high altitude aboriginal occupation	Yes	Designated BLM public lands*	No	
Unknown	BLM	Owyhee Breaks	13,108	Oregon	Northeast of McDermitt, OR	1992	Wilderness values; local BLM office has additional details	Yes	Owyhee Wild and Scenic River corridor	No	
Recommended and Not Recommended (different portions)	BLM	Owyhee Canyon	21,875	Nevada	Elko	1992	Owyhee Canyon Wilderness Study Area is located 90 miles northwest of Elko, Nevada. The western 2/3 of the Wilderness Study Area consists of a gently rolling plateau with sage, bitterbrush and bunchgrass communities. The eastern third is cut by 21 miles of 100-300 foot deep canyons including 18 miles of the South Fork Owyhee River. From plateau high points, wide scenic vistas from Steens Mountains in Oregon to Juniper Mountain in Idaho to the Bull Run Mountains in Nevada are visible. The Wilderness Study Area is rich in scenic, wildlife and cultural values. Sensitive wildlife species include bobcat, river otter and redband trout.	Yes	Designated BLM public lands*	No	
Unknown	BLM	Owyhee River Canyon	187,344	Oregon		1992	Wilderness values; local BLM office has additional details	Yes	Owyhee Wild and Scenic River corridor	No	
Unknown	BLM	Palisade Mesa	99,550	Nevada	Tonopah	1992	Palisade Mesa Wilderness Study Area is located in northeastern Nye County approximately 65 miles east of Tonopah. The Wilderness Study Area is composed of rocky, sheer-sided mesas, changes in elevation are abrupt creating a varied and interesting topography. The fortress-like walls and the prehistoric sense of volcanic craters, cinder cones and lava flows all exemplify the feeling of naturalness and antiquity of the Wilderness Study Area. This primeval character is emphasized by the unusual lands forms such as Lunar Crater. Rock climbing opportunities abound along the precipitous cliffs of the mesa, including some multi-pitch technical climbs.	Yes	Designated BLM public lands*	No	
Not Recommended	BLM	Palomino Hills	54,256	Oregon	West of Silver City, ID	1992	Wilderness values; local BLM office has additional details	Yes	Designated BLM public lands*	No	
Unknown	BLM	Paria Hackberry	145,828	Utah	South of Henrieville, UT	1992	The massive Navajo Sandstone walls of the Paria River and its tributaries are some of the tallest in Grand Staircase Escalante National Monument. In between are high forested plateaus and slick rock benches all of which make for excellent hiking and backpacking challenges and a topographic and geologic wonderland. The canyons are deep and routes hard to find and follow. Observant hikers may also discover evidence of past Anasazi and Fremont civilizations. Uncounted and unnamed arches abound in a maze of opportunity for exploration.	Yes	Old Spanish National Historic Trail corridor, Grand Staircase-Escalante National Monument	Yes	Grand Staircase-Escalante National Monument

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Suitability Determination (if any)	DOI Bureau/ Office	Name of Wilderness Study Area	Number of acres	Wilderness Location: State	Wilderness Location: City	Year of Study	Synopsis of the Values Protected/Reason for Potential Wilderness Designation	Wilderness Area Located within a Designated Public Lands Area? (Y or N)	If yes, what is the Name of the Designated Public Lands Area?	Wilderness Area Located within a Monument Boundary? (Y or N)	If yes, which Monument?
Unknown	BLM	Paria Hackberry 202	402	Utah	South of Henrieville, UT	1992	Same as Paria-Hackberry- can we combine?	Yes	Grand Staircase-Escalante National Monument	Yes	Grand Staircase-Escalante National Monument
Unknown	BLM	Park Range	47,268	Nevada	Ely	1992	Park Range Wilderness Study Area is located in Nye County approximately 50 miles southeast of Eureka and 110 miles southwest of Ely. The Wilderness Study Area contains a pinyon-juniper woodland with occasional groves of mountain mahogany. Unlike many of Nevada's Wilderness Study Areas, the Park Range has numerous streams throughout. The high mountain meadows scattered throughout the range seem to hang in basins surrounded by volcanic towers inaccessible to livestock and vehicles but easily climbed by hikers.	Yes	Designated BLM public lands*	No	
Unknown	BLM	Parunuweap Canyon	30,907	Utah	Northwest of Kanab, Utah	1992	This expanse of public land offers stunning canyon vistas and a unique hiking opportunity. The main landmarks in and directly south of the southern portion of the Wilderness Study Area are Harris Mountain and Elephant Butte. Again, springs and plant life concentrate animals in the area. Mule deer are common, and with the mule deer come predatory mountain lions. Many kinds of hawks, eagles and other birds can also be seen in the area. Beware, however, since rattlesnakes are also common here.	Yes	Designated BLM public lands*	No	
Not Recommended	BLM	Peloncillo Mountains	4,061	New Mexico	Southwestern New Mexico	1992	The Peloncillo Mountains Wilderness Study Area is in southwestern New Mexico and contiguous with the Peloncillo Wilderness in Arizona. The landform is comprised of low mountains, cliffs, and numerous canyons, with gentle hills covered in desert grasses and shrubs. Desert bighorn sheep inhabit the Peloncillo Mountains as well as Gila National Scenic Trailers and pincushion cacti.	Yes	Designated BLM public lands*	No	
Recommended and Not Recommended (different portions)	BLM	Petaca Pinta	11,668	New Mexico	50 miles southwest of Albuquerque	1992	This area is known for its dramatic, colorful, and diverse topography that features lava, colorful mesas, and cliffs of sandstone. It is full of geological, biological, and archeological features, including both riparian and canyon-wall ecology. Vegetation includes piñon-juniper, desert scrub, cottonwoods, willows, and cattails.	Yes	Designated BLM public lands*	No	
Not Recommended	BLM	Petticoat Peak	11,192	Idaho	Lava Hot Springs	1992	Wilderness values; local BLM office has additional details	Yes	Designated BLM public lands*	No	
Unknown	BLM	Phipps-Death Hollow	45,328	Utah	Northeast of Escalante, UT	1992	The light colored Navajo Sandstone canyons and mesas of the upper Escalante River drainage are distinct from the darker red canyons further down National Scenic Trail stream. At higher elevation, the sandstone is more sharply broken due to fractures and joints in the rock. The Escalante River itself has carved perhaps the deepest canyon in the watershed. Death Hollow, Sand Creek and Calf Creek have all carved deep, sinuous canyons.	Yes	Designated BLM public lands*	Yes	Grand Staircase-Escalante National Monument
Unknown	BLM	Pigeon Spring	3,575	Nevada	Lida	1992	Pigeon Spring Wilderness Study Area lies along the Nevada / California stateline approximately 10 miles west of Lida, Nevada. The 3,575 acre Wilderness Study Area is contiguous with the Sylvania Mountains Wilderness Study Area in the California Desert Conservation Area. The Wilderness Study Area contains the upper drainages of Cucamonga Canyon in the Sylvania Mountains. The central feature of the Wilderness Study Area is one and one-half miles of steep walled canyon that continues on into the California side. Vegetation consists of pinyon-juniper woodland throughout and there are no springs or streams within the Wilderness Study Area. The woodland and topography of the area provide visitors with opportunity for solitude. This is somewhat enhanced by low visitation numbers. Activities generally include some day-hiking, scenic viewing and hunting; both big game and upland bird.	Yes	Designated BLM public lands*	No	
Unknown	BLM	Pine Creek	211	Oregon	Southeast of Canyon City, OR	1992	Wilderness values; local BLM office has additional details	Yes	Designated BLM public lands*	No	
Unknown	BLM	Pinyon Joshua Instant Study Area	560	Nevada	Silver Peak	1992	Pinyon-Joshua Instant National Scenic Trail and Study Area is located approximately 12 miles southwest of Silver Peak, Nevada in Esmeralda County. The ISA was designated as a natural area in 1965 because it represented the northern most location of the Joshua Tree. The ISA is small, approximately 560 acres in size. The ISA is associated with a portion of the Silver Peak range and a vast spreading bajada sweeping to the south and east away from the mountains. Small canyons and draws contain some scattered stands of pinyon pine and juniper with creosote and a low desert shrub community. Recreational opportunities generally include day hiking, upland gamebird hunting and equestrian uses. Occasionally, groups of wild horses can be viewed in the ISA.	Yes	Designated BLM public lands*	No	

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Unknown	BLM	Pole Creek	12,969	Nevada	Gerlach	1992	Pole Creek Wilderness Study Area is located in central Washoe County about 20 miles southwest of Gerlach. The Wilderness Study Area occupies a portion of the Fox Range that is a highly dissected landform of steep canyons and prominent ridges. The elevation of the Wilderness Study Area ranges from 3,870 to the 7,608 summit of Pah Rum Peak. A fringing desert piedmont is the transition zone between the Smoke Creek Desert to the west and the Fox Mountain Range. Day-hiking, camping, rock climbing and nature study are activities known to occur in the Wilderness Study Area. There is also potential for a fishery in Wild Horse Canyon, but currently the fish population is practically non-existent.	Yes	Designated BLM public lands*	No	
Unknown	BLM	Poodle Mountain	142,050	Nevada	Gerlach	1992	Poodle Mountain Wilderness Study Area is located in central Washoe County, approximately 15 miles northwest of Gerlach. The Wilderness Study Area encompasses most of the Buffalo Hills, a circular shaped basaltic plateau dominated by large canyons radiating from the center. The elevations in the Wilderness Study Area range between 3,850 to 6,832 feet. There are three distinct landforms to be found in the Wilderness Study Area: basalt plateau highlands, basalt plateau canyon country and fringing desert piedmont. The plateau highlands are generally flat to rolling terrain; the canyon country has numerous deep canyons and gorges. The fringing piedmont is a desert landscape of low-relief alluvium with low parallel ridges and drainages that lie perpendicular to the basalt plateau. The Poodle Mountain volcanic center and many canyons provide visitors with scenic views, nature study opportunity and numerous wildlife species.	Yes	Designated BLM public lands*	No	
Not Recommended	BLM	Presilla	8,680	New Mexico	East of the Rio Grande; about two miles east of Socorro	1992	The Presilla Wilderness Study Area is located in central New Mexico, approximately 10 miles east of Socorro. The landform consists of a mesa cut by large arroyos, rugged limestone, sandstone hills, and scattered coppice dunes. Vegetation consists of desert shrubs. The Wilderness Study Area is home to many wildlife species, including Red-tailed and Cooper's hawks, prairie falcons, doves, quail, songbirds, mule deer, gray and kit fox, rock squirrels, jackrabbits, and several reptilian species.	Yes	Designated BLM public lands*	No	
Recommended	BLM	Prospect Mountain	1,145	Wyoming	Encampment	1992	Prospect Mountain and Prospect Creek, coupled with dense forest cover and riparian areas, provide a high degree of solitude while creating numerous secluded places for recreational activities. With 70 percent of the area covered by trees, visitors are easily screened from one another. The Platte River Wilderness, which forms the eastern boundary of the Wilderness Study Area and contains 23,000 acres, enhances the opportunity for solitude in this Wilderness Study Area because of its undeveloped nature. The Prospect Mountain Wilderness Study Area is highly scenic. Color and texture of the Wilderness Study Area contrast sharply with the adjacent high desert environment. There are many shades of green and blue in the warmer months, which change to green, gold and brown in the fall.	Yes	Designated BLM public lands*	No	
Recommended	BLM	Pryor Mountain	4,352	Wyoming	Lovell	1992	The Wilderness Study Area is located along the mid-elevation, south-trending slopes of the Pryor Mountains in Montana and Wyoming. Elevations range from 3,780 ft. at the southern end of the Wilderness Study Area to 8,480 ft. in the north. Vegetation at the lower elevations is characterized by the Red Desert/salt shrub community. The mid-elevations of the Wilderness Study Area are characterized by the mountain shrub community, including Utah juniper, mountain mahogany and big sagebrush. Douglas fir and limber pine occur in patches at the highest elevations of the Wilderness Study Area, along with occasional open parks with big sagebrush, shrubby cinquefoil and a variety of grasses.	Yes	Designated BLM public lands*	No	
Unknown	BLM	Pueblo Mountains	600	Nevada	Fields, Oregon	1992	Pueblo Mountains Wilderness Study Area is primarily located in southern Oregon but extends into Nevada's Humboldt County near Denio on the Oregon / Nevada stateline. Of the 72,000+ acres only 600 acres are in Nevada. The most prominent feature of the Wilderness Study Area is the Pueblo Mountain ridgeline which runs in a north to south direction along the entire length of the Wilderness Study Area. This is a tilted fault block that averages 7,300 feet in elevation which is steep, rugged and rocky while much of the western slope is like a table top tilted to the west at nearly a 45 degree angle. The Wilderness Study Area contains a segment of the Desert Trail which is part of the Oregon State Recreation Trails System.	Yes	Designated BLM public lands*	No	
Unknown	BLM	Pueblo Mountains	73,433	Oregon	North of Denio, NV	1992	Wilderness values; local BLM office has additional details	Yes	Designated BLM public lands*	No	

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Unknown	BLM	Queer Mountain	81,550	Nevada	Beatty	1992	Queer Mountain Wilderness Study Area is located in Esmeralda County, Nevada along the California/Nevada stateline about 20 miles northwest of Beatty. The Wilderness Study Area represents the transition between the hot desert ecosystem and the cold desert ecosystem. The uplands of the Wilderness Study Area contain a scattering of pinyon and juniper trees interspersed with big sage, bitterbrush and cliff rose. Some northern slopes contain a Joshua Tree forest, cacti and other hot desert vegetation. The flat benches within the Wilderness Study Area break into colorful mosaics of volcanic rock. The primary special feature of the Wilderness Study Area is the uniqueness of the vegetation and natural condition of the area.	Yes	Designated BLM public lands*	No	
Recommended	BLM	Raven's Eye	31,319	Idaho	Carey	1992	Wilderness values; local BLM office has additional details	Yes	Craters of the Moon National Monument	Yes	Craters of the Moon National Monument
Unknown	BLM	Rawhide Mountain	64,360	Nevada	Tonopah	1992	Rawhide Mountain Wilderness Study Area is located in the Hot Creek range in northeastern Nye County approximately 50 miles east of Tonopah. Canyons leading into the core area of the Wilderness Study Area are composed of craggy rock outcrops bathed in brilliant red and orange which contrasts sharply with the green pinyon-juniper woodland. There are charcoal kilns within this Wilderness Study Area. These kilns were built in the 1870's and made of red brick, oval in shape and are about 30 feet in height. Known as the Tybo Kilns, they are on the National Register of Historic Places.	Yes	Designated BLM public lands*	No	
Recommended	BLM	Raymond Mountain	32,936	Wyoming	Cokeville	1992	Wildlife is an important special feature in the area. The Thomas Fork watershed, which includes Huff and Raymond creeks, has been designated as an Area of Critical Environmental Concern. This area supports the Bear River Cutthroat trout and provides crucial winter habitat for moose, elk, mule deer and numerous other wildlife species. The scenic quality is outstanding due in part to the interaction of the mountainous landforms, geologic outcrops, diverse vegetation, open parks and waterways. Two waterways within the Wilderness Study Area have been recommended for inclusion in the National Wild & Scenic Rivers System: Huff Creek has scenic and fisheries values, and unique land and resource diversity; Raymond Creek has scenic, recreational, fisheries and wildlife values and unique land and resource diversity.	Yes	Designated BLM public lands*	No	
Not Recommended	BLM	Red Butte	11,350	Wyoming	Worland	1992	The Red Butte Wilderness Study Area encompasses 11,350 acres of BLM-administered land. The Wilderness Study Area contains bare, rugged badlands created by peaks and ridges broken by irregular, sharply cut drainages. Red Butte dominates this central terrain at an elevation of 5,185 feet. The northeastern portion of the Wilderness Study Area exhibits less rugged badlands intermixed with a series of small, bench-like terraces overlooking Fivemile Creek. This area exhibits a moderately dense cover of sagebrush-grass vegetation in contrast with the bare, red-hued badland ridges. In the western portion, the badlands open up to broad, shallow drainages and flat-to-rolling plains.	Yes	Designated BLM public lands*	No	
Not Recommended	BLM	Red Creek Badlands	8,020	Wyoming	Rock Springs	1992	The Wilderness Study Area contains highly erodible red shale and sandstones. The coloration of the rocks and cliffs, mixed with the various shades of vegetation provide a most interesting landscape. Pinon pine stands, a rare occurrence at this latitude, can also be found.	Yes	Designated BLM public lands*	No	
Not Recommended	BLM	Red Lake	9,515	Wyoming	Point of Rocks	1992	Opportunities for solitude in the Wilderness Study Area are excellent. The Wilderness Study Area is relatively open but has topographic relief and vegetation that provides screening. The Killpecker Sand Dunes traverse the Wilderness Study Area from west to east. The Wilderness Study Area includes a remnant of the Red Desert area of the Great Divide Basin. This region may be of significant scientific value for the study of active sand dunes, their movement and how they are stabilized.	Yes	Designated BLM public lands*	No	
Not Recommended	BLM	Red Mountain	15,649	Oregon	Northeast of Denio, OR	1992	Wilderness values; local BLM office has additional details	Yes	Designated BLM public lands*	No	

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Unknown	BLM	Red Spring	7,847	Nevada	Elko	1992	Red Spring Wilderness Study Area is located approximately 20 miles south of Elko, Nevada and occupies the northern end of Cedar Ridge. The Wilderness Study Area consists of an eroded limestone ridge of rolling hills and drainages covered with a dense pinyon-juniper woodland. Elevations within the Wilderness Study Area vary between 5,500 feet and 6,400 feet. Camping opportunities, wildlife observation and short hiking exists within the Wilderness Study Area. Equestrian opportunities are good but the lack of water resources can be limiting.	Yes	Designated BLM public lands*	No	
Not Recommended	BLM	Resting Springs	3,850	Nevada	Pahrump	1992	Resting Springs Wilderness Study Area is approximately 60 miles west of Las Vegas along the Nevada - California stateline, in Nye County. This relatively small Wilderness Study Area consists of rolling foothills with broad washes which extend into the contiguous 89,000 acre Resting Springs Wilderness Study Area in California. Several small drainages from Shadow Mountain cut through the southern portion of the Wilderness Study Area. Vegetation in the Wilderness Study Area is relatively sparse and consists primarily of hot desert grasses and low shrubs. Generally, short term day-use activities such as photography or light hiking are appropriate within the Wilderness Study Area, but for those who desire a more distant destination a hike up Shadow Mountain in the contiguous California Resting Springs Wilderness Study Area is in the offing.	Yes	Designated BLM public lands*	No	
Recommended and Not Recommended (different portions)	BLM	Rincon	108,485	Oregon	Northwest of Denio, OR	1992	Wilderness values; local BLM office has additional details	Yes	Designated BLM public lands*	No	
Recommended and Not Recommended (different portions)	BLM	Rio Chama	12,671	New Mexico	Northern New Mexico	1992	The Rio Chama Wilderness Study Area is located in northern New Mexico. The landscape consists of gently rolling sagebrush-covered plains and a 900 foot deep canyon of colorful siltstone and sandstone carved by the Rio Chama. Piñon woodlands cover the hills, and forests of ponderosa pine and Douglas fir cover the north facing slopes. The diversity of habitat types provide for a variety of wildlife. This scenic area includes excellent opportunities for river rafting; the Rio Chama is designated as a Wild and Scenic River. This Wilderness Study Area is adjacent to the Chama River Canyon Wilderness, which is managed by the U.S. Forest Service.	Yes	Continental Divide National Scenic Trail, Rio Chama Wild and Scenic River corridor	No	
Unknown	BLM	Riordan's Well	57,002	Nevada	Ely	1992	Riordan's Well Wilderness Study Area is located in the Grant Range in east central Nevada, in Nye County, 50 miles southwest of Ely. Elevation ranges from 5,000 feet to 9,352 foot summit of Heath Peak. The Wilderness Study Area is not a single ridgeline but consists of a number of interconnected but separate peaks. Vegetation consists of a pinyon-juniper woodland at the lower elevations that transition to white fir, limber pine and ponderosa pine at higher elevations. Big horn sheep can be found around rocky outcrops and higher peaks.	Yes	Designated BLM public lands*	No	
Unknown	BLM	Road Canyon	52,404	Utah	10 miles north of Mexican Hat, UT	1992	This Wilderness Study Area is in the southeastern part of the Grand Gulch Plateau. Three canyons, including Road Canyon, cut through the unit. Steep canyon walls and knobs, pinnacles, arches, and alcoves characterize the Wilderness Study Area. Desert shrubs and pinyon-juniper woodland are the predominant vegetative types. Scenic and geological special features include the deep canyons, sheer cliffs, and dramatic views from the canyon rims. A portion of Valley of the Gods within the Wilderness Study Area includes monolithic sandstone buttes that rise 400 to 500 feet above the valley floor. The Hole in the Rock Trail, a National Register site, used by Mormon pioneers forms the unit's northeast boundary. Peregrine falcons and bald eagles may inhabit or use the Wilderness Study Area.	Yes	Bears Ears National Monument	Yes	Bears Ears National Monument
Unknown	BLM	Roberts Mountain	15,090	Nevada	Eureka	1992	Roberts Mountain Wilderness Study Area is located in Lander County and Eureka County approximately 40 miles northwest of Eureka. The WSA consists of three prominent peaks. Vegetation consists of willow cottonwood, aspen, birch and dogwood trees in deep narrow canyons with mountain mahogany and limber pine near barren rock ridge lines. The Roberts Thrust Fault, responsible for the mountains existence is one of the great geologic features of the intermountain west. The Thrust provides for excellent geologic study as a "window on the mantel" and provides excellent opportunities for geologic field trips and mapping exercises.	Yes	Designated BLM public lands*	No	

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Not Recommended	BLM	Robledo Mountains	12,946	New Mexico	Eight miles northwest of Las Cruces	1992	The Robledo Mountains Wilderness Study Area is located in the south-central portion of New Mexico in the Chihuahuan Desert. A diversity of habitats such as canyons, limestone cliffs, gentle slopes, caves, and riparian areas combine to make this area unique. Vegetation includes scattered junipers, diverse cacti, mesquite, creosote bush, and grassland.	Yes	Organ Mountains-Desert Peaks National Monument and Prehistoric Trackways National Monument	Yes	Organ Mountains-Desert Peaks NM and Prehistoric Trackways National Monument
Unknown	BLM	Rockwell	9,342	Utah	28 miles west of Nephi, UT	1992	The Wilderness Study Area is an alluvium (loose soil shaped by water) and sand dune covered valley. The terrain consists of free-moving sand dunes, dunes stabilized by trees or brush, and sagebrush flats. Old juniper trees and changing shadow patterns on the dunes provide a variety of visual settings. Vegetation is relatively sparse, consisting of scattered junipers, saltbrush, greasewood, and sagebrush. Old gnarled junipers are scattered throughout the 5,200 acres of juniper woodlands within the Wilderness Study Area. Bald eagles winter in the Wilderness Study Area. Sensitive wildlife species that may inhabit the Wilderness Study Area include the ferruginous hawk, long-billed curlew, burrowing owl, and kit fox. A unique plant known as Atriplex canescens var gigantea grows in the Wilderness Study Area. It is a four-wing saltbrush that grows to 10 feet tall and appears to be the last relic community of a plant species that was once widespread.	Yes	Designated BLM public lands*	No	
Unknown	BLM	Rough Hills	6,685	Nevada	Elko	1992	Wilderness values; local BLM office has additional details	Yes	Designated BLM public lands*	No	
Not Recommended	BLM	Saddle Butte	85,766	Oregon	Southwest of Boise, ID	1992	Wilderness values; local BLM office has additional details	Yes	Designated BLM public lands*	No	
Not Recommended	BLM	Sage Hen Hills	7,974	Oregon	Northwest of Denio, OR	1992	Wilderness values; local BLM office has additional details	Yes	Designated BLM public lands*	No	
Not Recommended	BLM	San Antonio	7,050	New Mexico	Northwest of Taos	1992	The San Antonio Wilderness Study Area is located in northern New Mexico. A flat plain at about 8,400 feet in elevation contains a gorge about 100 feet deep carved by the Rio San Antonio. Because of upstream diversions, the lower stretches of the river go dry in the summer. The plain is grass and shrub covered, while the gorge includes stretches with Douglas fir and spruce.	Yes	Old Spanish National Historic Trail corridor, Rio Grande del Norte National Monument	Yes	Rio Grande del Norte National Monument
Unknown	BLM	San Rafael Reef	59,051	Utah	East of Green River, Utah	1992	The Wilderness Study Area makes up the eastern edge of the San Rafael Swell and is a nearly north-south trending hogback that dips steeply eastward. Considered a major geologic feature in Utah, the area consists of domes, vertical fins and canyons from 200 to 1,000 feet deep that drain eastward. Elevations range from 4,800 feet along the eastern base of the Reef to 6,600 feet in the central and northern portions. Vegetation consists primarily of pinyon-juniper woodlands and is barren rock in most places. Desert bighorn sheep, cougars, peregrine falcons, bald eagles, and golden eagles all frequent the Wilderness Study Area. In addition, two endangered plants species (Maguire daisy and Wright fishhook cactus) and two threatened plant species (Jones cycladenia and Last Chance townsendia) may also exist in the Wilderness Study Area.	Yes	Designated BLM public lands*	No	
Recommended	BLM	Sand Butte	21,399	Idaho	Shoshone	1992	Wilderness values; local BLM office has additional details	Yes	Designated BLM public lands*	No	
Not Recommended	BLM	Sand Dunes	16,478	Oregon	Southeast of Bend, OR	1992	Many wind-blown basins exist within the Wilderness Study Area. The draws, valleys and ridges in the northern and eastern sections also provide outstanding opportunities for solitude due to the screening effect they offer. The size of the Wilderness Study Area and the large amount of active sand dunes create further opportunities for solitude. The variety of dunes, from active to stabilized, adds to the uniqueness of the area.	Yes	Designated BLM public lands*	No	
Recommended and Not Recommended (different portions)	BLM	Sand Dunes	26,309	Wyoming	Farson	1992	Wilderness values; local BLM office has additional details	Yes	Designated BLM public lands*	No	



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Recommended and Not Recommended (different portions)	BLM	Sand Hollow	9,368	Oregon	East of Bend, OR	1992	Wilderness values; local BLM office has additional details	Yes	Designated BLM public lands*	No	
Not Recommended	BLM	Sand Mountain	21,709	Idaho	St. Anthony	1992	Wilderness values; local BLM office has additional details	Yes	Designated BLM public lands*	No	
Recommended	BLM	Scab Creek Primitive Area	7,636	Wyoming	Sublette County	1992	This area was originally established and managed as a primitive area in 1975. In April 1985, the Scab Creek National Scenic Trail Study Area was proposed by former president Ronald Reagan for addition to the National Wilderness Preservation System. The Scab Creek Wilderness Study Area adjoins the Bridger Wilderness in the Bridger-Teton National Forest, which lies to the east.	Yes	Continental Divide National Scenic Trail corridor	No	
Unknown	BLM	Scorpion	37,319	Utah	Southwest of Escalante , Utah	1992	Slick rock and sandy benches sliced by numerous slot canyons are very characteristic of the Glen Canyon section of the Escalante River region. Twenty-Five Mile Wash drains the northern and central Kaiparowits Plateau into the Escalante River and floods frequently. Expansive views, intimate narrows and challenging slot canyons await the well-prepared adventurer.	Yes	Grand Staircase-Escalante National Monument	Yes	Grand Staircase-Escalante National Monument
Unknown	BLM	Scott's Basin	8,265	Utah	Ibapah	1992	Same as Deep Creek Mountains - Suggest combining	Yes	Designated BLM public lands*	No	
Unknown	BLM	Selenite Mountains	32,041	Nevada	Gerlach	1992	Selenite Mountains Wilderness Study Area is located in western Pershing County and is about two miles southwest of Gerlach. The main ridge runs in a north/south direction and consists of eroded granite and basaltic flows. There are noticeable wave-cut terraces for rock hounding and outstanding views of the surrounding countryside. Views of the Black Rock playa where the annual Burning Man festival is held can be seen from the Wilderness Study Area. Other activities that are available include day-hiking, camping and backpacking which are considered to be outstanding, even though there are no water sources available in the Wilderness Study Area.	Yes	Designated BLM public lands*	No	
Not Recommended	BLM	Selkirk Crest	622	Idaho	Bonnors Ferry	1992	Wilderness values; local BLM office has additional details	Yes	Pacific Northwest National Scenic Trail corridor	No	
Not Recommended	BLM	Shale Butte	15,560	Idaho	Shoshone	1992	Wilderness values; local BLM office has additional details	Yes	Designated BLM public lands*	No	
None	BLM	Sheep Gulch	730	Oregon	South of Canyon City, OR	1992	Wilderness values; local BLM office has additional details	Yes	Designated BLM public lands*	No	
Not Recommended	BLM	Sheep Mountain	7,247	Oregon	West of New Meadows, ID	1992	The Sheep Mountain Wilderness Study Area encompasses 23,250 acres of BLM-administered public land, and 640 acres of split estate land. The Wilderness Study Area contains bare, rugged badlands created by peaks and ridges broken by irregular, sharply cut drainages radiating from the central portion of the area that is dominated by Sheep Mountain. The Sheep Mountain Wilderness Study Area contains limited geologic and paleontological resources and is occasionally used by wild horses. The area is dominated by the rugged badlands formed by the erosive action of wind and water on the shales and sandstones of the Willwood Formation. Sharp ridges and barren hills separate innumerable branches of the larger drainages. Elk Creek, Dorsey Creek and Dry Creek are the main drainages, none of which are perennial streams.	Yes	Designated BLM public lands*	No	
Recommended	BLM	Sheep Mountain	23,250	Wyoming	Worland	1992	Wilderness values; local BLM office has additional details	Yes	Designated BLM public lands*	No	
Recommended and Not Recommended (different portions)	BLM	Sheepshead Mountains	52,793	Oregon	10 miles west of Burns Junction	1992	Wilderness values; local BLM office has additional details	Yes	Designated BLM public lands*	No	



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Unknown	BLM	Sheldon Contiguous	23,700	Nevada	Cedarville	1992	The Sheldon Contiguous Wilderness Study Area is adjacent with the Sheldon Wildlife Reserve and located in Washoe County in northwest Nevada. The Wilderness Study Area is about 40 miles northeast of Cedarville, CA. Because the Wilderness Study Area is closer to the Surprise Field Office rather than the Winnemucca District Office, the Wilderness Study Area is administered by BLM California. The Wilderness Study Area includes the eastern portion of Macy Flat, an intermittent lakebed, upland benches and part of a series of low ridges on the north side of Yellow Peak. Topography is typical of Great Basin volcanic flows intermixed with playas. The dominate vegetation is sagebrush and scattered juniper. Elevation ranges from 5,300 to 6,600 feet. The Wilderness Study Area receives limited visitor use so size of the Wilderness Study Area, the gentle terrain and generally low vegetation provides excellent visibility and opportunity for solitude.	Yes	Designated BLM public lands*	No	
Not Recommended	BLM	Shoshone	6,757	Idaho	Shoshone	1992	Wilderness values; local BLM office has additional details	Yes	Designated BLM public lands*	No	
Not Recommended	BLM	Sids Cabin 202	439	Utah	Green River	1992	The Wilderness Study Area is in the northwest portion of the San Rafael Swell and is named after one of the area's earliest ranchers, Sid Swasey. Sid's Cabin was built in the 1920's and is situated in one of the large rolling meadows within the Wilderness Study Area. The landscape is characterized by an intricate canyon system which drains northward into the San Rafael River. Massive sandstone walls, winding routes, and small tributary canyons make up the eastern portion whereas in the west, rough badlands terrain consisting of colorful, eroded soils, cliffs, and mesas exist throughout. Pinyon-juniper woodlands is the dominant vegetation type. The area is home to Utah's largest herd of bighorn sheep as well as cougars, raptors, and various species of reptile. Three endangered species (Maguire daisy, San Rafael cactus, Wright fishhook cactus) and two threatened species (Jones cycladenia, Last Chance townsendia) may occur within the Wilderness Study Area.	Yes	Designated BLM public lands*	No	
Unknown	BLM	Sids Mountain	75,216	Utah	Huntington, Utah	1992	The Wilderness Study Area is in the northwest portion of the San Rafael Swell and is named after one of the area's earliest ranchers, Sid Swasey. Sid's Cabin was built in the 1920's and is situated in one of the large rolling meadows within the Wilderness Study Area. The landscape is characterized by an intricate canyon system which drains northward into the San Rafael River. Massive sandstone walls, winding routes, and small tributary canyons make up the eastern portion whereas in the west, rough badlands terrain consisting of colorful, eroded soils, cliffs, and mesas exist throughout. Pinyon-juniper woodlands is the dominant vegetation type. The area is home to Utah's largest herd of bighorn sheep as well as cougars, raptors, and various species of reptile. Three endangered species (Maguire daisy, San Rafael cactus, Wright fishhook cactus) and two threatened species (Jones cycladenia, Last Chance townsendia) may occur within the Wilderness Study Area.	Yes	Designated BLM public lands*	No	
Recommended and Not Recommended (different portions)	BLM	Sierra de las Canas	12,838	New Mexico	7 air miles east of Socorro	1992	The Sierra de las Cañas Wilderness Study Area is located in west-central New Mexico. This rugged desert mountain range is highly scenic. It features colorful sheer rock escarpments, deep narrow canyons, mountain ridges, mesa tops, and badlands. This highly scenic area contains the Loma de las Cañas ridgecrest with multi-colored sandstone, limestone, siltstone, and shale. There is also interesting vegetation including yuccas, cholla, prickly pear cacti, and ocotillo. Spring wildflowers are a special attraction.	Yes	Designated BLM public lands*	No	
Recommended and Not Recommended (different portions)	BLM	Sierra Ladrones	45,308	New Mexico	60 air miles southwest of Albuquerque	1992	The Sierra Ladrones Wilderness Study Area is located in west-central New Mexico. It rises precipitously out of the Rio Grande Valley on the east and from mesa grasslands and piñon-juniper woodland on the north, west, and south. The area is highly scenic and contains the Rio Salado creek in the south. The diverse topography includes high mountain peaks, isolated canyons, and badlands. There are no designated trails; however, hikers who find their way to the top of Ladrones Mountain are rewarded with panoramic views.	Yes	Designated BLM public lands*	No	
Unknown	BLM	Silver Peak Range	33,900	Nevada	Silver Peak	1992	The Silver Peak Range Wilderness Study Area is located in Esmeralda County about 10 miles west of Silver Peak and 40 miles southwest of Tonopah. The central feature of the Wilderness Study Area is a flat-topped three mile long summit ridge with 9,450 foot Piper Peak as its highest point. Two long drainages, Icehouse and Piper, cut canyons through colorful formations of white, pink and green tufts and other volcanic rocks. This Wilderness Study Area has a large population of desert big horn sheep and excellent examples of volcanic activity. The most significant feature is the Silver Peak caldera which underlies the northeast portion of the Wilderness Study Area.	Yes	Designated BLM public lands*	No	

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Unknown	BLM	Simpson Park	49,670	Nevada	Eureka	1992	Simpson Park Wilderness Study Area is located in the Simpson Park mountain range in Lander County and Eureka County approximately 50 miles northwest of Eureka, Nevada. The northern and eastern portions of the Wilderness Study Area are covered with a desert shrub vegetation with scattered stands of pinyon-juniper woodland on the west facing slopes. Scattered stands of aspen and cottonwood can be found in wet areas with mountain mahogany on the rocky ridges. Diverse opportunities for hiking, photography, equestrian and hunting abound within the Wilderness Study Area. The size of the Wilderness Study Area along with the remoteness of the area contribute greatly to opportunities for solitude which are more extensive in the southern part of the Wilderness Study Area.	Yes	Designated BLM public lands*	No	
Unknown	BLM	Skedaddle	589	Nevada	Eagle Lake	1992	Wilderness values; local BLM office has additional details	Yes	Designated BLM public lands*	No	
Recommended and Not Recommended (different portions)	BLM	Slocum Creek	7,530	Oregon	Burns, OR	1992	Wilderness values; local BLM office has additional details	Yes	Designated BLM public lands*	No	
Not Recommended	BLM	Snake River Islands	341	Idaho	Heise	1992	In Idaho, BLM manages nearly 1,000 acres of public lands in the Snake River Islands Wilderness Study Area. The Snake River Islands are characterized by dense riparian vegetation. From Conant Valley the river flows through rugged deep gorge comprising the most scenic stretch of the South Fork. Fishing from and around the islands is the most popular activity here. This area has an excellent cutthroat trout fishery in the South Fork of the Snake River. The river channel along the islands offers challenge for boaters to test their skills on flat swift water. Primitive camping is available on several of the larger islands where there are grassy openings in the thick vegetation. The abundance and diversity of wildlife on the islands offer good deer and waterfowl hunting and excellent chances to observe and photograph several wildlife species particularly bald and golden eagles.	Yes	Designated BLM public lands*	No	
Not Recommended	BLM	Snowhole Rapids	5,336	Idaho	Cottonwood	1992	Wilderness values; local BLM office has additional details	Yes	Nez Perce National Historic Trail corridor	No	
Recommended and Not Recommended (different portions)	BLM	South Fork	20,341	Oregon	East of Bend, OR	1992	South Fork Owyhee River Wilderness Study Area is approximately 100 miles northwest of Elko, Nevada. This Wilderness Study Area extends from Elko County Nevada into Owyhee County Idaho. The Wilderness Study Area is a flat to hilly plateau cut by 20 miles of canyons including a 17 mile segment of the South Fork Owyhee River. Vegetation throughout the Wilderness Study Area consists of a sage, bitterbrush and bunchgrass community. The miles of canyons with their diverse eroded rock landscapes create a deep sense of isolation, enhancing the wilderness experience.	Yes	Designated BLM public lands*	No	
Not Recommended	BLM	South Fork Donner Und Blitzen	27,980	Oregon	North of Fields, OR	1992	Wilderness values; local BLM office has additional details	Yes	Donner und Blitzen Wild and Scenic River corridor, Steens Mountain Cooperative Management and Protection Area	Yes	Steens Mountain Cooperative Management and Protection Area
Unknown	BLM	South Fork Owyhee River	7,842	Nevada	Elko	1992	Wilderness values; local BLM office has additional details	Yes	South Fork Owyhee Wild and Scenic River corridor	No	

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Unknown	BLM	South Needles	160	Utah	10 miles northwest of Monticello, UT	1992	The terrain in this Wilderness Study Area consists of sloping slickrock that drains northeastward and low benches. Vegetation is predominantly pinyon-juniper woodland. The unit is very scenic. Red and buff spires, knobs, and buttes contrast with green vegetation and blue sky. The highly eroded sandstone features, including numerous pinnacles and the Vanhemert Arch, provide for geologic study and viewing. A spring on the northern edge of the Wilderness Study Area flows about 0.5 cubic feet per second and supports a small riparian area of cottonwoods, oak, and reeds. Cougar which is a wildlife species associated with wilderness, may be found in the Wilderness Study Area in the pursuit of mule deer. Peregrine falcons and golden eagles, a species considered by the BLM to be sensitive, are found in the Wilderness Study Area. Six other sensitive animal species and one sensitive plant species may occur in the Wilderness Study Area.	Yes	Bears Ears National Monument	Yes	Bears Ears National Monument
Unknown	BLM	South Pequop	41,090	Nevada	Elko	1992	South Pequop Wilderness Study Area is located 45 miles southeast of Elko, Nevada along a U-shaped trending ridge in the southern Pequop Mountains. Elevations range from 5,650 to 8,950 feet. Vegetation consists of sage and grass communities on south facing slopes to a pinyon-juniper woodland throughout the northern exposures. The higher elevations contain white fir, limber pine and small stands of Bristlecone pine. Scenic vistas are outstanding with views of up to 70 miles of the Ruby Mountain range, Spruce Mountain and the East Humboldt range.	Yes	California National Historic Trail corridor	No	
Not Recommended	BLM	South Pinnacles	10,800	Wyoming	Rock Springs	1992	The rimrock area of the South Pinnacles Wilderness Study Area provides outstanding opportunity for solitude. The numerous pockets and small draws provide an excellent opportunity to avoid the sights and sounds of other people. The South Pinnacles Wilderness Study Area encompasses 10,800 acres, including 26 acres of split estate land. The study area contains mostly flat topography, with an exposure of broken rimrock and ridges running west to east. Rough, rocky crags and unusual escarpments are prominent in this area. Greasewood communities occupy the draws while big sagebrush and Nuttall's saltbrush dominate the open areas.	Yes	Designated BLM public lands*	No	
Unknown	BLM	South Reveille	106,200	Nevada	Tonopah	1992	South Reveille Wilderness Study Area is located in northeastern Nye County, approximately 70 miles east of Tonopah, Nevada. The core of this Wilderness Study Area consists of a thick multi-ridged strip of steep sided mountains rising to flat topped summits between 8,000 to 9,000 feet. A pinyon-juniper woodland blankets the upper elevations with desert shrub type vegetation at the lower elevations. There are two specific attractions to this Wilderness Study Area, Fang Ridge and Reveille Peak. Trips along the length of the range would be challenging but offer spectacular views and provide a transect of several Great Basin Province ecosystems.	Yes	Designated BLM public lands*	No	
Not Recommended	BLM	Spaulding	68,411	Oregon	Northwest of Denio, OR	1992	Wilderness values; local BLM office has additional details	Yes	Designated BLM public lands*	No	
Recommended	BLM	Sperry Creek	5,296	Oregon	Burns, OR	1992	Wilderness values; local BLM office has additional details	Yes	Designated BLM public lands*	No	
Not Recommended	BLM	Spring Creek Canyon	4,333	Utah	12 miles south of Cedar City	1992	Spring Creek Canyon Wilderness Study Area includes a portion of the Hurricane Cliffs, an impressive west-facing escarpment that extends from north of Cedar City into northwestern Arizona. Two major canyons, Kanarra and Spring Creek, bisect the Wilderness Study Area with elevations ranging from 5,600 feet at the base of the cliffs to almost 7,900 feet on the ridge tops. Vegetation consists primarily of juniper, scrub oak, shrubs, and grasses; however, along the riparian zone, sedges, rushes, cottonwoods, and willows are prevalent. The area provides habitat for various birds of prey such as the bald eagle and peregrine falcon as well as many other animals and at least four plant species that are considered sensitive.	Yes	Designated BLM public lands*	No	
Unknown	BLM	Spruce Canyon	20,353	Utah	North of Moab	1992	This Wilderness Study Area consists of steep ridges and "V"-shaped canyons and formed by the many drainages leading south to Cottonwood Canyon along its southern boundary. Its major canyons include Cherry, Tepee, Spruce, Bull and Halfway. Nearly half of the Wilderness Study Area is covered by a Douglas fir forest. Half of this Wilderness Study Area was burned in a large fire in 2002; the area is currently revegetating. Spruce Canyon has year-round populations of mountain lion, elk and black bear. Recreational use of the area is low due to its remote location and limited access, with hunting being the most popular activity. Other recreation activities include hiking, backpacking, and horseback riding.	Yes	Designated BLM public lands*	No	

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Recommended and Not Recommended (different portions)	BLM	Squaw Ridge Lava Bed	28,673	Oregon	Southeast of Bend, OR	1992	Wilderness values; local BLM office has additional details	Yes	Designated BLM public lands*	No	
Unknown	BLM	Squaw/Papoose Canyon	6,560	Utah	12 miles southwest of Dove Creek	1992	Wilderness values; local BLM office has additional details	Yes	Designated BLM public lands*	No	
Not Recommended	BLM	Stallion	24,238	New Mexico	Northeast of Socorro	1992	The Stallion Wilderness Study Area is located in central New Mexico, approximately 15 miles east of Socorro. The area is composed of escarpments, box canyons, rolling foothills, mountains, and badlands. The vegetation is typical of the upper Chihuahuan Desert. It is a semi-arid area that is known for its rugged terrain and near vertical escarpments that reach elevations of 7,100 feet. The mountainous topography and numerous rock outcrops are attractive to birds of prey.	Yes	Designated BLM public lands*	No	
Unknown	BLM	Steep Creek	23,978	Utah	3 miles east of Boulder, Utah	1992	Deep Wingate and Navajo Sandstone canyons drain the Aquarius Plateau and feed the Escalante River. Riparian springs and creek vegetation wind through canyon bottoms to create visual contrast with the pinyon-juniper woodland.	Yes	Grand Staircase-Escalante National Monument	Yes	Grand Staircase-Escalante National Monument
Unknown	BLM	Stillwater Range	94,607	Nevada	West Central Nevada, Churchill County	1992	The Stillwater Range Wilderness Study Area is located in Churchill County in west central Nevada. Elevation ranges from 3400 feet to 7516 feet at the summit of Eagle Peak. The lower reaches of the Wilderness Study Area consists of mountainous terrain dissected with canyons and limited vegetative covering. Colorful geologic formations and rugged terrain in and around Mississippi Canyon are probably the most interesting features in the Wilderness Study Area. A fault escarpment on the east side along the base of the mountains is a result of an earthquake in 1954. It is easily seen and in places the earth has been displaced up to seven feet.	Yes	Designated BLM public lands*	No	
Not Recommended	BLM	Stonehouse	22,763	Oregon	Southeast of Burns, OR	1992	Wilderness values; local BLM office has additional details	Yes	Steens Mountain Cooperative Management and Protection Area	Yes	Steens Mountain Cooperative Management and Protection Area
Unknown	BLM	Swasey Mountain	59,006	Utah	35 miles west of Delta, UT	1992	At over 9,600 feet, Swasey Mountain is the highest peak in the House Range. Swasey Peak, Tatow Knob, and the sheer limestone cliffs along the west side are the most striking features. Pinyon-juniper woodland is the dominant vegetation type. Stands of Douglas fir, White fir, Limber pine, Ponderosa pine, Bristlecone pine, and aspen grow at higher elevations. Bald eagles, peregrine falcons, and golden eagles inhabit the Wilderness Study Area. Sensitive wildlife that could inhabit the Wilderness Study Area include the ferruginous hawk, long-billed curlew, burrowing owl, kit fox, and Swasey Spring pocket gopher. On the higher slopes are 1,100 acres of bristlecone pine, one of the oldest living species of trees. A herd of wild horses roams the Wilderness Study Area. The area around the Wilderness Study Area is considered to be outstanding in Utah and nationally for Cambrian trilobites. At least four limestone caves exist within the Wilderness Study Area.	Yes	Designated BLM public lands*	No	
Recommended and Not Recommended (different portions)	BLM	Sweetwater Canyon	9,056	Wyoming	South Pass City	1992	The Sweetwater Canyon Wilderness Study Area encompasses 9,056 acres of BLM-administered land without any split estate or private inholdings. The Wilderness Study Area lies along the southeastern flank of the Wind River Range in the high plains desert. The 5,538 acres recommended for wilderness include the core area of the Sweetwater River Canyon, which is roughly 7 miles long and averages 500 feet deep. The inaccessibility of the Sweetwater River means that outstanding opportunities for solitude exist in the dramatic canyon. Rainbow, brown and brook trout inhabit the river and its tributaries, and moose, elk, mule deer and antelope may be found in the area, depending on the time of year. Golden eagles, prairie falcons and ferruginous and red-tailed hawks dot the skies. The river canyon offers opportunities for hiking, backpacking, fishing, hunting, nature study and photography.	Yes	California National Historic Trail, Mormon Pioneer National Historic Trail, Oregon National Historic Trail, Pony Express National Historic Trail corridors	No	
Unknown	BLM	Sweetwater Rocks (Lankin Dome)	6,316	Wyoming	Jeffrey City	1992	Wilderness values; local BLM office has additional details	Yes	Designated BLM public lands*	No	

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Unknown	BLM	Sweetwater Rocks (Miller Springs)	6,429	Wyoming	Jeffrey City	1992	Wilderness values; local BLM office has additional details	Yes	Designated BLM public lands*	No	
Unknown	BLM	Sweetwater Rocks (Savage Peak)	7,041	Wyoming	Jeffrey City	1992	Wilderness values; local BLM office has additional details	Yes	Designated BLM public lands*	No	
Unknown	BLM	Sweetwater Rocks (Split Rock)	12,789	Wyoming	Jeffrey City	1992	Wilderness values; local BLM office has additional details	Yes	Designated BLM public lands*	No	
Recommended	BLM	Table Mountain	40,051	Oregon	North East of Andrews, Oregon	1992	Wilderness values; local BLM office has additional details	Yes	Designated BLM public lands*	No	
Unknown	BLM	The Blues	19,416	Utah	20 miles west of Escalante, Utah	1992	Each Wilderness Study Area has its own beauty, and the sparsely vegetated blue/gray clay and sandstone badlands of the Blues Wilderness Study Area is no exception. Water is normally scarce, but heavy rain occasionally produces dramatic flooding. The gradual erosion of soft rocks is revealing previously unknown secrets of a time when dinosaurs roamed on Earth. Tucked into one of the deep badland valleys, a person has the opportunity to feel isolation from modern mechanization and form deep connections with the Earth's past.	Yes	Grand Staircase-Escalante National Monument	Yes	Grand Staircase-Escalante National Monument
Unknown	BLM	The Cockscomb	9,921	Utah	40 miles east of Kanab, Utah	1992	Tilted Navajo and Entrada Sandstones of the Cockscomb offer unusual and colorful erosional features creating scenic vistas of this Wilderness Study Area for travelers along Highway 89 on the southern edge of Grand Staircase Escalante National Monument.	Yes	Old Spanish National Historic Trail corridor	Yes	Grand Staircase-Escalante National Monument
Unknown	BLM	The Wall	38,000	Nevada	Tonopah	1992	The Wall Wilderness Study Area lies within the National Conservation Area range in northeastern Nye County approximately 75 miles east of Tonopah, Nevada. The Wall, named for its sheet vertical face is an unusual volcanic formation that lies on the eastern edge of a larger volcanic field. The vertical perspective created by the Wall gives the impression of an impenetrable fortress looming over the flat sands and playas of Railroad Valley. The unique and imposing geology of the area provides for scenic and imposing landscapes for rock collectors, amateur geologists or photographer. The uniqueness of this terrain is the greatest draw of the Wilderness Study Area which provides visitors a landscape unlike any other in Nevada.	Yes	Designated BLM public lands*	No	
Recommended and Not Recommended (different portions)	BLM	Thirtymile	7,624	Oregon	West of Condon, OR	1992	Wilderness values; local BLM office has additional details	Yes	John Day Wild and Scenic River corridor	No	
Unknown	BLM	Tobin Range	13,107	Nevada	Winnemucca	1992	The Tobin Range Wilderness Study Area is located in eastern Pershing County, about 40 miles south of Winnemucca. Elevations within the Wilderness Study Area range from 4,640 to 9,775 feet. Much of the Wilderness Study Area can be characterized by smooth, dominate ridges separated by shallow drainages. The foothills consist of deeply cut drainages and several dominate rock outcrops bounded by a prominent fault scarp 10 to 20 feet high, formed by a major earthquake in 1915. There is excellent potential for day-hiking, camping, backpack / horse packing and nature study. These are especially notable in the higher elevations of the Wilderness Study Area, where excellent views of the surrounding desert enhance the recreation potential. During winter months opportunity for winter camping and cross-country skiing is available.	Yes	Designated BLM public lands*	No	
Recommended	BLM	Trapper Creek	7,200	Wyoming	Shell	1992	The Trapper Creek Wilderness Study Area encompasses 7,200 acres of BLM-administered public land with no private or state inholdings. Trapper Creek is one of the most spectacular canyons on the west slope of the Bighorns. It is characterized by the dramatic vertical relief of the cliffs, spires and massive rock outcrops of the canyon walls, the presence of a clear cascading stream and the rich color combinations. It contains important habitat for rare and endangered species such as bald eagles and peregrine falcons and is crucial winter range for elk and deer. The lower entrance to Great Expectations Cave (Great X) is located in the Wilderness Study Area. The elevation difference between the lower and upper entrances is 1,403 feet, making Great X the third-deepest cave in the United States.	Yes	Designated BLM public lands*	No	

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Unknown	BLM	Turtle Canyon	33,379	Utah	8 miles southeast of Sunnyside, UT	1992	About one-third of the Wilderness Study Area supports pinyon-juniper woodland and nearly one-third of the area contains Douglas fir and mountain shrub. The remainder of the Wilderness Study Area is predominantly rock outcrop, pinyon-juniper and Douglas fir. Flat areas in the southern portion of the Wilderness Study Area are limited to canyon floors, ledges, and narrow ridge tops. South of the cliffs, alternate layers of soft and resistant rocks form a landscape of benches and slopes cut by canyons 100 to 500 feet deep. The Wilderness Study Area has small populations of cougar, elk, Rocky Mountain bighorn sheep, and black bear; peregrine falcons and bald eagles may frequent the Wilderness Study Area.	Yes	Designated BLM public lands*	No	
Recommended and Not Recommended (different portions)	BLM	Twelvemile Creek	28,111	Oregon	North East of Denio, OR	1992	Wilderness values; local BLM office has additional details	Yes	Designated BLM public lands*	No	
Unknown	BLM	Twin Peaks	65,114	Nevada	Washoe County, Nevada and Lassen County, California	1992	Wilderness values; local BLM office has additional details	Yes	Designated BLM public lands*	No	
Recommended	BLM	Upper Leslie Gulch	2,911	Oregon	Southwest of Nampa, ID	1992	Wilderness values; local BLM office has additional details	Yes	Designated BLM public lands*	No	
Recommended	BLM	Upper West Little Owyhee	61,489	Oregon	Northeast of McDermitt, OR	1992	Wilderness values; local BLM office has additional details	Yes	West Little Owyhee Wild and Scenic River corridor	No	
Not Recommended	BLM	Veranito	7,206	New Mexico	4 miles north-northeast of Socorro	1992	The Veranito Wilderness Study Area is located in central New Mexico approximately five miles east of Socorro. The area is characterized by a series of undulating, parallel ridges cut by numerous arroyos. It is interspersed with low-lying hills and a low elevation east-facing escarpment. The vegetation is typical of the upper Chihuahuan Desert.	Yes	El Camino Real de Tierra Adentro National Historic Trail corridor	No	
Not Recommended	BLM	Virgin Mountain Instant Study Area	6,560	Nevada	Mesquite	1992	Virgin Mountain ISA is located approximately four miles south of Mesquite, Nevada. Topography within the Wilderness Study Area consists of steep walled canyons and ridges with jagged rock outcrops at the highest elevations. A wide variety of vegetative species including creosote, black brush, manzanita, pinyon-juniper, ponderosa pine, white fir and Douglas fir can be found throughout the Wilderness Study Area. The ISA was designated because of ecological, geological and other features of scientific, educational, scenic or historic values that can be found there.	Yes	Gold Butte National Monument	Yes	Gold Butte National Monument
Proposed and Proposed Potential	NPS	Voyageurs National Park	124,994 (P) 2,442 (PP)	Minnesota	International Falls	1992	Meets NPS eligibility criteria	Yes	Voyageurs National Park	No	
Unknown	BLM	Wah Wah Mountains	49,429	Utah	East of Milford, Utah	1992	The Wilderness Study Area encloses a narrow, flat-topped mountain range with steep and rugged topography and elevations ranging from 5,600 to 8,980 feet. Vegetation consists primarily of pinyon-juniper woodlands with mixed stands of Ponderosa pine, white fir, and mountain mahogany. Bristlecone pine grows on approximately 190 acres in the higher elevations of the Wilderness Study Area. Bristlecones are rare in this area and those in the Wilderness Study Area are exceptionally large, reaching heights of 50 feet or more. Bristlecone pines are among the oldest living trees. The area is also teeming with wildlife as cougar, antelope, deer, chukar partridge, and various birds of prey all reside within the unit. The area also provides unique geological and archaeological characteristics, particularly around the area of Crystal Peak.	Yes	Designated BLM public lands*	No	
Unknown	BLM	Wahweap	144,268	Utah	North of Big water, Utah	1992	Dry escarpments and benches are deeply eroded by sheer walled canyons. Stark scenery is punctuated with hoodoos, balanced rocks and large coves. Water is scarce – but only until rain storms produce the next flash flood.	Yes	Grand Staircase-Escalante National Monument	Yes	Grand Staircase-Escalante National Monument

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Unknown	BLM	Wall Canyon	46,305	Nevada	Cedarville	1992	Wall Canyon Wilderness Study Area is located within Washoe County in northwest Nevada. The Wilderness Study Area is about 25 miles southeast of Cedarville, CA. Because the Wilderness Study Area is closer to the Surprise Field Office rather than the Winnemucca District Office, the Wilderness Study Area is administered by BLM California. Elevations with the Wilderness Study Area extend from 5,300 to 7,340 feet and encompass the Hays Canyon mountain range. The topography and vegetation are typical of mid-elevation Great Basin mountainous areas with abundant canyons, buttes, rims as well as upland benchlands and wide valley floors all dominated by sagebrush/grass communities. The Wilderness Study Area supports high archeological values due to the presence of water and topographic diversity. The Wilderness Study Area contains portions of several archeological districts of potentially National Register quality.	Yes	Designated BLM public lands*	No	
Unknown	BLM	West Cold Spring	3,283	Utah	65 miles northwest of Maybell, CO	1992	Wilderness values; local BLM office has additional details	Yes	Designated BLM public lands*	No	
Not Recommended	BLM	West Peak	8,593	Oregon	North East of Andrews, Oregon	1992	Wilderness values; local BLM office has additional details	Yes	Designated BLM public lands*	No	
None	BLM	Western Juniper	609	Oregon	Southeast of Bend, OR	1992	Wilderness values; local BLM office has additional details	Yes	Designated BLM public lands*	No	
Recommended	BLM	Westwater Canyon	30,066	Utah	West of Grand Junction Colorado	1992	This Wilderness Study Area spans the Westwater Canyon portion of the Colorado River with the eastern two-thirds located in the Dolores Triangle. Major tributary canyons on the east side of the river include Little Dolores, Marble, and Star canyons. A short box canyon, Little Hole, and a rincon (Big Hole) are the main features northwest of the river. Pinyon-juniper woodlands cover over half of the Wilderness Study Area, with the remaining cover consisting of sagebrush and blackbrush. Most recreation users visit the area as part of a Westwater Canyon float trip. Opportunities for whitewater boating and related camping and hiking are outstanding. Westwater Canyon has great scenery and unique geologic features including black, pre-Cambrian rock, the oldest exposed rock in Utah, which forms Westwater's inner canyon.	Yes	Designated BLM public lands*	No	
Not Recommended	BLM	Whiskey Mountain	487	Wyoming	Dubois	1992	The Whiskey Mountain Wilderness Study Area encompasses 487 acres of BLM-administered land. The area is on the north-facing slope of Whiskey Mountain in the Wind River Mountains. These lands became a study area because of their proximity to the Fitzpatrick Wilderness Area. The terrain is rough and mountainous with scattered limber pine and Douglas fir. The largest concentration of Rocky Mountain Bighorn Sheep in the United States inhabits the area and surrounding environs.	Yes	Designated BLM public lands*	No	
Not Recommended	BLM	White Knob Mountains	10,047	Idaho	Arco	1992	Wilderness values; local BLM office has additional details	Yes	Designated BLM public lands*	No	
Unknown	BLM	White Rock Range	3,767	Utah	Southeast of Atlante, NV	1992	The White Rock Range Wilderness Study Area is a part of the greater White Rock Mountains, a pristine north-south oriented mountain range that straddles the border of east-central Nevada and western Utah. The Wilderness Study Area is adjacent to designated wilderness in Nevada. The area consists of gentle mountain terrain with foothills and benches. Many side canyons and drainages exist throughout the range offer opportunities for exploration. Vegetation consists mostly of pinyon-juniper woodland and fir depending on elevation, which ranges from approximately 6,200 to over 9,000 feet. Interspersed throughout the area are numerous small grassy meadows where springs support riparian vegetation. Notable wildlife found in the White Rock Range Wilderness Study Area include cougar, bobcat, badger, jackrabbit, along with several bird and reptile species, as well as a large elk herd and mule deer herd.	Yes	Designated BLM public lands*	No	
Not Recommended	BLM	Whitehorse Creek	4,002	Wyoming	Farson	1992	The Whitehorse Creek Wilderness Study Area has many opportunities for solitude. Opportunities for solitude are particularly high in areas west of the Continental Divide, north of the Oregon Buttes and south of Pastel Butte. The rugged terrain and the eroded escarpments provide opportunities to avoid the sights and sounds of others. From the top of the largest butte in the area, which rises 650 feet above the basin floor and 7,915 feet above sea level, a sense of isolation and solitude is felt as one looks down into the maze-like setting created by the eroded escarpments lining the Whitehorse Creek Basin.	Yes	Designated BLM public lands*	No	
Not Recommended	BLM	Wild Horse Basin	12,967	Oregon	West of Boise, ID	1992	Wilderness values; local BLM office has additional details	Yes	Designated BLM public lands*	No	



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Recommended	BLM	Wildcat Canyon	34,746	Oregon	west of Rome, Oregon	1992	Wilderness values; local BLM office has additional details	Yes	Designated BLM public lands*	No	
Recommended and Not Recommended (different portions)	BLM	Willow Creek	29,853	Oregon	North East of Denio, OR	1992	Wilderness values; local BLM office has additional details	Yes	Designated BLM public lands*	No	
Not Recommended	BLM	Windy Gulch	12,274	Colorado	Meeker	1992	The Windy Gulch Wilderness Study Area is characterized by a series of high ridges, deep gulches and side drainages. East Jordan Gulch, West Jordan Gulch, and Windy Gulch have cut through the Gray Hills, north to south, creating very steep, rugged topography. Steep, rocky cliffs and hillsides support stands of conifers including Douglas fir, ponderosa pine, pinyon, and juniper. Vegetation also includes tall sagebrush, native grasses and forbs, oakbrush, serviceberry, mountain mahogany, aspen, and other mountain brush species. Fauna includes mule deer, elk, black bear, mountain lion, golden eagles, various other raptors, and numerous other birds, mammals, and reptiles. Activities include hiking, backpacking, camping, hunting, and photography.	Yes	Designated BLM public lands*	No	
Not Recommended	BLM	Winter Range	15,501	Oregon	West of Rome, OR	1992	Wilderness values; local BLM office has additional details	Yes	Designated BLM public lands*	No	
Unknown	BLM	Winter Ridge	43,322	Utah	60 miles south of Vernal, UT	1992	The main feature in the northern part of the Wilderness Study Area is Main Canyon, a relatively shallow canyon that drains toward the northwest. Tributary canyons and the northern slopes of Winter Ridge comprise the southern portion of the unit. Vegetation is predominantly pinyon juniper woodland and sagebrush/saltbrush. The Wilderness Study Area has year-round populations of cougar, elk, mule deer, and black bear which are species associated with wilderness. The peregrine falcon and bald eagle and six other animal species considered sensitive may occur in the Wilderness Study Area.	Yes	Designated BLM public lands*	No	
Not Recommended	BLM	Beauty Mountain	3,830	California	Riverside, CA	1991	Wilderness values; local BLM office has additional details	Yes	Designated BLM public lands*	No	
Not Recommended	BLM	Big Butte	1,500	California	3 miles southeast of the town of Bridgeville, CA	1991	Wilderness values; local BLM office has additional details	Yes	Designated BLM public lands*	No	
None	BLM	Bitterbrush Instant Study Area	640	California	Susanville, CA	1991	Wilderness values; local BLM office has additional details	Yes	Designated BLM public lands*	No	
Not Recommended	BLM	Bodie	16,482	California	between Lee Vining and Bridgeport	1991	Wilderness values; local BLM office has additional details	Yes	Designated BLM public lands*	No	
Not Recommended	BLM	Bodie Mountain	23,934	California	between Lee Vining and Bridgeport	1991	Wilderness values; local BLM office has additional details	Yes	Designated BLM public lands*	No	
Not Recommended	BLM	Buffalo Hills	856	California	Susanville, CA	1991	Buffalo Hills Wilderness Study Area is located primarily in Washoe County, Nevada with a small portion in Lassen County California. Because accessibility to this Wilderness Study Area is closer to the Eagle Lake Field Office rather than the Winnemucca District Office, the Wilderness Study Area is administered by BLM California. The Wilderness Study Area consists of relatively flat terrain with small rims and shallow canyons. Dominate vegetation is sagebrush with associated shrub/grass communities and scattered juniper. Features of topographic interest are the Hole-In-The-Ground, a 200' deep one-mile wide caldera and the canyons of the west, middle and north forks of Buffalo Creek. The canyons of Buffalo Creek provide opportunities for exploration and activities such as hiking, wildlife observation, nature study and geological sightseeing.	Yes	Designated BLM public lands*	No	

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None	BLM	Caliente Mountain	17,590	California	Maricopa, CA	1991	Caliente Mountain WAS lies entirely within the Carrizo Plain National Monument. The topography is rugged consisting of steep canyons and high ridges. Vegetation varies from chaparral and juniper along ridgelines to scattered shrubs and annual grasses in canyon floors, in additional seasonal wildflower displays are possible in the late spring. Caliente Mountain Ridge Trail is a 14 mile round trip hike and provides scenic views of Carrizo Plain and Cuyama. Along the trail you might see roadrunners, scrub jays, red-tailed hawks, cottontail rabbits and maybe deer, you also might spot animal tracks for mountain lion, bobcat and bear.	Yes	Carrizo Plain National Monument	Yes	Carrizo Plain National Monument
None	BLM	Carrizo Gorge	890	California	60 miles east of San Diego and 52 miles west of El Centro	1991	The Carrizozo Lava Flow Wilderness Study Area is located in central New Mexico. This lava flow is believed to be one of the most recent lava flows in the continental United States, dating back 1,500 years. This is a flat plain but a rugged landscape nonetheless. The surface of the lava is extremely rough and broken by fractures, collapsed lava tubes, and pressure ridges. Sparse desert shrubs and grasses grow in the cracks providing an interesting contrast of green against the National Scenic Trail black lava. The area supports a remarkably diverse ecosystem, including melanistic species -- i. e. their fur or skin is darker than is typical for their species since they live mostly on the dark lava. The landscape is difficult to traverse; consequently, the opportunity to find solitude is limitless.	Yes	Designated BLM public lands*	No	
None	BLM	Carson Iceberg	550	California	northeast boundary of Mono and Alpine Counties	1991	Wilderness values; local BLM office has additional details	Yes	Designated BLM public lands*	No	
Not Recommended	BLM	Casa Diablo	5,325	California	Bishop, CA	1991	Wilderness values; local BLM office has additional details	Yes	Designated BLM public lands*	No	
Not Recommended	BLM	Cerro Gordo	5,800	California	Keeler, CA	1991	Wilderness values; local BLM office has additional details	Yes	Designated BLM public lands*	No	
Not Recommended	BLM	Chain of Craters	18,300	New Mexico	Southwest of Grants	1991	The Chain of Craters Wilderness Study Area is located in west-central New Mexico within the El Malpais National Conservation Area. This is a line of more than 25 cinder cones that was the result of magma finding a weak spot in the Earth's crust. The lower elevations are dominated by piñon and juniper woodland giving way to forests of ponderosa pine at higher elevations. The tops of many of the craters offer expansive vistas after a modest climb of several hundred vertical feet.	Yes	Continental Divide National Scenic Trail corridor, El Malpais National Conservation Area	Yes	El Malpais National Conservation Area
Not Recommended	BLM	Chidago Canyon	19,702	California	Bishop, CA	1991	Wilderness values; local BLM office has additional details	Yes	Designated BLM public lands*	No	
Not Recommended	BLM	Crater Mountain	7,069	California	Big Pine, CA	1991	Wilderness values; local BLM office has additional details	Yes	Designated BLM public lands*	No	
Recommended	NPS	Craters of the Moon National Monument - 2000 Great Rift Wilderness Study Area addition	341,000 (R)	Idaho	Arco	1991	Meets NPS eligibility criteria	Yes	Craters of the Moon National Monument	Yes	Craters of the Moon National Monument
Unknown	BLM	Dry Valley Rim	18,131	California	Susanville, CA	1991	Dry Valley Rim Wilderness Study Area is located in Washoe County Nevada and Lassen County California. Because accessibility to this Wilderness Study Area is closer to the Eagle Lake Field Office rather than the Winnemucca District Office the Wilderness Study Area is administered by BLM California. The western side of the Wilderness Study Area does not vary topographically consisting of numerous small rims and shallow canyons. This side of the Wilderness Study Area offers excellent opportunities for wildlife viewing where wintering deer and antelope herds are prevalent. Bands of wild horses and burro are also common in this area. The eastern and northern parts of the Wilderness Study Area contain steep canyons offering excellent opportunity for solitude.	Yes	California National Historic Trail corridor	No	

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Not Recommended	BLM	Eden Valley	6,166	California	East of Laytonville, CA	1991	Wilderness values; local BLM office has additional details	Yes	Designated BLM public lands*	No	
Not Recommended	BLM	Excelsior	9,383	California	northeast of Mono Lake, CA	1991	Wilderness values; local BLM office has additional details	Yes	Designated BLM public lands*	No	
Not Recommended	BLM	Fish Slough	14,700	California	six miles north of Bishop, CA	1991	Wilderness values; local BLM office has additional details	Yes	Designated BLM public lands*	No	
Not Recommended	BLM	Five Springs	47,823	California	Susanville, CA and Reno, NV	1991	Five Springs Wilderness Study Area extends from Lassen County California to Washoe County Nevada with 97% of the Wilderness Study Area in California. Because the Wilderness Study Area is closer to the Eagle Lake Field Office rather than the Winnemucca District Office the Wilderness Study Area is administered by BLM California. The Wilderness Study Area is about 30 miles south of Susanville, CA. The Nevada portion of the Wilderness Study Area consists of a small volcanic mesa approximately one mile long and 1/4 mile wide. Vegetation consists of low desert shrubs and grass communities. In general, as a whole , elevation ranges from 4,500 to 6,300 feet with numerous broad open canyons throughout the Wilderness Study Area. The Wilderness Study Area also provides a good example of the transition from arid Great Basin volcanic mountain ranges.	Yes	California National Historic Trail corridor	No	
Not Recommended	BLM	Garcia Mountain	80	California	Pozo, CA	1991	Garcia Mountain Wilderness Study Area consists of two small parcels of public lands adjacent to Los Padres National Forest's Garcia Mountain Wilderness Area. Like the adjacent Garcia Mountain Wilderness, this Wilderness Study Area contains rugged, chaparral-cloaked slopes and oak woodlands highlighted by meadows, grasslands, and lush creekside vegetation. Los Padres National Forest's Caldwell Trout Creek Trail (15E06), a possible future part of the 400 mile long Condor Trail, passes through this Wilderness Study Area.	Yes	Designated BLM public lands*	No	
Not Recommended	BLM	Hauser Mountain	5,540	California	Campo, CA	1991	Wilderness values; local BLM office has additional details	Yes	Pacific Crest National Scenic Trail corridor	No	
Not Recommended	BLM	Independence Creek	6,458	California	eight miles south of Independence, California	1991	Wilderness values; local BLM office has additional details	Yes	Designated BLM public lands*	No	
Not Recommended	BLM	Lava	10,770	California	Alturas, CA	1991	Wilderness values; local BLM office has additional details	Yes	Designated BLM public lands*	No	
Not Recommended	BLM	Machesna	70	California	25 miles east of San Luis Obispo, CA	1991	Machesna Wilderness Study Area is a small Wilderness Study Area located adjacent to Machesna Mountain Wilderness Area. Like the surrounding Wilderness Area, Machesna Wilderness Study Area consists mostly of chaparral brushland and oak- and coulter pine- dotted grassland. You may see deer, mountain lions, or black bears. The area borders critical habitat for the protection of the California Condor.	Yes	Designated BLM public lands*	No	
Not Recommended	BLM	Merced River	12,959	California	eight miles north of Mariposa, CA	1991	Wilderness values; local BLM office has additional details	Yes	Merced Wild and Scenic River corridor	No	
Not Recommended	BLM	Milk Ranch/Case Mountain	8,970	California	Three Rivers, CA	1991	Milk Ranch/ Case Mountain Wilderness Study Area is located adjacent to Sequoia National Park. It includes some of the only Giant Sequoia groves managed by the Bureau of Land Management, as well as pine and fire forest, and dense chaparral. The area provides outstanding views of the High Sierras, particularly the high peaks around Mineral King in Sequoia National Park.	Yes	Designated BLM public lands*	No	
Not Recommended	BLM	Mount Biedeman	13,069	California	Bridgeport, CA	1991	Wilderness values; local BLM office has additional details	Yes	Designated BLM public lands*	No	
Recommended	BLM	Owens Peak	310	California	30 miles east of the town of Lake Isabella	1991	Owens Peak Wilderness Study Area encompasses many of the public lands adjacent to Owens Peak Wilderness Area. Just as in adjacent Owens Peak Wilderness, here the Sierra Nevada meets the Great Basin and the Mojave Desert, creating unusual overlapping ecosystems. You'll find creosote bush scrub communities, Joshua trees, cactuses, and flowering annuals presenting dramatic wildflower displays, as well as dramatic views of Owens Peak-- a high point in the southern Sierra Nevada Mountains at more than 8,400 feet.	Yes	Designated BLM public lands*	No	

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Not Recommended	BLM	Panoche Hills North	6,631	California	25 miles south of Los Banos, CA	1991	Wilderness values; local BLM office has additional details	Yes	Designated BLM public lands*	No	
Not Recommended	BLM	Panoche Hills South	11,229	California	25 miles south of Los Banos, CA	1991	Wilderness values; local BLM office has additional details	Yes	Designated BLM public lands*	No	
Unknown	BLM	Pinto Mountain	9,484	California	Palm Springs, CA	1991	Wilderness values; local BLM office has additional details	Yes	Designated BLM public lands*	No	
Not Recommended	BLM	Pit River Canyon	11,724	California	50 miles northwest of Susan Riley and 10 miles south-southwest of Bieber, CA	1991	Wilderness values; local BLM office has additional details	Yes	California National Historic Trail corridor	No	
Not Recommended	BLM	Piute Cypress Instant Study Area	3,453	California	3 miles south of Bodfish, access through Lake Isabella	1991	The Piute Cypress ISA is located in the southern Sierra Nevada southwest of Lake Isabella and includes 3,453 acres of BLM and 1,760 acres of Forest Service, for a total of 5,213 acres of public land. The Wilderness Study Area is known for its populations of the rare Piute cypress ( <i>Hesperocyperis nevadensis</i> ), which occur only in 13 small groves in the southern Sierras. Piute cypress is a fire-dependent species; the persistent cones only open after a fire has passed through a grove. Fires passed through the area in 1921 and 2010.	Yes	Designated BLM public lands*	No	
Not Recommended	BLM	Rockhouse (a)	130	California	Kennedy Meadows, CA	1991	Rockhouse Wilderness Study Area is located along the boundary of the US Forest Service portion of Domelands Wilderness. It consists mostly of Pinyon Pine woodland, overlooks the South Fork of the Kern River, and provides some views of the striking granite formations of Domelands Wilderness. The Pacific Crest National Scenic Trail (PCNational Scenic Trail/PCT) travels within three tenths of a mile of the Wilderness Study Area in its route along the South Fork of the Kern River.	Yes	Designated BLM public lands*	No	
Not Recommended	BLM	Rocky Creek/Cache Creek	6,570	California	Clear Lake, CA	1991	Wilderness values; local BLM office has additional details	Yes	Berryessa Snow Mountain National Monument	Yes	Berryessa Snow Mountain National Monument
Recommended	BLM	Sacatar Meadows	140	California	7 miles south of the community of Kennedy Meadows	1991	Sacatar Meadows Wilderness Study Area includes several small parcels of public lands located adjacent to the higher elevation portions of Sacatar Trails Wilderness. Like the adjacent Wilderness, it consists stands of outstanding Pinyon Pine woodland intermixed with open, high desert meadows of sagebrush and rabbitbrush.	Yes	Designated BLM public lands*	No	
None	BLM	San Benito Mountain Instant Study Area	1,500	California	southern part of San Benito County	1991	Wilderness values; local BLM office has additional details	Yes	Designated BLM public lands*	No	
Not Recommended	BLM	San Felipe Hills	5,325	California	18 miles west of Borrego Springs and 85 miles northeast of San Diego	1991	Wilderness values; local BLM office has additional details	Yes	Pacific Crest National Scenic Trail corridor	No	
Not Recommended	BLM	San Ysidro Mountain	2,125	California	18 miles west of Borrego Springs and 85 miles northeast of San Diego	1991	Wilderness values; local BLM office has additional details	Yes	Designated BLM public lands*	No	

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Not Recommended	BLM	Sawtooth Mountains A	3,883	California	35 miles west of Borrego Springs and 95 miles northeast of San Diego	1991	Wilderness values; local BLM office has additional details	Yes	Designated BLM public lands*	No	
None	BLM	Sawtooth Mountains C	600	California	45 miles west of Borrego Springs and 95 miles northeast of San Diego	1991	Wilderness values; local BLM office has additional details	Yes	Designated BLM public lands*	No	
Not Recommended	BLM	Sheep Ridge	5,102	California	Three Rivers, CA	1991	Sheep Ridge Wilderness Study Area is located adjacent to Sequoia National Park north of the town of Three Rivers. It encompasses a rugged, steep ridgeline between Sheep Creek and the North Fork of the Kaweah River. Like most other lands in the foothills of the Sierras, Sheep Ridge Wilderness Study Area includes scattered oaks and grasslands and dense chaparral scrub. Karst/ limestone formations in the area suggest the possible locations of as yet undiscovered caves.	Yes	Designated BLM public lands*	No	
Not Recommended	BLM	Skedaddle	61,421	California	Susanville, CA	1991	Skedaddle Wilderness Study Area is located primarily in Lassen County California with a relatively small acreage in Washoe County Nevada. Because the Wilderness Study Area is closer to the Eagle Lake Field Office rather than the Winnemucca District Office the Wilderness Study Area is administered by BLM California. The Wilderness Study Area is about 30 miles southeast of Susanville, CA. The Wilderness Study Area includes the Skedaddle and Amedee Mountain ranges where elevations range from 4,200 feet in the lower foothills to the 7,680 foot summit of Skedaddle Mountain. Sage and bunchgrass communities dominate the Wilderness Study Area. The unique geographic location of the Wilderness Study Area provides visitors with panoramic views of three major geologic provinces, the Cascade Mountains, the Great Basin and the Sierra Nevada.	Yes	Designated BLM public lands*	No	
Not Recommended	BLM	Slinkard	6,268	California	northeast boundary of Mono and Alpine Counties	1991	Wilderness values; local BLM office has additional details	Yes	Designated BLM public lands*	No	
Recommended	BLM	South Warner Contiguous	4,330	California	Fifteen miles south of Cedarville	1991	Wilderness values; local BLM office has additional details	Yes	Designated BLM public lands*	No	
Recommended	BLM	Southern Inyo	4,900	California	Four miles east of Lone Pine	1991	Wilderness values; local BLM office has additional details	Yes	Designated BLM public lands*	No	
Not Recommended	BLM	Symmes Creek	7,694	California	Southwest of Independence	1991	Wilderness values; local BLM office has additional details	Yes	Designated BLM public lands*	No	
Not Recommended	BLM	Table Mountain	1,018	California	60 miles east of San Diego and 45 miles west of El Centro	1991	Wilderness values; local BLM office has additional details	Yes	Designated BLM public lands*	No	
Not Recommended	BLM	Thatcher Ridge	130	California	160 miles north of San Francisco	1991	Wilderness values; local BLM office has additional details	Yes	Designated BLM public lands*	No	
Not Recommended	BLM	Timbered Crater & Baker Cypress Instant Study Area	17,896	California	10 miles north of Fall River Mills and 50 miles northeast of Redding	1991	Wilderness values; local BLM office has additional details	Yes	Designated BLM public lands*	No	
Not Recommended	BLM	Tule Mountain	16,998	California	Alturas	1991	Wilderness values; local BLM office has additional details	Yes	Designated BLM public lands*	No	

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Not Recommended	BLM	Tunnison Mountain	19,884	California	10 mi northeast of Susanville	1991	Wilderness values; local BLM office has additional details	Yes	Designated BLM public lands*	No	
Unknown	BLM	Twin Peaks	25,677	California	Lassen County, California	1991	Twin Peaks Wilderness Study Area is located 40 miles southwest of Eagleville, CA and 45 miles west of Gerlach, NV. The majority of the Wilderness Study Area is within Washoe County with an extension into Lassen County California. Because the Wilderness Study Area is closer to the Eagle Lake Field Office rather than the Winnemucca District Office, the Wilderness Study Area is administered by BLM California. The Wilderness Study Area contains steep canyons, numerous peaks and ridges, small springs and two perennial streams. Vegetation is a mixture of big and low sage, grass communities and sparsely scattered junipers. Elevation range from 3,900 to 6,572 feet at the summit of Twin Peaks. Excellent opportunities exist for sightseeing, wildlife observation and nature study. The Smoke Creek Archeological District which is eligible for National Register status is within the Wilderness Study Area.	Yes	Designated BLM public lands*	No	
Not Recommended	BLM	Volcanic Tablelands	12,499	California	northwest of Bishop	1991	Wilderness values; local BLM office has additional details	Yes	Designated BLM public lands*	No	
Recommended and Not Recommended (different portions)	BLM	West Potrillo Mountains	148,697	New Mexico	Southwest of Las Cruces	1991	The West Potrillo Mountains Wilderness Study Area is located in southern New Mexico, approximately 30 miles southwest of Las Cruces in the Chihuahuan Desert. These mountains are a series of 48 volcanic cinder cones with small sand dunes, playas, and lava fields in-between. The vegetation consists of desert grasses and shrubs. Indian Basin, a natural depression at the southwest end of the West Potrillo Mountains, fills with water during the rainy season providing a temporary pond for ducks. Wintering raptors are found in high numbers due to a high small mammal prey base.	Yes	Organ Mountains-Desert Peaks	Yes	Organ Mountains-Desert Peaks National Monument
Not Recommended	BLM	Yolla Bolly Contiguous	646	California	Covelo	1991	Wilderness values; local BLM office has additional details	Yes	Designated BLM public lands*	No	
Suitable	NPS	Aniakchak National Monument and Preserve	602,779 (S)	Alaska	King Salmon	1987	See footnote <b>(4)</b> below	Yes	Aniakchak National Monument and Preserve	Yes	Aniakchak National Monument and Preserve
Proposed and Proposed Potential	NPS	Cape Lookout National Seashore	2,990 (P) 2 (PP)	North Carolina	Harkers Island	1985	Meets NPS eligibility criteria	Yes	Cape Lookout National Seashore	No	
Not Recommended	BLM	China Cup Butte Instant Study Area	166	Idaho	Idaho Falls	1985	BLM manages approximately 160 acres of public lands in the China Cup Butte Wilderness Study Area. This geologically important area features an almost perfectly circular cone 1,260 feet in diameter with a 100-foot deep crater located about nine miles southwest of Big Southern Butte in the south-central Snake River Plain.	Yes	Designated BLM public lands*	No	
Not Recommended	BLM	Great Rift Instant Study Area	46,632	Idaho	Arco	1985	Wilderness values; local BLM office has additional details	Yes	Craters of the Moon National Monument	Yes	Craters of the Moon National Monument
N/A	Confederated Salish and Kootenai Tribes * <i>Designated Tribal Wilderness Area</i>	Mission Mountains Tribal Wilderness	89,500	Montana	Polson, MT	1982	The Confederated Salish and Kootenai Tribes designated privately owned tribal lands along the western slopes of the Mission Mountains as wilderness, the first such wildland dedication by any tribe on its own. These mountains have an abundance of water from perpetual snowfields that feed one of the densest concentrations of alpine lakes in the northern Rockies. Waterfalls, creeks and streams are plentiful. The tribes' management demonstrates their cultural and spiritual links to wilderness with a priority on wildlife.	No		No	
Proposed and Proposed Potential	NPS	Glen Canyon National Recreation Area	588,855 (P) 48,995 (PP)	Arizona/Utah	Page, AZ	1980	Meets NPS eligibility criteria	Yes	Glen Canyon National Recreation Area	No	

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None	BLM	Bear Canyon	318	California	King City, CA	1979	Wilderness values; local BLM office has additional details	Yes	Designated BLM public lands*	No	
None	BLM	Bear Mountain	4,023	California	King City, CA	1979	Wilderness values; local BLM office has additional details	Yes	Designated BLM public lands*	No	
Recommended and Recommended Potential	NPS	Arches National Park	61,547 (R) 8,461 (RP)	Utah	Moab	1978	Meets NPS eligibility criteria	Yes	Arches National Park	No	
Recommended and Recommended Potential	NPS	Big Bend National Park	538,250 (R) 44,750 (RP)	Texas	Big Bend National Park	1978	Meets NPS eligibility criteria	Yes	Big Bend National Park	No	
Recommended	NPS	Bryce Canyon National Park	20,810 (R)	Utah	Bryce	1978	Meets NPS eligibility criteria	Yes	Bryce Canyon National Park	No	
Recommended and Recommended Potential	NPS	Colorado National Monument	13,842 (R) 937 (RP)	Colorado	Fruita	1978	Meets NPS eligibility criteria	Yes	Colorado National Monument	Yes	Colorado National Monument
Recommended	NPS	Crater Lake National Park	127,058 (R)	Oregon	Crater Lake	1978	Meets NPS eligibility criteria	Yes	Crater Lake National Park	No	
Recommended and Recommended Potential	NPS	Cumberland Gap National Historical Park	12,191 (R) 1,900 (RP)	Kentucky	Middlesboro	1978	Meets NPS eligibility criteria	Yes	Cumberland Gap National Historical Park	No	
Recommended and Recommended Potential	NPS	Dinosaur National Monument	205,672 (R) 5,055 (RP)	Colorado/Utah	Vernal, UT	1978	Meets NPS eligibility criteria	Yes	Dinosaur National Monument	Yes	Dinosaur National Monument
Recommended and Recommended Potential	NPS	Grand Teton National Park	122,604 (R) 20,850 (RP)	Wyoming	Moose	1978	Meets NPS eligibility criteria	Yes	Grand Teton National Park	No	
Recommended	NPS	Yellowstone National Park	2,032,721 (R)	Wyoming/ Montana/ Idaho	Yellowstone National Park	1978	Meets NPS eligibility criteria	Yes	Yellowstone National Park	No	
Recommended and Recommended Potential	NPS	Canyonlands National Park	260,150 (R) 18,270 (RP)	Utah	Moab	1977	Meets NPS eligibility criteria	Yes	Canyonlands National Park	No	
Recommended and Recommended Potential	NPS	Capital Reef National Park	179,815 (R) 4,050 (RP)	Utah	Torrey	1977	Meets NPS eligibility criteria	Yes	Canyonlands National Park	No	



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Recommended and Recommended Potential	NPS	Assateague Island National Seashore	440 (R) 4,760 (RP)	Maryland	Berlin	1974	Meets NPS eligibility criteria	Yes	Assateague Island National Seashore	No	
Recommended and Recommended Potential	NPS	Glacier National Park	927,550 (R) 3,360 (RP)	Montana	West Glacier	1974	Meets NPS eligibility criteria	Yes	Glacier National Park	No	
Recommended and Recommended Potential	NPS	Great Smoky Mountains National Park	418,031 (R) 400 (RP)	North Carolina/ Tennessee	Gatlinburg	1974	Meets NPS eligibility criteria	Yes	Great Smoky Mountains National Park	No	
Recommended	NPS	Cedar Breaks National Monument	4,830 (R)	Utah	Cedar City	1973	Meets NPS eligibility criteria	Yes	Cedar Breaks National Monument	Yes	Cedar Breaks National Monument

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BLM	Apache Box Add-On	6,229	New Mexico	Silver City	NA	None	Wilderness values; local BLM office has additional details	Yes	Designated BLM public lands*	No	
BLM	Avawatz Mountains	49,838	California	San Bernardino County, CA	NA	Not Recommended	Wilderness values; local BLM office has additional details	Yes	Designated BLM public lands*	No	
BLM	Baker Canyon	4,812	Arizona	Douglas, AZ	NA	Unknown	The 4,812 acre Baker Canyon Wilderness Study Area is unusually rich in wildlife. It is part of a wildlife corridor connecting ecosystems in Arizona, New Mexico, and Mexico. Bird life is extraordinary with unusual species of hummingbirds, trogons, and turkey, among others. The Wilderness Study Area is also home to a variety of animal species including bats, coatimundi, Coues' white-tailed deer, bobcat, mountain lion, and several species of bats. Interesting plants species, including Chihuahuah pine, Mexican pinyon, and Arizona rosewood (a federal candidate threatened and endangered species), have been identified.	Yes	Designated BLM public lands*	No	
BLM	Black Canyon	1,430	Colorado	Villa Grove	NA	Recommended	The Black Canyon Wilderness Study Area consists of the western side slopes and lower mountains of the Sangre de Cristo Range - an uplifted block formed by faulting along the Rio Grande rift. Intermittent streams have created a maze of valleys, which provide excellent opportunities for recreation, especially hiking. The valleys alternate between steep and level sections creating a stair-step approach to the upper reaches of the mountain slopes. Vistas of the peaks or the vast San Luis Valley are spotted throughout the Wilderness Study Area. Vegetation consists mainly of pine, fir, pinyon-juniper, and aspen. Fauna includes mule deer, elk, black bear, various smaller mammals, and various raptors. Activities include hiking, backpacking, camping, and photography.	Yes	Designated BLM public lands*	No	
BLM	Black Mountain	150	California	Barstow, CA	NA	Not Recommended	Black Mountain Wilderness Study Area is an isolated tract of public lands adjacent to Los Padres National Forest. The Wilderness Study Area is at the foot of Black Mountain, which rises impressively to 6,202 feet. The Wilderness Study Area is made up almost entirely of thick chaparral brushland and steep rugged terrain cut by numerous drainages that feed into Yaro Creek.	Yes	Designated BLM public lands*	No	
BLM	Cady Mountains	84,400	California	45 miles east of Barstow, California	NA	Not Recommended	Wilderness values; local BLM office has additional details	Yes	Mojave Trails National Monument	Yes	Mojave Trails National Monument
BLM	Canyons	3,930	New Mexico	Grants	NA	None	This Wilderness Study Area is made up of sagebrush flats and pinyon covered sandstone hills. This area is under consideration for addition to the Cebolla Wilderness.  Please see the Cebolla Wilderness webpage for more information.	Yes	El Malpais National Conservation Area	Yes	El Malpais National Conservation Area
BLM	Central Arctic Management Area	260,000	Alaska	Fairbanks, AK	NA	Unknown	The Central Arctic Management Area (CAMA) Wilderness Study Area (Wilderness Study Area) is located southeast of the National Petroleum Reserve in Alaska (NPR-A), north and west of the Gates of the Arctic National Park, and North of the Noatak National Preserve. CAMA consists of 8 individual parcels of land (A-H), the smallest parcel containing 11,442 acres and the largest containing 106,171 acres. The Wilderness Study Area is located in one of the most remote locations in the U. S. and consists of a spectacular array of tundra covered hills, mountains, and flatlands. Within the Wilderness Study Area, there is a 29,000 -acre Area of Critical Environmental Concern (ACEC) known as the Nigu-Iteriak ACEC which was established to protect geology and cultural resources. The BLM established a withdrawal within the ACEC to protect the Mesa Archaeological Site, the first well-documented Paleoindian site to be found in the North American Arctic.	Yes	Designated BLM public lands*	No	
BLM	Death Valley 17	46,218	California	30 miles north of Baker	NA	Not Recommended	Wilderness values; local BLM office has additional details	Yes	Designated BLM public lands*	No	
BLM	Devil's Reach	860	New Mexico	15 miles southwest of Socorro at the eastern end of the Magdalena Mountains	NA	None	The Devil's Reach Wilderness Study Area is a rugged area just west of the Devil's Backbone Wilderness Study Area. Devil's Reach is primarily grass covered.	Yes	Designated BLM public lands*	No	

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BLM	Great Falls Basin	7,867	California	Ridgecrest, CA	NA	Recommended and Not Recommended (different portions)	Wilderness values; local BLM office has additional details	Yes	Designated BLM public lands*	No	
BLM	Kingston Range	39,750	California	Baker, California, 50 miles southwest; Barstow, California, 110 miles southwest; and Las Vegas, Nevada, 50 miles northeast	NA	Not Recommended	Wilderness values; local BLM office has additional details	Yes	Old Spanish National Historic Trail corridor	No	
BLM	Moses	558	California	Springville, CA	NA	None	Moses Wilderness Study Area is an isolated parcel of public lands located on the slopes of Lumreau Mountain adjacent to Sequoia National Monument. It features the scrub and oak woodlands and striking exposed slabs of granite typical of the foothills of the Sierra Nevadas, riparian areas, and rugged terrain.	Yes	Designated BLM public lands*	No	
BLM	Organ Needles	7,604	New Mexico	East of Las Cruces	NA	Not Recommended	The Organ Needles Wilderness Study Area is located in the south-central portion of New Mexico on the eastern edge of Las Cruces. The mountain range is composed of jagged, high spires with steep rocky ridges interspersed by narrow rocky canyons. The steep, angular, rock pinnacles and outcroppings are massive. The northern area is granite, while the southern portion is rhyolite, which creates a distinct color variation. Vegetation consists of mixed desert shrubs, piñon, and juniper woodlands and, in narrow chasms between rock outcrops, ribbons of green oak trees and ponderosa pine. Many of the canyons contain seasonal or year-long springs which create unique habitats for plants and animals. Archaeological sites include remnants of historic mining and prehistoric rock shelters.	Yes	Organ Mountains-Desert Peaks National Monument	Yes	Organ Mountains-Desert Peaks National Monument
BLM	Pats Cabin	9,817	Oregon	North of Mitchell , OR	NA	None	Wilderness values; local BLM office has additional details	Yes	Designated BLM public lands*	No	
BLM	Peña Blanca National Conservation Area	4,444	New Mexico	East of Las Cruces	NA	None	The Peña Blanca National Conservation Area Wilderness Study Area is located in the south-central portion of New Mexico on the eastern edge of Las Cruces. The Peña Blanca National Conservation Area rock shelters are the site of the earliest known cultivated corn in the United States, a primitive variety with eight rows of kernels.	Yes	Grand Staircase-Escalante National Monument	Yes	Grand Staircase-Escalante National Monument
BLM	Scodie	420	California	approximately 4 miles east of the community of Onyx, CA and 2 5 miles west of the community of Canebrake, CA.	NA	None	Scodie Wilderness Study Area is located adjacent to Kiavah Wilderness. The Wilderness Study Area encompasses portions of the rugged foothills of the Scodie Mountains. It includes a scattering of huge granite boulders and patches of grey pine and pinyon pine intermixed with desert shrubs and joshua trees.	Yes	Designated BLM public lands*	No	
BLM	Soda Mountains	80,430	California	Baker	NA	Not Recommended	Wilderness values; local BLM office has additional details	Yes	Old Spanish National Historic Trail corridor	No	
BLM	Sutton Mountain	28,878	Oregon	North of Mitchell , OR	NA	None	Wilderness values; local BLM office has additional details	Yes	Designated BLM public lands*	No	
BLM	White Mountains	1,700	California	Bishop	NA	Not Recommended	Wilderness values; local BLM office has additional details	Yes	Cottonwood Creek Wild and Scenic River corridor	No	

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FWS	Canaan Valley	10,381	West Virginia	Davis	2016	None	Has exceptionally untrammeled and undeveloped conditions and appears to have been affected primarily by the forces of nature, which would significantly benefit the wildlife, vegetation, water, and soil resources of the refuge, in particular, migratory birds and rare plants. Excellent opportunities for solitude and primitive and unconfined recreation. Exceptional scenic, scientific, and ecological features of value are found in the diversity of habitats and wildlife typical of more northern latitudes.	Yes	Canaan Valley NWR	No	
NPS	Hawaii Volcanoes National Park - Kahuku Unit	121,015 (P)	Hawaii	Volcano	2016	Proposed	Meets NPS eligibility criteria	Yes	Hawaii Volcanoes National Park	No	
FWS	Sevilleta	130,159	New Mexico	Socorro	2016	None	Values include biological diversity, including migratory birds and rare plants, integrity of four major biomes, and natural dark skies. Also provide outstanding opportunities for solitude and primitive recreational activities.	Yes	Sevilleta NWR	No	
FWS	Baca	13,800	Colorado	Alamosa	2015	None	Offers opportunities for solitude and unconfined recreation and area has rich diverse wetlands and riparian areas that provide scientific, educational, and scenic value.	Yes	Baca NWR	No	
NPS	Everglades National Park - East Everglades Addition	42,200 (P) 43,100 (PP)	Florida	Homestead	2015	Proposed and Proposed Potential	Meets NPS eligibility criteria	Yes	Everglades National Park	No	
NPS	Ozark National Scenic Riverways	3,430 (P)	Missouri	Van Buren	2015	Proposed	Meets NPS eligibility criteria	Yes	Ozark National Scenic Riverways	No	
FWS	Great Swamp	161	New Jersey	Long Hill Township	2014	None	Offers outstanding opportunities for solitude and primitive and unconfined recreation. Provides important habitat for state and federally listed species.	Yes	Great Swamp NWR	No	
FWS	Rose Atoll	21/1,592*	Hawaii	N/A	2013	None	The littoral forest and beach strand host colonies of seabirds and migratory shorebirds and nesting green turtles. There is a complete complement of native plants and wildlife indicative of habitat types with pest species comprising a negligible portion of the landscape. Underwater, patch coral reefs and pinnacles support a dense community of fish, foraging green and hawksbill turtles, and faisua. Rose supports the largest populations of faisua, nesting sea turtles, nesting seabirds, and rare species of fish in American Samoa. <b>*Terrestrial acres/ submerged lands and waters</b>	Yes	Rose Atoll NWR	Yes	Rose Atoll Marine National Monument
FWS	Wichita Mountains	40,546	Oklahoma	Indiahoma	2013	None	Roadless areas that prevail in their natural and/or historic state, and provide outstanding scenic, ecological and/or educational features. Also provide outstanding opportunities for solitude and primitive recreational activities.	Yes	Wichita Mountains NWR	No	
FWS	Charles M Russell (CMR)	19,942	Montana	Lewiston	2012	None	All of the recommended wilderness study areas generally appear to have been affected primarily by nature, with the imprint of human uses and activities substantially unnoticeable. And all of the recommended, wilderness study areas offer outstanding opportunities for both solitude and primitive recreation".	Yes	CMR NWR	No	
FWS	Malheur (Harney Lake)	31,157	Oregon	Princeton	2012	None	Harney Lake provides critical breeding areas and serves as a migration stopover for a wide variety of migratory birds. Unit is in a natural state and does not contain man-made features.	Yes	Malheur NWR	No	
FWS	Sheldon/Hart Mt.	106,071	Nevada	Lakeview, OR	2012	None	Abundant antelope and sagebrush habitat, opportunities for solitude or a primitive and unconfined type of recreation, scenic canyonlands, prehistoric cultural sites/petroglyphs.	Yes	Sheldon/Hart Mt. NWR	No	
FWS	Bogue Chitto	9,760	Louisiana	Picayune	2011	None	Would protect the naturalness and wildness of the area. Also has outstanding opportunities for solitude or a primitive and unconfined type of recreation; and it contains ecological, geological, or other features of scientific, educational, scenic or historical value.	Yes	Bogue Chitto NWR	No	
FWS	Hakalau Forest	23,000	Hawaii	Hilo	2010	None	Contains unique lava tube and lava tube skylight formations. Contains rare forest bird and native plant species.	Yes	Hakalau Forest NWR	No	
NPS	Big Cypress Preserve Addition	47,067 (P)	Florida	Ochopee	2010	Proposed	Meets NPS eligibility criteria				
FWS	J.B. Hansen (Wallace Island (OR) and Hunting Island (WA))	1344	Oregon/Washington	Cathlamet, WA	2010	None	These islands have retained their natural character and are much the same as they were 200 years ago. They contain Sitka Spruce swamp, a rare habitat type in the lower Columbia River. Waterfowl hunting in the fall and winter months is a traditional activity along the shores of Wallace island.	Yes	Julia Butler Hansen NWR	No	

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FWS	Lewis and Clark	6,745	Oregon/Washington	Ilwaco, WA	2010	None	These islands represent some of the most pristine natural habitat remaining on in the lower Columbia River and contain outstanding examples of a variety of Lower Columbia River Habitats: scrub-shrub, Sitka spruce, and cottonwood/willow swamps; tidal marsh; and mudflats and sandbars. Provides essential habitat for listed salmonids.	Yes	Lewis and Clark NWR	No	
FWS	Moosehorn	1,088	Maine	Edmunds	2010	None	Offers outstanding opportunities for solitude and primitive and unconfined recreation.	Yes	Moosehorn NWR	No	
FWS	Nomans Island	628	Massachusetts	Chilmark	2010	None	Appears to have been affected primarily by the forces of nature, with the imprint of man's work substantially unnoticeable; has outstanding opportunities for solitude; and it contains ecological, geological, or other features of scientific, educational, scenic or historical value.	Yes	Nomans Island NWR	No	
FWS	Castle Rock	14	California	Loleta	2009	None	Would protect the naturalness and wildness of the area. Also has outstanding opportunities for solitude or a primitive and unconfined type of recreation; and it contains ecological, geological, or other features of scientific, educational, scenic or historical value.	Yes	Castle Rock NWR	No	
FWS	Pahranagat	1,118	Nevada	Alamo	2009	None	Would protect the naturalness and wildness of the area. Also has outstanding opportunities for solitude or a primitive and unconfined type of recreation; and it contains ecological, geological, or other features of scientific, educational, scenic or historical value.	Yes	Pahranagat NWR	No	
FWS	Baker Island	0/31,378*	Hawaii	N/A	2008	None	Baker Island and its surrounding coral reefs and deep water areas compose a complete and functioning ecosystem. Isolated, predator-free islands are valuable and often required for successful seabird nesting. Nearshore waters, coral reefs, and associated currents combine and provide food resources for foraging seabirds and coral reef communities. <b>*Terrestrial acres/ submerged lands and waters</b>	Yes	Baker Island NWR	Yes	Pacific Remote Islands Marine National Monument
FWS	Howland	648/34,319 *see note below	Hawaii	N/A	2008	None	Pristine coral reefs, reef fish, giant clams, beaches, native terrestrial vegetation, unexplored deep slopes, localized upwelling currents, migratory shorebirds, and large populations and variety of seabirds. <b>*Terrestrial acres/ submerged lands and waters</b>	Yes	Howland NWR	Yes	Pacific Remote Islands Marine National Monument
FWS	Jarvis Island	1,100/36,214 *	Hawaii	N/A	2008	None	No substantial features were constructed or modified by humans during the island's entire geological history. Pristine coral reefs, reef fish, giant clams, beaches, native moderate visitors. The lack of historic and current human impact provides a rare opportunity to study unaltered marine ecosystems. <b>*Terrestrial acres/ submerged lands and waters</b>	Yes	Jarvis Island NWR	Yes	Pacific Remote Islands Marine National Monument
FWS	Waccamaw	4,600	South Carolina	Murrells Inlet	2008	None	Would protect the naturalness and wildness of the area. Also has outstanding opportunities for solitude or a primitive and unconfined type of recreation; and it contains ecological, geological, or other features of scientific, educational, scenic or historical value.	Yes	Waccamaw NWR	No	
FWS	Alligator River	46,715	North Carolina	Manteo	2007	None	Would protect the naturalness and wildness of the area. Also has outstanding opportunities for solitude or a primitive and unconfined type of recreation; and it contains ecological, geological, or other features of scientific, educational, scenic or historical value.	Yes	Alligator River NWR	No	
NPS	Great Sand Dunes National Park and Preserve	4,556 (P) 48,457 (PP)	Colorado	Mosca	2007	Proposed and Proposed Potential	Meets NPS eligibility criteria	Yes	Great Sand Dunes National Park and Preserve	No	
FWS	Pocosin Lake	17,332	North Carolina	Columbia	2007	None	Would protect the naturalness and wildness of the area. Also has outstanding opportunities for solitude or a primitive and unconfined type of recreation; and it contains ecological, geological, or other features of scientific, educational, scenic or historical value.	Yes	Pocosin Lake NWR	No	
BLM	Cactus Plain	59,118	Arizona	Parker, AZ	2005	Unknown	The 59,100-acre Cactus Plain Wilderness Study Area is 15 miles southeast of Parker, and three miles north of Bouse, Arizona in La Paz County. The Wilderness Study Area embraces the western two-thirds of the Cactus Plain, an immense open area of stabilized and semi-stabilized sand dunes, unique in western Arizona. Dunes vary in type and color from west to east. Recreation such as backpacking, day hiking, sightseeing, horseback riding, and botanical and wildlife study are enhanced by varying dune topography, colors, and vegetation.	Yes	Designated BLM public lands*	No	
NPS	Crater Lake National Park - 1980 Addition	39,091 (P)	Oregon	Crater Lake	2003	Proposed	Meets NPS eligibility criteria	Yes	Crater Lake National Park	No	

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NPS	El Malpais National Monument	84,886 (R) 11,161 (RP)	New Mexico	Grants	2002	Recommended and Recommended Potential	Meets NPS eligibility criteria	Yes	El Malpais National Monument	Yes	El Malpais National Monument
BLM	Adobe Badlands	10,425	Colorado	Western Delta County	1993	Not Recommended	The Adobe Badlands Wilderness Study Area is characterized by abruptly sloping hills dissected by rugged, serpentine canyons. Most of this Wilderness Study Area is composed of Mancos shale formations that create a sparsely vegetated badlands landscape known locally as "the adobes." In portions of the area, wind and water erosion have created isolated small mesas surrounded by a maze of deeply-carved canyons, washes, and ravines. The Devil's Thumb, a conspicuous rock formation, is a predominant feature of this Wilderness Study Area. Vegetation includes low saltbush, desert trumpet, buckwheat, grasses, the Uinta Basin hookless cactus, and pinyon-juniper. Fauna includes deer, elk, pronghorn antelope, prairie dogs, badgers, coyotes, bobcats, red-tailed hawks and golden eagles. Within the Mancos shale formations are ancient marine deposits containing numerous fossils. The northern portion of the Wilderness Study Area includes expansive views of the Uncompahgre Plateau and the San Juan Mountains. Activities include hiking, backpacking, horseback riding, hunting, and photography.	Yes	Designated BLM public lands*	No	
BLM	American Flats	3,306	Colorado	Ouray	1993	Recommended and Not Recommended (different portions)	The American Flats Wilderness Study Area is adjacent to the Uncompahgre Wilderness (managed by the BLM). A high-elevation expanse of rolling, grassy tundra, it is centered on Sunshine Mountain (13,321 feet), and includes the headwaters of North Fork Hensen Creek. Vegetation consists mainly of alpine grasses, sedges, and forbs, and spruce and fir at lower elevations. Fauna includes Rocky Mountain elk and Rocky Mountain bighorn sheep. Expansive alpine meadows and steep mountain summits support outstanding opportunities for solitude and challenge. Activities include hiking, backpacking, mountain climbing, hunting, and photography.	Yes	Designated BLM public lands*	No	
BLM	Ant Hills	4,354	Colorado	Craig	1993	Not Recommended	The Ant Hills Wilderness Study Area consists of hills and valleys on the slopes of Douglas Mountain trending southward to the Yampa River in the adjacent Dinosaur National Monument. Vegetation consists mainly of ponderosa pine, pinyon-juniper woodlands, sagebrush, and native grass communities. Fauna includes mule deer, elk, and various birds, small mammals and reptiles. The area offers opportunities for deer and elk hunting, camping, sightseeing, hiking, backpacking and horseback riding, all off trail.	Yes	Designated BLM public lands*	No	
BLM	Antelope Creek	12,350	Montana	Benton	1993	Recommended and Not Recommended (different portions)	The Antelope Creek Wilderness Study Area is a river breaks topography with steep, highly eroded coulees formed by tributaries that drop toward the Missouri River. The Missouri River cut deeply into soft shales and sandstones forming numerous steep hills and deep coulees of sparsely vegetated exposed rock. Vegetation includes sagebrush, greasewood, and short prairie grasses. Juniper, ponderosa pine, lodgepole pine, Douglas fir and cottonwood grow along the coulees. This Wilderness Study Area offers outstanding opportunities for solitude and provides a diversity of primitive recreational opportunities such as hiking, photography, hunting, and rock climbing. The area is rich in historical significance, including Kid Curry's outlaw hideaway.	Yes	Upper Missouri Wild and Scenic River corridor, Upper Missouri River Breaks National Monument	Yes	Upper Missouri River Breaks National Monument
BLM	Axolotl Lakes	7,804	Montana	Dillon	1993	Not Recommended	The Axolotl Lakes Wilderness Study Area is a picturesque land of numerous small lakes, grasslands, meadows, and forests. The abundant wide variety of wildlife in the area includes grizzly bears, elk, deer, moose and antelope. The area is home to the "axolotl" salamander, a unique non-metamorphosing form of the blotched tiger salamander which retains its juvenile characteristics. The terrain is ideal for horseback riding, hiking and backpacking, and the scenery and varied habitats provide excellent opportunities for photography, nature study, hunting and fishing.	Yes	Designated BLM public lands*	No	
BLM	Beaver Creek	26,150	Colorado	Canon City	1993	Recommended and Not Recommended (different portions)	The Beaver Creek Wilderness Study Area varies from rocky, rolling hills in the southern portion to steep, rugged peaks in the north. The focal points are the spectacular scenery of the east and west branches of Beaver Creek, which twist through several miles of deep, rugged, granite-walled canyons, with several falls and many boulder-strewn pools and rapids along their courses. Vegetation within the area is very diverse, including semi-arid species in the lower elevations, riparian zones along streams, and spruce, fir, and pine forests on the mountain slopes. Fauna includes cutthroat trout, Rocky Mountain bighorn sheep, mountain lion, mule deer, black bear, bobcat, elk, badger, and various species of raptors. From the higher points in the Wilderness Study Area excellent scenic views of snowcapped peaks of the Sangre de Cristo Range and Pikes Peak provide a feeling of vastness. Activities include hiking, backpacking, camping, rock climbing, hunting, fishing, and photography.	Yes	Designated BLM public lands*	No	

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BLM	Bell/Limekiln Canyons	9,650	Montana	Dillon	1993	Not Recommended	The Bell and Limekiln Canyon Wilderness Study Area is a mosaic of grass, sagebrush, forested ridges, canyons, and slopes. Drainages are seasonally dry except for occasional springs. Excellent mule deer hunting and in addition, elk hunting are outstanding here as well as cross country skiing and snowshoeing.	Yes	Designated BLM public lands*	No	
BLM	Big Horn Tack-On	2,470	Montana	Wedged between the Pryor Mountain Range and Bighorn Canyon National Recreation area, less than two miles west of the Crow Indian Reservation and crossing the Wyoming border.	1993	Recommended	The Bighorn Tack-On Wilderness Study Area is located on the Rim of the deeply incised Bighorn Canyon and includes colorful sedimentary geology. The scenic quality of the surrounding area is outstanding with views down into the bighorn canyon to the east, and to the south and west, the hillsides and steeply incised canyons and coulees of Pryor Mountain. There is a small herd of Rocky Mountain bighorn sheep in the area. The Wilderness Study Area is located within the Pryor Mountain Wild Horse Range and so wild horse viewing opportunities are excellent. Other recreation opportunities include, hiking, photography, and rock climbing.	Yes	Designated BLM public lands*	No	
BLM	Bill Hare Gulch	76	Colorado	Lake City	1993	Not Recommended	The Bill Hare Gulch Wilderness Study Area is adjacent to the Uncompahgre Wilderness (managed by the USFS). The Wilderness Study Area is comprised of steep terrain at the lower end of three gulches. Vegetation consists mainly of aspen, spruce-fir, sagebrush, grasses, shrubs, and forbs. Fauna includes elk, mule deer, mountain lion, black bear, and bighorn sheep. Activities include exploring and hunting.	Yes	Designated BLM public lands*	No	
BLM	Billy Creek	3,450	Montana	Glasgow	1993	Not Recommended	Billy Creek Wilderness Study Area contains three deep coulees in rugged topography. Ridge tops and creek bottoms contain moderate stands of ponderosa pine and juniper. Elk, deer, hawks, owls, and a variety of songbirds find their home in this landscape. Steep slopes expose geological layers millions of years in age.	Yes	Designated BLM public lands*	No	
BLM	Bitter Creek	59,660	Montana	Glasgow	1993	Not Recommended	Bitter Creek Wilderness Study Area is located in glaciated plains of grassland prairie. Bird species of interest include Sprague's pipit, McCown's longspur, Baird's sparrow, and long-billed curlew. The Wilderness Study Area is a Watchable Wildlife area and a featured stop on Montana's Northeastern Plains Birding Trail. This is a popular area for hunting, backpacking, photography and wildlife viewing.	Yes	Designated BLM public lands*	No	
BLM	Black Mountain	9,932	Colorado	Meeker	1993	None	The Black Ridge Canyons Wilderness Study Area is adjacent to the Black Ridge Canyons Wilderness. The Wilderness Study Area is a strip of land between the 100-year high water mark of the Colorado River (the boundary of the Wilderness) and the southern edge of the Colorado River. When the majority of the original Wilderness Study Area was designated as wilderness, these parcels were left in Wilderness Study Area status. Vegetation consists mainly of pinyon-juniper, native grasses, cottonwood, willow and box elder. Fauna includes desert bighorn sheep, mule deer, elk, golden and bald eagles, peregrine falcons, various other raptors, and collared lizard.	Yes	Designated BLM public lands*	No	
BLM	Black Ridge Canyons	0	Colorado	Fruita	1993	Not Recommended	The Browns Canyon Wilderness Study Area contains very rugged topography, with many granite knolls and rocky outcrops, canyons, and gulches. Middle Cottonwood Gulch, Cottonwood Gulch, Spring Gulch, Sawmill Gulch, and Green Gulch drain east-to-west across the Wilderness Study Area. Vegetation includes pinyon pine and juniper, ponderosa pine, Douglas fir, aspen, willow, cottonwood, rabbitbrush, blue gramma grass, mountain muhly, Indian ricegrass, prickly pear cactus, cholla, yucca, and wildflowers. Fauna includes mule deer, mountain lion, bighorn sheep, red-tailed hawks, prairie falcons, and peregrine falcons. Majestic views of the 14,000-foot peaks of the Sawatch Range create a sense of vastness from the Wilderness Study Area, and outstanding opportunities for solitude are especially prevalent in the canyons and gulches. Activities include hiking, backpacking, camping, horseback riding, snowshoeing, and photography.	Yes	McInnis Canyons National Conservation Area	Yes	McInnis Canyons National Conservation Area
BLM	Black Sage	5,926	Montana	Halfway between Boulder and Whitehall near HWY 69	1993	Not Recommended	Black Sage Wilderness Study Area is characterized by rolling hills vegetated with grasses, sagebrush, juniper, mountain mahogany, limber pine and Douglas-Fir. Elevations range from 5,000 to 6,000 feet in elevation. High quality antelope and mule deer hunting is found here. Other recreational opportunities include hiking, horseback riding, and nature study.	Yes	Designated BLM public lands*	No	



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BLM	Blacktail Mountains	17,479	Montana	Dillon	1993	Not Recommended	The Blacktail Mountains Wilderness Study Area is predominantly forested. Located near sagebrush and riparian habitats, the edge effect of the different but adjoining habitats supports a broad array and abundance of wildlife species. Big game hunting is outstanding in the Wilderness Study Area.	Yes	Designated BLM public lands*	No	
BLM	Bridge Coulee	5,900	Montana	Just south of Charles M. Russell Wildlife Refuge near Glasgow and north of the Musselshell Breaks Wilderness Study Area	1993	Not Recommended	Bridge Coulee contains three moderately deep drainages separated by narrow ridges. Small stands of ponderosa pine and juniper grow in the bottoms. Grasses, saltbrush and native legumes cover the tops of the ridges. The setting is a limitless landscape of miles of rolling prairie and overlooking the Musselshell River. Fantastic panoramic vistas of the Little Snowy Mountains, Judith Mountains and Little Rocky Mountains create a sense of vastness.	Yes	Designated BLM public lands*	No	
BLM	Browns Canyon	6,614	Colorado	Salida	1993	Recommended	The Browns Canyon Wilderness Study Area contains very rugged topography, with many granite knolls and rocky outcrops, canyons, and gulches. Middle Cottonwood Gulch, Cottonwood Gulch, Spring Gulch, Sawmill Gulch, and Green Gulch drain east-to-west across the Wilderness Study Area. Vegetation includes pinyon pine and juniper, ponderosa pine, Douglas fir, aspen, willow, cottonwood, rabbitbrush, blue gramma grass, mountain muhly, Indian ricegrass, prickly pear cactus, cholla, yucca, and wildflowers. Fauna includes mule deer, mountain lion, bighorn sheep, red-tailed hawks, prairie falcons, and peregrine falcons. Majestic views of the 14,000-foot peaks of the Sawatch Range create a sense of vastness from the Wilderness Study Area, and outstanding opportunities for solitude are especially prevalent in the canyons and gulches. Activities include hiking, backpacking, camping, horseback riding, snowshoeing, and photography.	Yes	Browns Canyon National Monument	Yes	Browns Canyon National Monument
BLM	Bull Canyon	11,777	Colorado	Dinosaur	1993	Not Recommended	The majority of Bull Canyon is located in Colorado with 599 acres of the Wilderness Study Area in Utah. Geographically the area is cut by deep ridges and canyons of sandstone eroded by rain and snowmelt waters. Colorful cliffs, a maze of canyons, and unique rock formations are a result of deep erosion. The vegetation includes semi-arid species such as sagebrush and pinyon-juniper communities, with riparian zones along the drainages. The Dominguez/Escalante Expedition of 1776 reportedly camped within the west central portion of the Wilderness Study Area. The history of the National Conservation Area is well documented and recounts that the expedition drew water from a flowing well and hunted buffalo there. Significant paleontological resources have been found in the vicinity of the Wilderness Study Area and are likely to occur there.	Yes	Designated BLM public lands*	No	
BLM	Bull Gulch	15,000	Colorado	Eagle	1993	Recommended and Not Recommended (different portions)	The Bull Gulch Wilderness Study Area is characterized by rugged topography of colorful stratified cliffs, and unique geological formations such as pinnacles, landslide deposits, and volcanic intrusions. Major vegetation types include sagebrush/mesic mountain shrub, pinyon-juniper, aspen, Douglas fir, and cottonwood-willow riparian areas. Portions of the Colorado River, Alamo Creek, and Posey Creek are within the Wilderness Study Area. This landscape provides habitat for peregrine falcons, bald eagles, mountain lion, mule deer, Rocky Mountain elk, Rocky Mountain bighorn sheep, sage grouse, fox, and bobcat. The variety of topography and habitat types provide for outstanding opportunities for hiking, backpacking, camping, horseback riding, fishing, hunting, snowshoeing, rock climbing, rafting, canoeing, kayaking, and photography.	Yes	Designated BLM public lands*	No	

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BLM	Burnt Lodge	13,730	Montana	Adjacent to the western edge of the Pryor Mountain Range and in the southern edge of Custer National Forest (just over two miles north of the Wyoming border)	1993	Recommended	Burnt Lodge Wilderness Study Area is on the Missouri Plateau in the northern Great Plains. Spectacular riverbreaks topography formed by tributaries to the Missouri River have exposed shale and sandstone rock into steep south-facing badlands with little vegetative cover. Ridgetops and north-facing slopes are vegetated by prairie grasses and forbs along with scattered stands of ponderosa and lodgepole pine, juniper and Douglas fir. The landscape provides outstanding opportunities for solitude. Big game and upland bird hunting are popular activities here. Other recreation opportunities include hiking, backpacking, primitive camping, hunting, wildlife viewing, photography, and horseback riding.	Yes	Designated BLM public lands*	No	
BLM	Burnt Timber Canyon	3,430	Montana	South of Billings, near the Wyoming Border	1993	Recommended	The Burnt Timber Canyon Wilderness Study Area is an extremely rugged and isolated area containing broad mesas and a deeply incised limestone canyon, Crooked Creek, which exhibits unique and outstanding geologic and scenic multicolored, multilayered shales and limestones. The canyons contain many caves, rock overhangs, and alcoves. Utah juniper, sagebrush, and ponderosa pine dominate on the higher canyon walls, while dense broadleaf shrub is the primary plant type in the canyon bottoms. Wildlife includes black bear, mule deer, rubber boa, and trout. Demijohn Flat Archeological District in the Wilderness Study Area contains an abundance of stone rings, rock cairn alignments, and petroglyphs made using paint in combination with incised designs. There are outstanding opportunities hiking, backpacking, photography, caving, nature study, study of cultural heritage, and exploration within the Wilderness Study Area.	Yes	Designated BLM public lands*	No	
BLM	Cahone Canyon	8,960	Colorado	Cahone	1993	Not Recommended	The Cahone Canyon Wilderness Study Area contains a magnificent confluence of three canyons: Cahone, Cross, and Dove Creek. The canyons are cut into the Morrison Formation and Dakota Sandstone revealing the geologic processes of the Jurassic and Cretaceous periods. The Morrison Formation is rich in fossil plants and vertebrates. Sandstone cliffs and ledges line the canyon rims overlooking deep, winding canyons, with numerous rock outcrops, and boulder-strewn and talus slopes. The ruggedness of the terrain creates scenic beauty as well as provides for outstanding opportunities for solitude. Vegetation consists of pinyon-juniper, sagebrush, cottonwood, boxelder, Russian olive, willow, tamarisk, and various shrubs. Fauna includes deer, beaver, badger, mountain lion, bobcat, red fox, great horned owls, bald eagles, and various raptors. The Cahone Canyon Wilderness Study Area provides a refuge for native flora and fauna displaced from surrounding areas by human activity. Activities include hiking, backpacking, horseback riding, hunting, and photography.	Yes	Old Spanish National Historic Trail corridor	Yes	Canyons of the Ancients National Monument
BLM	Camel Back	10,402	Colorado	Delta	1993	Not Recommended	The Camel Back Wilderness Study Area is characterized by a series of deep canyons and extensive mesas, sculptured by perennial and intermittent streams. These streams, which are oriented in a predominantly north-to-south direction, cut canyons with massive cliffs, amphitheaters, and talus slopes, and isolated numerous highlands as mesas and buttes. The area's geologic structure is of mesozoic sandstones raised by the Uncompahgre Uplift, which created the Uncompahgre Plateau. The Wilderness Study Area is in a transition zone between two ecosystems and two associated vegetation types: the Colorado Plateau Province and the Rocky Mountain Forest Province. Vegetation consists mainly of pinyon-juniper, saltbush/greasewood, spineless hedgehog cactus, Uinta Basin hookless cactus, cottonwood, and willows. Fauna includes deer, elk, coyote, raccoon, mountain lion, rabbit, desert bighorn sheep, and various non-game birds. Within the canyons, vegetative and topographic screening produce strong feelings of solitude. Activities include hiking, backpacking, camping, rock climbing, horseback riding, hunting, and photography.	Yes	Designated BLM public lands*	No	

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BLM	Castle Peak	11,940	Colorado	Eagle	1993	Not Recommended	Castle Peak, the namesake of the Wilderness Study Area, is a prominent, basalt formation with steep, rugged slopes. Four outstanding geologic formations of sedimentary and volcanic origins from Cretaceous to Pleistocene time are exposed in the area. The Wilderness Study Area contains several peaks that stand around 10,000 feet in elevation. From the main peak, topography varies from gently rolling hills to basins and meadows. With many springs, small lakes, and the headwaters of Milk Creek, Alkali Creek, Big Alkali Creek, Catamount Creek, Norman Creek and Castle Creek, the Wilderness Study Area provide abundant wetlands and aquatic habitat and in some waters, support trout. The main vegetation types include sagebrush/mesic mountain shrub, aspen, spruce-fir, and a number of grassy meadows replete with wildflowers. Fauna includes Rocky Mountain elk, mule deer, black bear, bobcat, mountain lion, coyote, beaver, raptors, and waterfowl. Opportunities for hiking, backpacking, camping, snowshoeing, fishing, hunting and photography abound.	Yes	Designated BLM public lands*	No	
BLM	Centennial Mountains	27,691	Montana	South of Red Rock Lakes near Yellowstone National Park	1993	Recommended and Not Recommended (different portions)	The Centennial Mountains Wilderness Study Area is some of southwest Montana's wildest and most scenic country. Considered an important corridor for wildlife movement, it provides an east-west trending mountain range connecting the Yellowstone Ecosystem with the northern Rocky Mountains. The Continental Divide forms the southern boundary of the Wilderness Study Area, and the northern face of the range rises nearly 3,000 feet in less than a mile. The climate is harsh and cold with considerable snowfall. Three hundred sixty-two taxa of vascular plants have been identified in the Wilderness Study Area. Lower elevation slopes are dominated by stands of Douglas fir with occasional lodgepole pine, Engelmann spruce, alpine fir, and quaking aspen. Higher elevations contain broad alpine meadows with scattered stands of subalpine fir, spruce, and whitebark pine. Wildflowers are especially abundant in mid to late summer. Abundant wildlife include wolverines, wolves, black and grizzly bears, peregrine falcons, and bald eagle. The scenic mountains and contrasting colors of the valley provides outstanding opportunities for photography and wildlife viewing. The Hell Roaring Creek area is popular for backcountry skiing. A 30-mile segment of the Continental Divide National Scenic Trail (CDT) runs through the mountain range.	Yes	Continental Divide National Scenic Trail corridor	No	
BLM	Chew Winter Camp	1,320	Colorado	Maybell	1993	Not Recommended	The Chew Winter Camp Wilderness Study Area consists of ridgetops on the slopes of Douglas Mountain trending southward to the Yampa River in the adjacent Dinosaur National Monument. Vegetation consists mainly of ponderosa pine, pinyon-juniper woodlands, sagebrush, and native grass communities. Fauna includes fox, coyote, black bear, mountain lion, mule deer, elk, raptors and songbirds, gopher snakes, and western diamondbacks. The rugged topography, dense vegetation, low recreation use and remoteness of this Wilderness Study Area result in outstanding opportunities for solitude. There area offers opportunities for deer and elk hunting, camping, sightseeing, hiking, backpacking and horseback riding off trail.	Yes	Designated BLM public lands*	No	
BLM	Cow Creek	34,050	Montana	North side of the Missouri River along the Upper Missouri River Breaks National Monument near Fort Benton	1993	Not Recommended	The Cow Creek Wilderness Study Area is on the Missouri Plateau in the northern Great Plains, where the Missouri River has cut a canyon 600-800 feet deep. The Bull Creek, Winter Creek, and Hay Coulee drainages display spectacular sandstone cliffs, while other parts of the Wilderness Study Area are rolling open prairie. A four-mile long sheer wall of sandstone is found on the west side of the Winter Creek drainage. Vegetation is predominantly short prairie grasses, sagebrush and greasewood. Ponderosa pine, lodgepole pine, Douglas fir, and juniper are prevalent throughout and forming dense stand in the north. Hunting, horseback riding, hiking, photography, and rock climbing provide outstanding opportunities for recreation.	Yes	Nez Perce National Historic Trail, Upper Missouri Wild and Scenic River corridor, Upper Missouri River Breaks National Monument	Yes	Upper Missouri River Breaks National Monument

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BLM	Cross Canyon	11,580	Colorado	Cahone	1993	Recommended and Not Recommended (different portions)	The Cross Canyon Wilderness Study Area contains several breathtaking canyons, including Cross Canyon, Ruin Canyon and Cow Canyon, which are cut through uplifted Dakota Sandstone and Morrison Formation. Perennial streams are found in the 300 to 800 foot deep canyons. Many smaller tributary canyons spread out from the main canyons exposing rock outcrops, ledges, and cliffs creating scenic panoramas, as well as scientific and educational opportunities of Jurassic and Upper Cretaceous geological periods. Vegetation consists of pinyon-juniper, sagebrush, cottonwood, willow, boxelder, sage, mormon tea, mountain mahogany, rabbitbrush, cliffrose, antelope bitterbrush, and various other shrubs. Fauna includes black bear, mountain lion, coyote, bobcat, desert spiny lizard, western ribbon snake, Ord's kangaroo rat, various fish, bald and golden eagles, and various other raptors. This area is significant as an undisturbed refuge for indigenous flora and fauna in a region greatly modified by human activity. The Wilderness Study Area also contains abundant archaeological sites including numerous Anasazi ruins. Activities include hiking, backpacking, camping, hunting, horseback riding, and photography.	Yes	Canyons of the Ancients National Monument	Yes	Canyons of the Ancients National Monument
BLM	Cross Mountain	14,081	Colorado	Maybell	1993	Unknown	The Cross Mountain Wilderness Study Area includes the majority of Cross Mountain, an easily-identifiable landmark in the region. The oblong, flat-topped land mass rises over 2,200 feet above the Yampa River and the Little Snake River. The Yampa River cuts a 1,000-foot-deep gorge, the Cross Mountain Canyon, through the mountain, forming a classic example of a superimposed river gorge with spectacular geologic history. Erosion of the mountain's east and west flanks has exposed colorful, rocky rims, side canyons and rock outcrops. Where the Yampa River cuts through the Wilderness Study Area expert high risk and challenging whitewater provides outstanding opportunities for kayaking not found elsewhere in the region. The south end of the Cross Mountain is excellent for day hikes and fishing while the north end of the mountain provides a large area for backpacking, backcountry camping, hunting, and photography. Numerous side canyons provide outstanding opportunities for exploration, boulder scrambling and enjoying our cultural heritage.	Yes	Designated BLM public lands*	No	
BLM	Demaree Canyon	21,050	Colorado	Grand Junction	1993	Not Recommended	The Demaree Wilderness Study Area is characterized by four large, north-to-south canyons that dissect the high desert terrain between East Salt Creek and West Salt Creek. The Book Cliffs form the southern boundary, breaking the topography between this Wilderness Study Area and the Grand Valley. Vegetation consists of scattered pinyon-juniper woodlands, sagebrush, and mountain shrub communities. Fauna includes mule deer, elk, mountain lion, black bear, wild turkey, gray fox, raccoon, ringtail, squirrel, coyote, great horned owl, golden eagles, various other raptors, rattlesnake, and the collared lizard. Solitude and scenic vistas of the La Sal Mountains and the Grand Mesa are enjoyed from high points along the ridge top. Activities include hiking and backpacking off trail in a remote primitive setting where backcountry skills and knowledge are necessary.	Yes	Designated BLM public lands*	No	
BLM	Diamond Breaks	31,480	Colorado	Maybell	1993	Recommended and Not Recommended (different portions)	The Wilderness Study Area consists of the broken, mountainous land mass known as Diamond Mountain, part of the eastern extension of the Uinta Range. A dominant feature of the area is a series of northeast-southwest trending mountain peaks with ridges, steep draws, and canyons draining north and south. This series of colorful, rugged red sand stone ridges "break" toward the Green River to the north in Browns Park. The diverse vegetative communities range from sagebrush and pinyon-juniper woodlands to aspen, mountain brush, Douglas fir, limber pine, and Ponderosa pine forests. Significant cultural resources such as rock art, granaries, rock shelters, and lithic scatter sites related to prehistoric and historic occupation can be found in the Wilderness Study Area.	Yes	Designated BLM public lands*	No	
BLM	Dog Creek South	5,150	Montana	South side of the Missouri River along the Upper Missouri River Breaks National Monument near Fort Benton	1993	Not Recommended	The Dog Creek South Wilderness Study Area contains extremely deep drainages separated by narrow ridges. The terrain formed during the Pleistocene Period when the ice sheet covering the region melted. The Missouri River cut deeply into the soft shales and sandstone, forming numerous steep hills and deep coulees creating a striking vertical and heavily eroded topography. Most slopes are composed of clay and soil layers, with shortgrass prairie communities present on the ridges. Vegetation includes greasewood, big sage, juniper, and native legumes. Isolated areas of ponderosa pine and Douglas fir grow primarily on the north-and west-facing slopes of the steeper drainages.	Yes	Upper Missouri River Breaks National Monument	Yes	Upper Missouri River Breaks National Monument

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BLM	Dolores River Canyon	28,668	Colorado	Dove Creek	1993	Recommended and Not Recommended (different portions)	The Dolores River Canyon Wilderness Study Area consists of rugged canyons cut through sedimentary strata creating vertical walls with colorful ledges and massive cliffs. Leading into to the main canyon are numerous tributary canyons. Many are very narrow, sheer-walled, and boulder-choked, with hidden grotto pools of clear, cool water and hanging ferns. The geologic history of the area is clearly exposed, offering a 160-million-year-old exhibit, beginning with the oldest exposed rock-limestones of the Pennsylvanian Period (formed 300 million years ago) progressing to the youngest exposed material of the Entrada Sandstone from the Jurassic Period (formed 140 million years ago). The Wilderness Study Area lies within the Colorado Plateau Province. Vegetation includes pinyon-juniper, spineless hedgehog cactus, sagebrush, Mormon tea, squaw brush, buffalo berry, cottonwood, ponderosa pine, aspen, and spruce/fir. Fauna includes desert bighorn sheep, river otter, mountain lion, bobcat, mule deer, waterfowl, coyote, collared lizard, peregrine falcons, bald eagles, golden eagles, and various other raptors. Opportunities for primitive and unconfined recreation are excellent and include backpacking, hiking, photography, rock climbing and whitewater rafting.	Yes	Designated BLM public lands*	No	
BLM	Dominguez Canyon	2,086	Colorado	Grand Junction	1993	None	The Dominguez Canyon Wilderness Study Area is adjacent to the Dominguez Canyon Wilderness. The Wilderness Study Area is primarily on Steamboat Mesa, but includes numerous small scattered parcels. When the majority of the original Wilderness Study Area was designated as wilderness, these parcels were left in Wilderness Study Area status. Vegetation consists mainly of pinyon-juniper. Primitive forms of recreation may be engaged in on the Wilderness Study Area.	Yes	Dominguez-Escalante National Conservation Area	Yes	Dominguez-Escalante National Conservation Area
BLM	Eagle Mountain	330	Colorado	Aspen	1993	Recommended	This Eagle Mountain Wilderness Study Area is adjacent to the Maroon Bells-Snowmass Wilderness (managed by the USFS). At 9,937 feet, Eagle Mountain is the eastern terminus of a mountainous ridge that includes Haystack Mountain, Mt. Daly, and Capitol Peak and offers fantastic high-elevation views of the surrounding Elk Range. Eagle Mountain includes the Mancos Shale formation, and the Maroon, State Bridge, Chinle, Entrada, Morrison, Dakota, and Burro Canyon sandstone formations. Vegetation consists of spruce, Douglas fir, ponderosa pine, aspen, oakbrush, sagebrush, and narrow strips of riparian vegetation along the perennial streams in gulches. Several springs and wetlands are also found within this Wilderness Study Area. Fauna includes Rocky Mountain elk, mule deer, black bears, mountain lions, bobcat, sage-grouse, and various other small mammals, birds, and reptiles. The Wilderness Study Area provides outstanding opportunities for hiking, sightseeing and photography.	Yes	Designated BLM public lands*	No	
BLM	East Fork Blacktail Deer Creek	6,230	Montana	North of Red Rock Lakes near Yellowstone National Park	1993	Recommended	The East Fork of Blacktail Deer Creek Wilderness Study Area is primarily a forested habitat especially on the north facing slopes, with several peaks and a steep canyon. A diversity of habitat types is present including open sagebrush foothills, grass parks, aspen and willow groves, alpine meadows, barren talus slopes, and Douglas fir and limber pine forests are located within the Wilderness Study Area. Outstanding recreation opportunities include hunting, hiking, and backpacking.	Yes	Designated BLM public lands*	No	
BLM	Elkhorn	3,585	Montana	Clancy	1993	None	One of the state's healthiest elk herds inhabits the Elkhorns. The remnants of trails and wagon roads once used by American Indians, trappers and gold miners remain and form the core of a primitive transportation system throughout the Elkhorns. Recreation opportunities include: wildlife viewing, camping, hunting, mountain biking, and hiking.	Yes	Designated BLM public lands*	No	
BLM	Ervin Ridge	10,200	Montana	Fort Benton	1993	Not Recommended	Ervin Ridge Wilderness Study Area is rugged with many steep and highly eroded ridges that drop sharply to the Missouri River. Scenic steep slopes of exposed clay and soil layers combine with short prairie grasses and sagebrush, and occasional groves of ponderosa and lodgepole pine, juniper, and Douglas fir. The area provides big game hunting and floating activities on the Upper Missouri River as well as hiking, sightseeing, photography, and fishing.	Yes	Lewis and Clark National Historic Trail and Upper Missouri Wild and Scenic River corridors, Upper Missouri River Breaks National Monument	Yes	Upper Missouri River Breaks National Monument
BLM	Farlin Creek	1,139	Montana	Dillon	1993	Recommended and Not Recommended (different portions)	The Farlin Creek Wilderness Study Area is hilly in nature and contains primarily forested habitat with open grasslands on the south facing aspects. Aspen stands and meadows border the creeks. Opportunities for hiking, backpacking, horseback riding, and hunting are present.	Yes	Designated BLM public lands*	No	

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NPS	Grand Canyon National Park	1,109,257 (P) 29,820 (PP)	Arizona	Grand Canyon	1993	Proposed and Proposed Potential	Meets NPS eligibility criteria	Yes	Grand Canyon National Park	No	
BLM	Hack Lake	10	Colorado	Glenwood Springs	1993	None	The Hack Lake Wilderness Study Area is adjacent to the Flat Tops Wilderness (managed by the USFS). Topography of the Wilderness Study Area is formed by the points of two flat-to-rolling ridges, flanked by steep, rugged cliffs with rocky outcrops and rock slides. The area provides expansive views of Sweetwater Creek and rugged hills to the south and west. Vegetation consists mainly of spruce, fir and aspen. Fauna includes black bear, mountain lion, mule deer, Rocky Mountain bighorn sheep, and Rocky Mountain elk. Outstanding opportunities include hiking, backpacking, hunting and photography. A hiking trial leads to Hack Lake, about 4 miles from the trailhead. Continuing on the trail another 2 miles enters the Flat Tops Wilderness. Elevation ranges from 7,700 to 11,000 feet.	Yes	Designated BLM public lands*	No	
BLM	Handies Peak	16,664	Colorado	Lake City	1993	Not Recommended	The Handies Peak Wilderness Study Area includes multi-colored rock strata, numerous drainages, glacial cirques, diverse vegetation, and vast, open vistas. The namesake of the Wilderness Study Area, Handies Peak, rises to 14,048 feet elevation and is the highest point of land managed by the Bureau of Land Management outside of Alaska. The Wilderness Study Area includes 12 peaks over 13,000 feet, three alpine lakes, and three major canyons with streams. The geomorphology shows a variety of volcanic, glacial and Precambrian formations. Scenic quality is outstanding due to the high alpine mountainous landform. Vegetation consists mainly of mixed spruce, fir, aspen, alpine grasses, sedges, and forbs. Fauna includes elk, deer, black bear, various small mammals, bighorn sheep, and mountain goats. Activities include hiking, backpacking, camping, mountain climbing, and photography.	Yes	Designated BLM public lands*	No	
BLM	Henneberry Ridge	9,806	Montana	Dillon	1993	Not Recommended	The Henneberry Ridge Wilderness Study Area includes a maze of erosional features including small peaks, ridges, and drainages that create scenic interest. The Wilderness Study Area is dominated by sagebrush filled grasslands, dotted with juniper and pockets of forested habitat on the north facing slopes.	Yes	Designated BLM public lands*	No	
BLM	Hidden Pasture Creek	15,509	Montana	West of Dell	1993	Not Recommended	The Hidden Pasture Creek Wilderness Study Area is located in the lower slopes of the Tendoy Mountains. Sagebrush habitat with some forested areas are cut by numerous seasonally dry drainages. The area provides habitat for a bighorn sheep herd. The area is well suited to cross-country hiking, horseback riding, hunting, and fishing, and provides outstanding opportunities for solitude.	Yes	Designated BLM public lands*	No	
BLM	High Mesa Grassland	680	Colorado	Canon City	1993	Not Recommended	The High Mesa Grassland Wilderness Study Area spans over a rolling mesa and the steep slopes of Table Mountain, locally known as Sommerville Table. Vegetation includes 17 species of native grasses, oakbrush, conifers, and mountain shrubs. Fauna includes elk, mule deer, bighorn sheep, black bear, mountain lion, bobcat, ringtail, gray fox, coyote, wild turkey, bald and golden eagles, and a diverse mix of migratory birds. Activities include hiking, horseback riding, and photography.	Yes	Designated BLM public lands*	No	
BLM	Hoodoo Mountain	11,380	Montana	Near the Wales Creek Study area Nevada Lake north of Deer Lodge	1993	Not Recommended	Hoodoo Mountain Wilderness Study Area is a forested area with interspersed rock outcrops, open grassland parks, and wet meadows. The area provides habitat for a variety of wildlife, including elk, moose, deer, black bear, porcupine, grouse, pine martin, fisher, wolverine and mountain lion. Wet Cottonwood Creek provides habitat for cutthroat trout and Cottonwood Meadow at the head of the creek is important habitat for elk and moose. Recreational opportunities include hunting, hiking, camping and remnants of foot trails.	Yes	Designated BLM public lands*	No	
BLM	Humbug Spires	11,175	Montana	South of Butte	1993	Recommended and Not Recommended (different portions)	The Humbug Spires Wilderness Study Area is located in western Montana. Granite outcroppings, part of the Boulder Batholith, rise 300-600 feet and provide scenic interest and outstanding rock climbing opportunities. Hiking along the trail located in the wilderness winds along Moose Creek and through a mixed conifer forest, and then climbs a ridge and continues to the "Wedge," one of the more prominent and scenic spires.	Yes	Designated BLM public lands*	No	

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BLM	Little Book Cliffs	26,525	Colorado	Grand Junction	1993	Not Recommended	The Little Book Cliffs Wilderness Study Area is characterized by gently-sloping plateaus, four major canyons: Main Canyon, Coal Canyon, Cottonwood Canyon and Spring Canyon. Part of the southern edge of this Wilderness Study Area is dominated by the 2,000-foot-high face of the Book Cliffs. Several natural bridges and hoodoos are found within the wilderness contributing to outstanding scenic beauty and topographic diversity. Cultural sites of the Fremont Culture are found in the Wilderness Study Area. Vegetation consists mainly of sagebrush, rabbitbrush, four-wing saltbush, and pinyon-juniper. Fauna includes mule deer, elk, mountain lion, black bear, wild turkey, gray fox, raccoon, ringtail, squirrel, coyote, great horned owl, golden eagles, various other raptors, rattlesnake, and the collared lizard. The topography and vegetation create a setting which supports excellent opportunities for solitude and unconfined recreation. Activities include hiking, backpacking, horseback riding, and photography.	Yes	Designated BLM public lands*	No	
BLM	Lower Grape Creek	11,220	Colorado	Canon City	1993	Not Recommended	The Lower Grape Creek Wilderness Study Area varies from rocky, rolling hills to steep, rugged canyons and mountains. The predominant feature is Horseshoe Mountain, in the northeastern portion of the Wilderness Study Area. Vegetation consists mainly of pinyon and juniper, ponderosa pine, Douglas fir, and riparian species along Grape Creek. Fauna includes mule deer, mountain lion, black bear, various small mammals, wild turkey, various species of raptors, and trout. Subtle remains of the Denver and Rio Grande railroad spur offer historical significance. Activities include hiking, backpacking, camping, horseback riding, hunting, and photography.	Yes	Designated BLM public lands*	No	
BLM	McIntyre Hills	16,650	Colorado	Canon City	1993	Not Recommended	The McIntyre Hills Wilderness Study Area is comprised of rugged canyon slopes, numerous rock outcrops, and rolling, forested, interconnected hills. Numerous drainages, including Thomas Gulch, Five Point Gulch, and Washtub Gulch, twist and turn to created many secluded areas. Vegetation includes pinyon pine, juniper, ponderosa pine, Douglas fir, and riparian areas along drainages. Fauna includes bald eagles, mule deer, elk, bighorn sheep, black bear, mountain lion, bobcat, coyote, gray fox, and wild turkey. The Wilderness Study Area offers numerous outstanding opportunities for solitude and primitive/unconfined recreation including cross country hiking, backpacking, horseback riding, hunting, and photography.	Yes	Designated BLM public lands*	No	
BLM	McKenna Peak	19,398	Colorado	Dove Creek	1993	Not Recommended	The McKenna Peak Wilderness Study Area contains several intriguing features including McKenna Peak, rising 1,000 vertical feet, the Spring Creek Basin and Brumley Point. Highly eroded Mesa Verde sandstone and Mancos shale badlands are exposed by deep canyons, gently rolling mesas, and twisting arroyos which illustrate the geologic processes and natural history of the area. From high points, there are expansive vistas that give a feeling of vastness. Numerous fossil marine invertebrates can be found in the sedimentary strata. Vegetation includes salt desert shrubs, forbs, grasses, pinyon-juniper, ponderosa pine, Douglas fir, oakbrush, mountain mahogany, Uinta Basin hookless cactus, Naturita milkvetch, and spineless hedgehog cactus. Fauna includes mule deer, elk, pronghorn antelope, mountain lion, black bear, bobcat, coyote, long-tailed weasel, bald and golden eagles. The diversity of topography and vegetation provide for outstanding recreation opportunities including hiking, backpacking, horseback riding, hunting, wildlife viewing, nature and scenic photography, and rock climbing.	Yes	Designated BLM public lands*	No	
BLM	Menefee Mountain	7,089	Colorado	Mancos	1993	Not Recommended	The Menefee Mountain Wilderness Study Area contains scenic rugged terrain consisting of steep-sided canyons, cliff-rimmed mesas, and overhanging cliffs. From Menefee Mountain, steep canyons radiate out from the mountain's six-mile-long ridge. Exposed, layered rock of the Cretaceous Mancos Shale, Point Lookout, and Cliff House Sandstone are formed into vertical cliffs and overhangs in the canyons and slopes of the mountain. In the eastern section of the Wilderness Study Area, Joe's Canyon and its associated drainages form finger-like projections cut into the side of the mountain. Vegetation includes pinyon-juniper, oakbrush, ponderosa pine, serviceberry, cottonwood, sagebrush, mountain mahogany, Douglas fir, spruce, Mesa Verde cactus, Knowlton miniature cactus, and Mancos milkvetch. Fauna includes deer, elk, black bear, bobcat, mountain lion, bald and golden eagles. The area includes several archaeological sites related to the Anasazi culture-communities of prehistoric farmers who lived in earthen and stone structures approximately six to 20 centuries ago. The Wilderness Study Area provides outstanding recreation opportunities for the hiker, backpacker, rock climber and photographer.	Yes	Designated BLM public lands*	No	



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BLM	Musselshell Breaks	8,650	Montana	Glasgow	1993	Recommended	The Musselshell Breaks Wilderness Study Area is an area of steep hills and deep coulees, cut deeply into soft shales and sandstone forming a precipitous landscape and drainages that open out to the Musselshell River. Erosional process have created attractive riverbreaks scenery. Vegetation includes groves of ponderosa pine and juniper, range grasses, native wildflowers, and brush. The steep hills and deep coulees provide habitat for wildlife, including deer and elk.	Yes	Designated BLM public lands*	No	
BLM	Needle Rock	80	Colorado	Delta	1993	Not Recommended	The Needle Rock Wilderness Study Area is dominated by its namesake and main feature: Needle Rock. This is a highly unique geologic feature believed to be a neck of intrusive igneous rock, or a laccolith. Needle Rock originated in the late Miocene as molten rock which remained below the earth's surface and intruded into sedimentary formations. Gradually, with the passing of several million years, the overlying sedimentary beds eroded away, leaving this core of igneous rock that abruptly rises nearly 1,000 feet above the Smith Fork River valley. Vegetation consists mainly of oak, serviceberry, juniper, native grasses, and shrubs. Fauna includes falcon and various other raptors, and various small mammals. Activities include hiking, rock climbing, and photography.	Yes	Designated BLM public lands*	No	
BLM	North Sand Hills	791	Colorado	Walden	1993	Not Recommended	The North Sand Hills Wilderness Study Area includes a Cold Climate Eolian sand deposit, forming active dunes. Two large active parabolic dunes are present with small, internal dunes migrating up the windward slopes. Several archaeological sites are located near the dunes. Vegetation around the dunes is mostly sagebrush and rabbitbrush, intermixed with stands of aspen. East of the active sand dunes is lodgepole pine forest. Fauna includes deer, elk and black bear. Activities include hiking, backpacking, camping, hunting and photography.	Yes	Designated BLM public lands*	No	
BLM	Oil Spring Mountain	17,740	Colorado	Rangely	1993	Not Recommended	The Oil Spring Mountain Wilderness Study Area is dominated by its namesake, the flat-topped Oil Spring Mountain. As elevations drop from the mountain, the landform changes to arid slickrock with numerous sandstone draws. A cave, and a natural arch are located in the slickrock terrain. Natural earth flows have occurred in several locations on the highly erosive soils of Oil Spring Mountain. Pinyon-juniper woodland, sagebrush steppe, mountain mahogany/oak scrub, and Douglas fir/pine forest ecosystems are found in the Wilderness Study Area. Fauna includes mule deer, elk, black bear, mountain lion, and various raptors. Activities include hiking, backpacking, camping, horseback riding, hunting, and photography.	Yes	Designated BLM public lands*	No	
BLM	Papa Keal	366	Colorado	Alamosa	1993	Recommended	The Papa Keal Wilderness Study Area consists of the western-facing side slopes of the lower portion of the Sangre de Cristo Range. The side slopes, which have been cut by intermittent streams that originate higher up in the Sangre de Cristo Range, transition to a rolling landform at the base of the mountain. Streams have created many small valleys. Dry streambeds offer a stair-step approach to the higher reaches of the range. Vegetation consists mainly of juniper-pine, pinyon-juniper, rabbitbrush, and grasses. Fauna includes mule deer, elk, black bear, various small mammals, and various raptors. Dense forests and winding valleys create great opportunities for solitude. Outstanding recreational opportunities include hiking, backpacking, camping, and photography.	Yes	Designated BLM public lands*	No	
BLM	Peterson Draw	5,160	Colorado	Maybell	1993	Not Recommended	The Peterson Draw Wilderness Study Area consists of several deep draws on the slopes of Douglas Mountain trending southward to the Yampa River in the adjacent Dinosaur National Monument. The Wilderness Study Area contains portions of Peterson, Buck, and Five Springs Draws which include intermittent drainages, rocky ridges, peaks and gently rolling hills. Vegetation consists mainly of ponderosa pine, pinyon-juniper woodlands, sagebrush, and native grass communities. There are also scattered mountain brush species and aspen trees. Fauna includes fox, coyote, black bear, mountain lion, mule deer, elk, raptors and various songbirds, gopher snakes, and western diamondbacks. The Wilderness Study Area offers opportunities for deer and elk hunting, camping, sightseeing, hiking, backpacking and horseback riding.	Yes	Designated BLM public lands*	No	
BLM	Platte River Contiguous	30	Colorado	Walden	1993	Recommended	The Platte River Contiguous Wilderness Study Area is adjacent to the Platte River Wilderness (managed by the USFS). It includes portions of Northgate Canyon and the rim of the North Platte River, a rugged, mountainous terrain with rock outcroppings, boulders and crags. North facing slopes have dense stands of Douglas-fir, sparse stands of Aspen among sagebrush occur on gentler slopes west of the canyon rim, and scattered Juniper and Limber Pine occur on the canyon rim. Fauna includes raptors, deer, elk, various other big game, and sage-grouse. The deep river canyon creates outstanding opportunities for solitude. The Wilderness Study Area provides outstanding opportunities for whitewater float boating in Class III-IV rapids, hiking, backpacking, fishing, hunting, and observing wildlife.	Yes	Designated BLM public lands*	No	

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BLM	Powderhorn	7,022	Colorado	Lake City	1993	Not Recommended	The Powderhorn Wilderness Study Area is adjacent to the Powderhorn Wilderness (managed by BLM). The Wilderness Study Area is characterized by dense forests and deep drainages. Vegetation includes spruce, fir, ponderosa, aspen, alpine grasses, sedges, forbs, and a small willow species. Fauna includes mule deer, elk, bighorn sheep, and trout. The Wilderness Study Area's remoteness provides opportunities for solitude and wildlife viewing. Activities include hiking, backpacking, camping, hunting and photography.	Yes	Designated BLM public lands*	No	
BLM	Pryor Mountain	12,575	Montana	Adjacent to Custer National Forest and reaching the border of Montana and Wyoming	1993	Recommended	The Pryor Mountain Wilderness Study Area contains rugged, isolated portions of the Pryor Mountain Range. The wide expanses and topographic and multicolored erosional geologic features provide for high scenic values. In less than 13 miles, the landscape transitions through a wide spectrum of geologic and biotic features, ranging from desert environments to those found in sub-alpine mountainous settings. Opportunities for nature photography, rock climbing hiking, backpacking, nature study, and scenic viewing are outstanding.	Yes	Designated BLM public lands*	No	
BLM	Quigg West	520	Montana	Hamilton	1993	Recommended	The Quigg West Wilderness Study Area includes forested ridges blend into grass and talus slopes. The abrupt slopes and heavy vegetation make foot travel difficult. The area provides habitat for bighorn sheep, elk and mule deer. Recreational use consists primarily of hunting and wildlife photography.	Yes	Designated BLM public lands*	No	
BLM	Rare Lizard and Snake	443	Colorado	Cortez	1993	Recommended	The Rare Lizard and Snake Wilderness Study Area is characterized by numerous, winding canyons with rugged, steep walls. Ancestral Puebloans were once in the area, leaving an abundant archaeological history. Located in the upper Sonoran Life Zone, which is sparsely vegetated by shrubs and grasses, sustains a relatively undisturbed population of reptilia, including at least 12 species of lizards, that are rare and unique and the most diverse in Colorado. These include the desert spiny lizard, collared lizard, sagebrush lizard, eastern fence lizard, tree lizard, side-blotched lizard, western rattlesnake, western whiptail snake, common kingsnake, gopher snake, and the western garter snake. Vegetation, although fairly sparse, includes pinyon-juniper, greasewood, grasses, sagebrush, and saltbrush. Activities include hiking, nature study, and photography.	Yes	Canyons of the Ancients National Monument	Yes	Canyons of the Ancients National Monument
BLM	Red Cloud Peak	36,722	Colorado	Lake City	1993	Not Recommended	The Red Cloud Peak Wilderness Study Area is heavily forested in the lower elevations, creating a feeling of total seclusion, and opens to tundra and multi-colored rock strata in higher terrain with broad vistas of exceptional scenic quality due to the high alpine mountainous landform including glacial cirques and alpine lakes and streams. The Wilderness Study Area contains 30 mountain peaks over 13,000 feet in elevation and two peaks over 14,000 feet (Red Cloud Peak (14,034 feet) and Sunshine Peak (14,001 feet)). Vegetation includes spruce, fir, alpine grasses, sedges, forbs, and a small willow species. Fauna includes mule deer, elk, bighorn sheep, cutthroat trout, and the Uncompahgre Peak fritillary butterfly. The higher elevations, with its expanses of alpine tundra and open scenic vistas, provides feelings of vastness and solitude. Activities include hiking, backpacking, camping, mountain climbing, horseback riding, hunting, fishing, and photography.	Yes	Designated BLM public lands*	No	
BLM	Ruby Mountains	26,611	Montana	Dillon	1993	Recommended and Not Recommended (different portions)	The Ruby Mountains Wilderness Study Area is precipitous in the northern portion and more gently sloped in the south. The Wilderness Study Area is mostly forested, with exposed, open, grassy ridges and south facing slopes. Vegetation is dominated by Douglas fir, lodgepole pine, limber pine, and Engelmann spruce. Rock outcrops, rock fins, caves, cliff faces and talus slopes emerge from the surrounding forest. There are a few springs, but no water flows through the canyons except during snowmelt. Aspen and canyon bottom meadows are common. Scenic quality of the Wilderness Study Area is high. Hiking, backpacking, camping and big game hunting is outstanding in this Wilderness Study Area.	Yes	Designated BLM public lands*	No	
BLM	San Luis Hills	10,240	Colorado	Manassa	1993	Not Recommended	The San Luis Hills Wilderness Study Area is a series of hills which rise abruptly above the broad San Luis Valley. Cliffs occur in the northern portion of the otherwise rounded hills topography and numerous small drainages and the larger John James Gulch provide topographic relief. Distant views of the Sangre de Cristo and San Juan Mountains create a wonderful feeling of vastness. The arid climate results in low-growing desert shrubs and grasses, pinyon and juniper. Fauna is also sparse due to lack of water, but includes mule deer, antelope, various raptors, and various songbirds. Activities include hiking, backpacking, horseback riding, and photography.	Yes	Designated BLM public lands*	No	

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BLM	Seven Blackfoot	20,250	Montana	Glasgow	1993	Recommended and Not Recommended (different portions)	The Seven Blackfoot Wilderness Study Area consists of terrain highly dissected by washes and a single creek, Seven Blackfoot Creek. Wild and broken landforms formed by erosion through shales and sandstones have left a vista of rugged, stark cliffs cut into rolling prairie meadows and offset by pockets of ponderosa pine and Douglas fir. It is a rugged area of breathtaking beauty. The presence of Douglas fir is unusual this far east. Plant and flower enthusiasts can find several types of grass, many flowering forbs, brush such as silver sage, big sage, yucca, and greasewood. Wildlife within the Wilderness Study Area includes elk, deer, coyotes, porcupines, hawks, owls, badgers, horned lizards, and rattlesnakes. The fossils bearing Hell Creek and Tullock formations are exposed in places. Recreational opportunities in this Wilderness Study Area include hiking, hunting, horseback riding, nature photography and sightseeing.	Yes	Designated BLM public lands*	No	
BLM	Sewemup Mesa	19,140	Colorado	Gateway	1993	Recommended and Not Recommended (different portions)	The Sewemup Wilderness Study Area is formed of impressive sandstone cliffs, which almost entirely surround the Sewemup Mesa, the namesake of the Wilderness Study Area. The name comes from the days of cattle rustling when the McCarty Gang burnt off and "sewed up" the cattle's rightful brands and replaced them with their own - hence the name, "Sew 'em up." The mesa is surrounded by sheer 500 to 700 foot cliffs on three sides, making access difficult. The difficult access resulted in little use of the area, therefore, this Wilderness Study Area is one of the most ecologically pristine areas in Colorado. Vegetation consists mainly of ponderosa pine, pinyon-juniper, monkey flower, spike pappusgrass, purple lovegrass, wolftail, scrub oak, serviceberry, native grasses, sagebrush, and various wildflowers. Fauna includes elk, mule deer, desert bighorn sheep, mountain lion, peregrine falcon, golden eagle, and various other raptors. Activities include hiking, backpacking, camping, rock climbing, and photography.	Yes	Designated BLM public lands*	No	
BLM	Skull Creek	13,740	Colorado	Dinosaur	1993	Recommended	The Skull Creek Wilderness Study Area lies in the center of Skull Creek Basin. A slickrock formation area, this area contains scenic, colorful ridges, deep gullies, rock outcrops, and sandstone canyons eroded by rain and snowmelt. Rugged Box Canyon runs through the entire western portion of the Wilderness Study Area and with its intermittent creek is especially scenic. There are numerous archaeological sites dating back some 10,000 years within the area. Vegetation consists mainly of pinyon-juniper, sagebrush, native grasses, and saltbush/greasewood. Fauna includes deer, elk, golden eagles and numerous other birds, mammals, and reptiles. The Wilderness Study Area is also home to some of the oldest known pinyon pine trees. Activities include hiking, backpacking, camping, horseback riding, hunting, and photography.	Yes	Designated BLM public lands*	No	
BLM	Sleeping Giant/Sheep Creek	10,454	Montana	Wolf Creek	1993	None	The Sleeping Giant/Sheep Creek Wilderness Study Area are two units separated by a powerline Corridor. The Sleeping Giant unit is named for a profile of Beartooth Mountain and lower elevation rock outcroppings that resemble a reclining human figure as visible from Helena. It is a well-known landmark. Topography of the area is irregular, with numerous steep and narrow drainages dissecting the area. Sedimentary rock ledges and talus slopes provide further relief. Perennial streams are found in Sheep Creek and Rose and Falls Gulches in the Sheep Creek unit. About half the area is forested with ponderosa, limber and lodgepole pine, cottonwoods, and Douglas fir trees. Vegetation in the remainder is native grasslands consisting primarily of bluebunch wheatgrass, Idaho fescue and forbs. A diversity of wildlife species live here, including a thriving population of mountain goats that occupies the high outcroppings. Other wildlife include elk, black bear, bighorn sheep, mule deer, osprey, and golden eagles. Recreation opportunities include hiking, sightseeing, wildlife viewing, primitive camping, and fishing. Seven miles of ridge-line hiking trails offer spectacular panoramic views	Yes	Designated BLM public lands*	No	
BLM	Square Butte	1,947	Montana	Geraldine	1993	Not Recommended	The Square Butte Wilderness Study Area centers on it's namesake, a butte which presents an imposing landmass whose vertical sides present a "square" appearance from a distance. The butte is a laccolith, an intrusive bubble of magma that has penetrated sedimentary beds. Erosion has left the main block of rock surrounded by eroded spires, ribs and fins, and soaring buttresses, of the same rock at the base. Dense stands of lodgepole, limber pine and Douglas fir cover the side slopes. Due to the steep cliffs, the summit has been isolation from human activity and the summit flora is a vegetative relict that has research value. Wildlife includes a population of Rocky Mountain goats and breeding populations of prairie falcons and other raptors that use the cliffs for nesting.	Yes	Designated BLM public lands*	No	

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BLM	Squaw/Papoose Canyon	4,611	Colorado	Dove Creek	1993	Not Recommended	The Wilderness Study Area centers on Squaw and Papoose Canyons and the narrow mesa that separates the two canyons. Vegetation is thick pinyon-juniper woodland on the slopes and canyon rim, with sage parks and riparian growth along the canyon bottom. The Wilderness Study Area has a high archaeological site density, it was heavily used by the Ancestral Puebloan dwellers from 450 A.D. to 1300 A.D. Geological formations are well exposed for scientific and educational study. The Summerville and Morrison formations of the Jurassic Period outcrop and are overlain by Burro Canyon and Dakota Formations of the Upper Cretaceous. The Morrison is rich in fossilized wood, plant remains and fossil vertebrate bones.	Yes	Canyons of the Ancients National Monument	Yes	Canyons of the Ancients National Monument
BLM	Stafford	4,800	Montana	Fort Benton	1993	Not Recommended	The Safford Wilderness Study Area is a scenic and rugged area of steep slopes of exposed clay and soil layers with narrow ridges along the Missouri River. The steep coulees, where slopes and soils permit, are vegetated by prairie grasses, sagebrush, and juniper. Big game hunting and boating use along the Missouri River are the major activities here.	Yes	Upper Missouri Wild and Scenic River corridor	Yes	Upper Missouri River Breaks National Monument
BLM	Terry Badlands	44,910	Montana	Miles City	1993	Recommended and Not Recommended (different portions)	The Terry Badlands Wilderness Study Area includes colorful, banded cliffs that overlook rolling prairie. Geologic features include sandstone bridges, spires, table tops, and buttes divided by many deep gullies all formed by thousands of years of wind and water erosion. Rolling benches are vegetated with grasses, wildflowers and brush such as sage, yucca, greasewood, and scattered juniper. One of the most easterly stands of limber pine is located in the Wilderness Study Area. Wildlife include mule and whitetail deer, pronghorn, elk, badgers, many raptors and reptiles such as horned lizards. Petrified logs may be encountered in the Wilderness Study Area. The Wilderness Study Area is high in cultural resources. Historical resources include 1800s era U.S. Army troops graffiti on Sheridan Butte. The Wilderness Study Area is an excellent area for hiking, back country hunting, rock and fossil collecting and enjoying the spectacular badlands scenery.	Yes	Designated BLM public lands*	No	
BLM	The Palisade	26,050	Colorado	Grand Junction	1993	Not Recommended	The Palisade Wilderness Study Area is characterized by steep cliffs and deep rugged canyons, rolling out to flat, desert valley bottoms. In places, cliffs tower 2,000 feet above the canyon floor. The area's main feature, The Palisade, is a towering, red-rock buttress, rising 1,700 feet above the confluence of West Creek and the Dolores River. Numerous hoodoos, jagged cliffs, and a series of waterfalls that tumble 1,700 feet in 1.5 miles add to the areas scenic values. Vegetation consists mainly of pinyon-juniper, oakbrush, aspen, ponderosa pine, and pockets of riparian vegetation. Fauna includes the rare Nokomis Fritillary butterfly, mule deer, elk, mountain lion, black bear, wild turkey, gray fox, raccoon, ringtail, squirrel, coyote, great horned owl, golden eagles, rattlesnake, bull snake, the collared lizard, and trout in the North Fork of West Creek. Activities include hiking, backpacking, camping, rock climbing, and photography.	Yes	Designated BLM public lands*	No	
BLM	Troublesome	8,250	Colorado	Kremmling	1993	Not Recommended	The Troublesome Wilderness Study Area is rugged, mountainous terrain and forest typical of central Colorado. The area consists of mountain peaks with rocky outcrops and talus slopes, and ridges cut by Rabbit Ears Creek and Troublesome Creek, with numerous steep-side drainages. Most of the Wilderness Study Area is forested with spruce, fir, aspen and lodgepole pines as well as riparian vegetation along the streams. Activities include hiking, backpacking, camping, horseback riding, cross-country skiing, snowshoeing, fishing, hunting, and photography.	Yes	Designated BLM public lands*	No	
BLM	Twin Coulee	6,870	Montana	Lewistown	1993	Not Recommended	The Twin Coulee Wilderness Study Area is very rugged, with several deeply incised drainages and extensive outcrops of bare limestone and sandstone on the southeast flank of the Big Snowy Mountains. Most of the Wilderness Study Area is contains a mixed coniferous forest with an understory of bunch grasses. Limestone outcroppings in some of the higher areas enhance the scenic quality of the area. Recreation opportunities include hunting, hiking, camping, rock climbing, and nature study.	Yes	Designated BLM public lands*	No	
BLM	Upper Grape Creek	10,200	Colorado	Canon City	1993	Not Recommended	The Upper Grape Creek Wilderness Study Area topography includes rocky, rolling hills in the western portion, with more rugged terrain near Grape Creek. The steep, red-brown slopes are spotted with gray-green vegetation, offering excellent scenic value to the area. Several peaks exist between East Mill Gulch and Granite Gulch. Vegetation consists mainly of pinyon and juniper, ponderosa pine, Douglas fir, and riparian species along Grape Creek. Fauna includes mule deer, mountain lion, black bear, various small mammals, wild turkey, and trout. Subtle remains of the Denver and Rio Grande railroad spur offer historical significance. Activities include hiking, backpacking, camping, horseback riding, hunting, and photography.	Yes	Designated BLM public lands*	No	

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BLM	Vale of Tears	7,420	Colorado	Maybell	1993	Not Recommended	The Vale of Tears Wilderness Study Area consists of rugged canyons, ridges, peaks, and draws on the slopes of Douglas Mountain trending southward to the Yampa River in the adjacent Dinosaur National Monument. The Vale of Tears canyon in the southern section contains colorful badlands with banded, multicolored geology. Sawmill Canyon cuts through the northeastern part of the Wilderness Study Area. Vegetation consists mainly of pinyon-juniper woodlands with sagebrush and saltbush/greasewood communities at lower elevations. Fauna includes fox, coyote, black bear, mountain lion, mule deer, elk, raptors and various songbirds, gopher snakes, and western diamondbacks. The Wilderness Study Area offers opportunities for deer and elk hunting, camping, sightseeing, hiking, backpacking and horseback riding.	Yes	Designated BLM public lands*	No	
BLM	Wales Creek	11,580	Montana	Deer Lodge	1993	Not Recommended	The Wales Creek Wilderness Study Area contains four streams and is forested with stands of spruce, lodgepole pine, Douglas fir, and sub-alpine fir. The Wales Creek drainage has several thermal springs. The area provides habitat for moose, elk, deer, beaver, black bear, and mountain lion. Cutthroat trout inhabit Wales Creek. Recreation uses are primarily hunting and some primitive camping in conjunction with hunting. There are also opportunities for fishing and cross-country skiing.	Yes	Designated BLM public lands*	No	
BLM	Weber Mountain	6,303	Colorado	Mancos	1993	Not Recommended	The Weber Mountain Wilderness Study Area is focused on its namesake, Weber Mountain, a five-mile-long ridge from which steep canyons radiate. Exposed sandstone of the Cretaceous Mancos shale and sandstone series forms many overhangs and vertical cliffs in the canyons and on the slopes of the mountain. There is also a 600-foot spire shaped volcanic neck or plug, mid slope on the west side of the mountain. Vegetation includes oakbrush, pinyon-juniper, ponderosa pine, spruce/fir, sagebrush, Mesa Verde cactus, Knowlton miniature cactus, and Mancos milkvetch. Fauna includes deer, elk, bighorn sheep, black bear, bobcat, mountain lion, spotted owl, peregrine falcon, and bald eagles. The Wilderness Study Area contains archaeological sites related to the Anasazi culture, which were communities of prehistoric farmers who lived in earthen and stone structures six to 20 centuries ago. The Wilderness Study Area provides outstanding recreation opportunities for the hiker, backpacker and rock climber.	Yes	Designated BLM public lands*	No	
BLM	Weminuche Contiguous	1,840	Colorado	Silverton	1993	Recommended	The Weminuche Contiguous Wilderness Study Area is adjacent to the Weminuche Wilderness (managed by the USFS). It is incredibly scenic, with breathtaking high peaks - several over 13,000 feet - alpine and subalpine meadows and ridges, and alpine basins. The alpine tundra allows unconfined movement for cross-country travel. This, in combination with existing hiking trails and the high scenic quality of the area, provides wonderful opportunities for primitive recreation. The topographic relief offers outstanding solitude. Within the area are numerous running streams with cascading waterfalls. These form drainage patterns that radiate from Whitehead Peak and Sugarloaf. Vegetation consists mainly of spruce forest, alpine tundra grasses, Altain Starwort (proposed Endangered and Threatened Plant), and various wildflowers. Fauna includes lynx and bighorn sheep. Activities include hiking, backpacking, mountain climbing, horseback riding, cross-country skiing, snowshoeing, and photography.	Yes	Designated BLM public lands*	No	
BLM	West Cold Spring	14,482	Colorado	Maybell	1993	Not Recommended	The Wilderness Study Area is primarily the western portion of the rugged, south facing slopes of Cold Spring Mountain. This area is characterized by deep draws and canyons that have been cut through the O-Wi-Yu-Kuts Plateau, forming a series of plateaus and ridges along the northern margins of the Green River Valley known as Browns Park. Diverse vegetation communities cover the area consisting of sagebrush steppe and saltbush/greasewood in the lower elevations to dense pinyon-juniper woodlands which dominate the area, to large old growth mountain mahogany and oak scrub communities at higher elevations. The area is known to possess historic and prehistoric cultural sites varying from Paleo-Indian to more modern Ute and Shoshone tribes.	Yes	Designated BLM public lands*	No	
BLM	Whitehead Gulch	1,500	Colorado	Silverton	1993	Not Recommended	The Whitehead Gulch Wilderness Study Area is adjacent to the Weminuche Wilderness (managed by the USFS). It lies mostly within the steep, forested Animas River Canyon. The mountainous landscape includes alpine streams. Vegetation consists mainly of alpine tundra, spruce, aspen, willow, raspberry, and sedges. Fauna includes lynx and various small mammals and birds. The mountainous terrain offers perfect opportunities for unconfined recreation and solitude. Activities include hiking, backpacking, camping, mountain climbing, fishing, and photography.	Yes	Designated BLM public lands*	No	

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BLM	Willow Creek	13,368	Colorado	Dinosaur	1993	Recommended	The Willow Creek Wilderness Study Area is characteristic of the arid canyon ecosystems found in the Colorado Plateau. The Wilderness Study Area lies within the Skull Creek Basin. The area is cut by steep, colorful ridges, hogbacks, deep gullies, unique rock formations, and sandstone canyons eroded by rain and snowmelt. A 1,000-foot cliff dominates the north end of the Wilderness Study Area. Vegetation consists mainly of pinyon-juniper, sagebrush, saltbush, native grasses and forbs, boxelder, cottonwoods, and willows. The area contains some of the oldest known pinyon pine trees. Fauna includes elk, mule deer, golden eagles, various other raptors, and smaller mammals, birds, and reptiles. Numerous and significant archaeological resources date back 10,000 years. The steep and rugged terrain and numerous canyons provide outstanding scenery and recreation opportunities including hiking, backpacking, camping, rock climbing, horseback riding, hunting, and photography.	Yes	Designated BLM public lands*	No	
BLM	Woodhawk	8,100	Montana	Fort Benton	1993	Not Recommended	The Woodhawk Wilderness Study Area is on the edge of the Missouri River in a very rugged portion of the Missouri Breaks. South facing slopes consist of bare, banded clay and soil layers supporting a shortgrass prairie. Juniper and ponderosa pine also are present. Exposed colorful rock in the breaks topography is sedimentary shales and sandstones. The Missouri River cut deeply into the soft sedimentary rock forming numerous steep hills and deep coulees. River floaters camp in the area.	Yes	Lewis and Clark National Historic Trail, Nez Perce National Historic Trail, and Upper Missouri Wild and Scenic River corridors; Upper Missouri River Breaks National Monument	Yes	Upper Missouri River Breaks National Monument
BLM	Worm Creek	39	Idaho	Montpelier	1993	Recommended	Wilderness values; local BLM office has additional details	Yes	Designated BLM public lands*	No	
BLM	Yellowstone River Island	53	Montana	Livingston	1993	Not Recommended	The Yellowstone River Island Wilderness Study Area is a continually changing island in an active portion of the Yellowstone River. Dense willows grow along the outer more recently formed extremities of the island. Cattail marsh areas are in low areas. The more stable and higher interior portion of the island contains cottonwood stands intermixed with open grassy areas. Due to the island's diverse vegetation, a wide range of wildlife can be seen. River floaters sometimes camp on the island.	Yes	Lewis and Clark National Historic Trail corridor	No	
BLM	Abert Rim	25,105	Oregon	Southeast of Paisley, OR	1992	Recommended	Wilderness values; local BLM office has additional details	Yes	Designated BLM public lands*	No	
BLM	Aden Lava Flow	25,287	New Mexico	Southwest of Las Cruces	1992	Recommended	The Aden Lava Flow Wilderness Study Area is located 20 miles southwest of Las Cruces in the Chihuahuan Desert. The area is characterized by basalt flows, volcanic craters, and coppice sand dunes which are formed by sand captured by clumps of vegetation. The lava flow includes pressure ridges, lava tubes, and steep-walled depressions of up to 100 feet wide. Grass and shrubs grow on the flow with many cacti and yucca. Vegetation is a mosaic of grasslands and desert shrubs such as mesquite and creosote. Vent tubes, and the many crevices found in the lava, provide cover and den sites for wildlife. Bats are numerous and the rock pocket mouse and black-tailed rattlesnake are found on the black lava flows.	Yes	Organ Mountains-Desert Peaks National Monument	Yes	Organ Mountains-Desert Peaks National Monument
BLM	Adobetown	85,710	Wyoming	Wamsutter	1992	Recommended and Not Recommended (different portions)	Located 25 miles away from Wamsutter town, Adobe Town has a total acreage of 82,350 acres. The Wilderness Study Area is known as a premier North American site for the educational and scientific study of paleontological resources. Fossil remains of mammals are numerous and widely distributed throughout the area. Two notable mammalian fossils found in the area are the Uintathere and the Titanotheres. The Uintathere was a large mammal about the size and configuration of an African rhinoceros. The species of Titanotheres found in the Wilderness Study Area was a tapir-like mammal, about 40 inches in height. Significant archaeological resources are also found throughout the Wilderness Study Area, representing 12,000 years of continuous human occupation from Paleo Indian through late Prehistoric periods. The cultural site density of the Wilderness Study Area is estimated to be 30 surface sites per square mile, which is unusually high.	Yes	Designated BLM public lands*	No	



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BLM	Ah-Shi-Sle-Pah	6,563	New Mexico	Southeast of Farmington	1992	Not Recommended	The Ah-shi-sle-pah Wilderness Study Area is located in northwestern New Mexico and is a scenic badland area of rolling water-carved clay hills. The area is rich in fossils and has little vegetation to conceal the unique and spectacular geological formations. The thin vegetation includes sagebrush, piñon-juniper, Great Basin scrubland, and grassland. It is a landscape of sandstone cap rocks and scenic olive-colored hills with an interesting array of hoodoos and other formations. Water in this area is scarce and there are no trails; however, the area is very scenic and contains pastel colors rarely seen elsewhere in the region.	Yes	Designated BLM public lands*	No	
BLM	Alama Hueco Mountains	16,264	New Mexico	Northwest of the Mexico Border	1992	Not Recommended	The Alamo Hueco Mountains Wilderness Study Area is situated in southwestern New Mexico. It is characterized by highly eroded volcanic mountains, mesas, cliffs, and long sinuous canyons that contain stands of juniper and oak brush. There are no maintained trails in this area; however, the desert scenery, archaeological sites, and wildlife diversity make this area a unique destination for those willing to explore. Wildlife species include javelina, Montezuma quail, desert bighorn sheep, mountain lions, golden eagles, red-tailed hawks, and prairie falcons.	Yes	Designated BLM public lands*	No	
BLM	Aldrich Mountain	9,127	Oregon	Northwest of Seneca, Oregon	1992	Not Recommended	Wilderness values; local BLM office has additional details	Yes	John Day Wild and Scenic River corridor	No	
BLM	Alkali Basin/E Sand Dunes	12,800	Wyoming	21 miles northeast of Point-of-Rocks	1992	Not Recommended	The Killpecker Dunes, the largest active sand dune region in Wyoming, and among the largest in the world, traverse the Wilderness Study Area. This Wilderness Study Area includes a remnant of the Red Desert area of the Great Divide Basin. The region is of scientific value for the study of active sand dunes, their movements and how they are stabilized. Valuable pronghorn antelope habitat is found within the Wilderness Study Area, and the Sands elk herd occasionally inhabits the Wilderness Study Area during the winter months.	Yes	Designated BLM public lands*	No	
BLM	Alkali Creek	10,100	Wyoming	Hyattville	1992	Recommended and Not Recommended (different portions)	The Alkali Creek Wilderness Study Area encompasses 10,100 acres of BLM-administered land surrounding an island of private lands totaling 680 acres. There are no private lands in the Wilderness Study Area and access to the private section is provided for through a cherry-stem road. Elevations range from about 4,850 to 7,000 feet. The Wilderness Study Area falls within an elk wintering area, is critical winter range for mule deer, and encompasses at least two sage grouse strutting grounds.	Yes	Designated BLM public lands*	No	
BLM	Alkali Draw	16,990	Wyoming	25 miles north of Point of Rocks	1992	Not Recommended	The study area includes a pan of the Great Divide Basin – Red Desert Area. Alkali Draw in the main drainage running eastwardly from the Bush Rim and Steamboat Mountain. A series of smaller draws creates a washboard topographic effect. Big sagebrush and grease wood are the principle vegetative species. Eocene fossils (largely snails, clams and leaves) can be found in several layers of geologic strata, suggesting a former riparian habitat which occurred in the area of 36.6 million years ago. The fossils occur in most of the Wasatch Formation and in the Tipton shale of the Green River Formation.	Yes	Designated BLM public lands*	No	
BLM	Alvord Desert	236,276	Oregon	North East of Andrews, Oregon	1992	Recommended and Not Recommended (different portions)	Wilderness values; local BLM office has additional details	Yes	Designated BLM public lands*	No	
BLM	Antelope	20,710	New Mexico	San Antonio	1992	Not Recommended	The Antelope Wilderness Study Area is an open landscape that provides 360-degree views of rolling desert prairie. It is adjacent to the San Pasqual Wilderness, which is managed by the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service. This area is home to both antelope and mule deer and boasts a mix of broom dalea and sand sage. The vegetation provides ideal raptor-feeding habitat.	Yes	Designated BLM public lands*	No	
BLM	Antelope Range	43,700	Nevada	Eureka	1992	Unknown	Wilderness values; local BLM office has additional details	Yes	Designated BLM public lands*	No	
BLM	Apache Box	932	New Mexico	Silver City	1992	Not Recommended	The Apache Box Wilderness Study Area is located in southwestern New Mexico. The namesake feature, Apache Box, is a deep narrow canyon carved by Apache Creek. Sheer cliffs rise 600 feet above the canyon floor and give way to rolling hills above the canyon. Diverse riparian trees are found in the canyon while the uplands are a mix of grassland and juniper and piñon woodlands, with occasional ponderosa pine stands on north facing slopes.	Yes	Designated BLM public lands*	No	
BLM	Appendicitis Hill	25,376	Idaho	Arco	1992	Not Recommended	Wilderness values; local BLM office has additional details	Yes	Designated BLM public lands*	No	



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BLM	Augusta Mountains	89,372	Nevada	Pershing	1992	Unknown	Augusta Mountains Wilderness Study Area is located in three Nevada counties; Pershing, Churchill and Lander. The Wilderness Study Area is approximately 60 miles southeast of Winnemucca. The Wilderness Study Area consists of three distinct sections: northern, central and southern. The northern area consists of silicic ash flow tuff canyons and drainages. The central section encompasses 8,400 foot Cain Mountain, a limestone peak, highest point in the Wilderness Study Area. The southern section is uniformly hilly with shallow southwest draining washes and gullies that cut through gently sloping foothills. The Wilderness Study Area offers sightsee opportunities for geological features, wild horses and scenery.	Yes	Designated BLM public lands*	No	
BLM	Bad Lands	9,426	Nevada	Elko	1992	Unknown	Badlands Wilderness Study Area is located approximately 65 miles northeast of Elko and 25 miles southwest of Jackpot Nevada. The Wilderness Study Area includes rough volcanic ridges, cliffs and eight miles of Salmon Falls Creek. Salmon Falls Creek meanders below 250 foot high canyon walls and 100 foot high pinnacles and spires. The fishing opportunities along the creek are excellent. The creek offers a challenging adventure to kayakers and rafters during high water. A diversity of wildlife species providing outstanding opportunities for wildlife observation and photography abound. Rocky Mountain bighorn sheep were reintroduced into the Wilderness Study Area in 1989.	Yes	Designated BLM public lands*	No	
BLM	Basque Hills	140,271	Oregon	East of Fields, Oregon	1992	Not Recommended	Wilderness values; local BLM office has additional details	Yes	Designated BLM public lands*	No	
BLM	Bear Den Butte	5,419	Idaho	Carey	1992	Not Recommended	Wilderness values; local BLM office has additional details	Yes	Craters of the Moon National Monument	Yes	Craters of the Moon National Monument
BLM	Beaver Dam Creek	19,080	Oregon	East of Medford, Oregon	1992	Not Recommended	Wilderness values; local BLM office has additional details	Yes	Designated BLM public lands*	No	
BLM	Behind the Rocks	13,065	Utah	South of Moab, UT	1992	Unknown	Landforms in the Wilderness Study Area include massive Navajo sandstone domes and fins, steep cliffs, and several natural arches. Sixty percent of the area is barren of vegetation with the remainder in juniper and desert shrubs. The extreme topography of this Wilderness Study Area makes cross-country foot travel very challenging, yet possible. The highly scenic rock fins traversing the Wilderness Study Area are frequently sought out as a subject by photographers.	Yes	Designated BLM public lands*	No	
BLM	Bennett Mountains	6,003	Wyoming	Rawlins	1992	Not Recommended	The area contains three basic types of topography: the mountain plateau/ridges, the steep, rocky ledges and the many tributary draws. Vegetation is primarily grasses, sagebrush and other shrubs, with pockets of pine, aspen and willows. The high plateau, coupled with numerous drawers and rocky outcrops, provides a high degree of solitude. The mountain offers numerous secluded places for recreational activities. The spectacular view of Seminoe Reservoir to the southwest provides a feeling of spaciousness but also illustrates the effects of man's nearby development.	Yes	Designated BLM public lands*	No	
BLM	Big Hatchet Mountains	65,872	New Mexico	Lordsburg	1992	Recommended	The Big Hatchet Mountains Wilderness Study Area is located in southwestern New Mexico. It is the highest mountain in the vicinity and dominates the surrounding landscape. This is an isolated block fault uplifted mountain with tall stratified cliffs providing a layer-cake appearance. Desert grasses and shrubs in the lowlands give way to piñon, juniper, mountain mahogany, and oak trees in the higher elevations. These mountains are very rugged and include massive limestone cliffs. The area is home to desert bighorn sheep and significant bat colonies.  The Continental Divide National Scenic Trail passes through this Wilderness Study Area.	Yes	Designated BLM public lands*	No	
BLM	Big Horn Tack-On	80	Wyoming	Lovell	1992	Recommended	The Bighorn Tack-On Wilderness Study Area includes public lands in both Montana (2,470 acres) and Wyoming (80 acres). This information encompasses the entire Wilderness Study AreaTwo caves in the Wilderness Study Area provide spelunking opportunities. These opportunities could not be considered outstanding, however, because of limited access and, in one situation, a dangerous point of entry. For experienced climbers, the possibility of rock climbing exists on some of the sheer limestone cliff faces and pinnacles. Hiking and associated photography and sightseeing activities are outstanding. The topographic relief, the unique geologic formations, and the wide expanse of rugged country within view from the ridge tops present a variety of challenges to potential users.	Yes	Designated BLM public lands*	No	
BLM	Black Butte	3,893	Idaho	Shoshone	1992	Not Recommended	Wilderness values; local BLM office has additional details	Yes	Designated BLM public lands*	No	

# DOI Wilderness Study Areas - Data Call

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DOI Bureau/ Office	Name of Wilderness Study Area	Number of acres	Wilderness Location: State	Wilderness Location: City	Year of Study	Suitability Determination (if any)	Synopsis of the Values Protected/Reason for Potential Wilderness Designation	Wilderness Area Located within a Designated Public Lands Area? (Y or N)	If yes, what is the Name of the Designated Public Lands Area?	Wilderness Area Located within a Monument Boundary? (Y or N)	If yes, which Monument?
BLM	Black Canyon (I)	10,609	Idaho	Gooding	1992	Not Recommended	The Black Canyon Wilderness Study Area consists of the western side slopes and lower mountains of the Sangre de Cristo Range - an uplifted block formed by faulting along the Rio Grande rift. Intermittent streams have created a maze of valleys, which provide excellent opportunities for recreation, especially hiking. The valleys alternate between steep and level sections creating a stair-step approach to the upper reaches of the mountain slopes. Vistas of the peaks or the vast San Luis Valley are spotted throughout the Wilderness Study Area. Vegetation consists mainly of pine, fir, pinyon-juniper, and aspen. Fauna includes mule deer, elk, black bear, various smaller mammals, and various raptors. Activities include hiking, backpacking, camping, and photography.	Yes	Designated BLM public lands*	No	
BLM	Black Canyon (II)	5,534	Idaho	Lemhi Mountain Range	1992	Not Recommended	The Black Canyon Wilderness Study Area consists of the western side slopes and lower mountains of the Sangre de Cristo Range - an uplifted block formed by faulting along the Rio Grande rift. Intermittent streams have created a maze of valleys, which provide excellent opportunities for recreation, especially hiking. The valleys alternate between steep and level sections creating a stair-step approach to the upper reaches of the mountain slopes. Vistas of the peaks or the vast San Luis Valley are spotted throughout the Wilderness Study Area. Vegetation consists mainly of pine, fir, pinyon-juniper, and aspen. Fauna includes mule deer, elk, black bear, various smaller mammals, and various raptors. Activities include hiking, backpacking, camping, and photography.	Yes	Designated BLM public lands*	No	
BLM	Black Ridge Canyon West	52	Utah	Westof Grand Junction Colorado	1992	Recommended	This 52 acre unit is adjacent to the Black Ridge Wilderness, managed by the Grand Junction, CO field office.	Yes	McInnis Canyons National Conservation Area	Yes	McInnis Canyons National Conservation Area
BLM	Blitzen River	31,914	Oregon	South of Burns, OR	1992	Recommended and Not Recommended (different portions)	Wilderness values; local BLM office has additional details	Yes	Donner und Blitzen Wild and Scenic River corridor, Steens Mountain Cooperative Management and Protection Area	Yes	Steens Mountain Cooperative Management and Protection Area
BLM	Blue Canyon	12,581	Oregon	West of Boise, ID	1992	Recommended	Wilderness values; local BLM office has additional details	Yes	Designated BLM public lands*	No	
BLM	Blue Creek	14,896	New Mexico	North of the Gila River; northwest of Bedrock; northeast of Virden	1992	Not Recommended	The Blue Creek Wilderness Study Area is located in the southwestern portion of New Mexico and is dominated by a volcanic fault block mountain named Black Mountain. The intermittent Blue Creek passes through the eastern part of the Wilderness Study Area and the narrow cliff-walled canyon is dominated by ash, cottonwood, Arizona sycamore, and willow. The uplands are dominated by desert grasses and shrubs.	Yes	Designated BLM public lands*	No	
BLM	Blue Eagle	59,560	Nevada	Tonopah	1992	Unknown	The Blue Eagle Wilderness Study Area lies in the northern end of the Grant Range and includes a small portion of Railroad Valley. The Wilderness Study Area is located in northeastern Nye County and is approximately 100 miles east of Tonopah. High mountains with deep, narrow winding drainages dominate the landscape. Craggy outcrops of white rock provide a colorful contrast to the dark green forest canopy on the slopes of Blue Eagle peak. In the north the Wilderness Study Area is dominated with a colorful montage of rolling hills painted in hues of yellow and red. Rare Bristlecone pine can be found at the higher elevations where their wind sculpted, curved trunks can be thousands of years old. Sharing the higher elevations is an indigenous bighorn sheep population. Opportunity for hiking, photography and camping are available throughout the Wilderness Study Area.	Yes	Designated BLM public lands*	No	
BLM	Bluebell	55,665	Nevada	Elko	1992	Unknown	Bluebell Wilderness Study Area is located approximately 95 miles east of Elko and 25 miles southwest of West Wendover, Nevada in the Toano Range. The Wilderness Study Area consists of steep mountainous terrain with many canyons radiating from a central ridgeline of mountain peaks. At the lower elevations of the Wilderness Study Area, there is a pinyon-juniper woodland with a small mixing of conifers, while at the upper elevations Bristlecone pine can be found. The Wilderness Study Area is located along a major raptor migration route. From late August through mid-October each year thousand of raptors including hawks, eagles, falcons, and kestrels among others can be seen during this time frame.	Yes	Designated BLM public lands*	No	

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BLM	Bobcat Draw Badlands	17,150	Wyoming	Worland	1992	Recommended	The Bobcat Draw Badlands Wilderness Study Area encompasses 17,150 acres of BLM-administered land and 1,390 acres of state land. The Wilderness Study Area offers special features and scenic beauty which are outstanding. Terrain in the unit is highly unique and variable in land form and color. Located in the Willwood geologic formation, it is famous for a “Devil’s Garden” of arches, goblins, castles and other fantastic or fanciful landforms. The Wilderness Study Area is within the Fifteenmile Wild Horse Herd Management Area. The National Park Service has identified the Gooseberry Badlands and the east ridge of Fifteenmile Creek, located near the Wilderness Study Area, as potential National Natural Landmarks.	Yes	Designated BLM public lands*	No	
BLM	Book Cliffs Mountain Browse	399	Utah	50 miles northwest of Grand Junction, CO	1992	Unknown	The topography is a gentle rolling ridge top which gradually slopes downhill to the northeast. General vegetation includes sagebrush and squaw apple with small thickets of Gamble Oak, serviceberry, and Mountain mahogany.	Yes	Designated BLM public lands*	No	
BLM	Borah Peak	3,941	Idaho	Mackay	1992	Recommended	Wilderness values; local BLM office has additional details	Yes	Designated BLM public lands*	No	
BLM	Bowden Hills	59,031	Oregon	South of Rome, OR	1992	Not Recommended	Wilderness values; local BLM office has additional details	Yes	Designated BLM public lands*	No	
BLM	Box Creek	439	Idaho	McCall	1992	Not Recommended	Wilderness values; local BLM office has additional details	Yes	Designated BLM public lands*	No	
BLM	Brewer Spruce	208	Oregon	East of Kerby, OR	1992	None	Wilderness values; local BLM office has additional details	Yes	Designated BLM public lands*	No	
BLM	Bridge Creek	14,322	Oregon	South of Burns, OR	1992	Not Recommended	Wilderness values; local BLM office has additional details	Yes	Designated BLM public lands*	No	
BLM	Bridger Jack Mesa	6,333	Utah	18 miles northwest of Monticello, UT	1992	Unknown	The Wilderness Study Area is a north-south trending tableland bounded by spectacular orange-red cliffs. The view from the mesa is the major asset of the Wilderness Study Area because it enhances the recreational experience. Vegetation is predominantly pinyon-juniper woodland with small interspersed sagebrush parks. The Wilderness Study Area may contain several archaeological sites.	Yes	Bears Ears National Monument	Yes	Bears Ears National Monument
BLM	Brokeoff Mountains	31,606	New Mexico	El Paso	1992	Not Recommended	The Brokeoff Mountains Wilderness Study Area is located in southern New Mexico, contiguous with the Guadalupe Mountains Wilderness in Texas. The Wilderness Study Area consists of a low dominant north-south ridge cut by two canyons that run 500 feet deep. Elk winter in the Wilderness Study Area and cliffs, ledges, and rock outcrops provide suitable nesting and perching habitat for birds of prey. Vegetation includes Chihuahuan Desert scrub, cacti, agaves, soaptree yuccas, creosote bush, mesquite, semidesert grassland, and pines at higher elevations.	Yes	Designated BLM public lands*	No	
BLM	Buffalo Hills	45,287	Nevada	Washoe County, Nevada and Lassen County, California	1992	Unknown	Wilderness values; local BLM office has additional details	Yes	Designated BLM public lands*	No	
BLM	Buffalo Hump	10,300	Wyoming	Rock Springs	1992	Recommended and Not Recommended (different portions)	The Buffalo Hump Wilderness Study Area encompasses 10,300 acres of BLM-administered land. This is a sand dune area of many sand valleys, blowouts, dunes and hills. The northern and western part of the area contains ponds, grass-covered marshes and playas. The southern and eastern part includes active dunes and meadows. This area and the adjacent Sand Dunes Wilderness Study Area are part of the range of the only herd of desert elk in Wyoming. Due to the topographic relief in the southern and eastern portions of the Wilderness Study Area, the remoteness of the area provides outstanding solitude.	Yes	Designated BLM public lands*	No	
BLM	Bull Canyon	599	Utah	4 miles north of Dinosaur, CO	1992	Recommended and Not Recommended (different portions)	Wilderness values; local BLM office has additional details	Yes	Designated BLM public lands*	No	

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BLM	Bull Mountain	13,138	Utah	20 miles south of Hanksville, UT	1992	Unknown	The Wilderness Study Area is in the Henry Mountains, well known since the late 1870's for classical studies in American geology. Like other places in the range, Bull Mountain is an igneous intrusion flanked by sedimentary rocks deformed by the emplacement of the igneous material. Subsequent erosion exposed the structure, leaving a dome-shaped mountain rising nearly 3,000 feet above the surrounding plains and benches to an elevation of 9,187 feet. Vegetation consists of shrubs and grasses in the lower portions of the area and pinyon-juniper woodland in the higher elevations with scattered stands of aspen, fir, and pine. Portions of the Wilderness Study Area are range for the Henry Mountains bison herd and a mule deer herd. A small population of bristlecone pine is found mixed with conifers in the southwestern portion of the Wilderness Study Area.	Yes	Designated BLM public lands*	No	
BLM	Burbank Canyons	13,395	Nevada	Wellington	1992	Unknown	Burbank Canyons Wilderness Study Area is located in Douglas County and Lyon County, five miles northwest of Wellington and 15 miles southeast of Gardnerville, Nevada. The Wilderness Study Area consists of three deep scenic canyons which contain several riparian areas. The combination of steep and rugged ridges and canyon slopes above the narrow riparian canyon bottoms make the Wilderness Study Area highly scenic and appealing landscape. A hiking trip up to the head of Burbank Canyon and back can be accomplished in one day. Overnight camping is not necessary to experience the Wilderness Study Area's scenic and wilderness qualities.	Yes	Designated BLM public lands*	No	
BLM	Burning Hills	65,710	Utah	Northeast of Big Water, UT	1992	Unknown	Centered on the Kaiparowits Plateau, the Wilderness Study Area takes its name from naturally occurring underground coal fires. Harsh, yet beautiful, dry canyons shelter pinyon-juniper woodland and hardy desert scrub vegetation offering homes for Desert Bighorn sheep and migratory raptors.	Yes	Grand Staircase-Escalante National Monument	Yes	Grand Staircase-Escalante National Monument
BLM	Burnt Creek	23,829	Idaho	Challis	1992	Not Recommended	Wilderness values; local BLM office has additional details	Yes	Designated BLM public lands*	No	
BLM	Butler Wash	24,277	Utah	32 miles northwest of Monticello, UT	1992	Unknown	The Wilderness Study Area is in the Canyonlands Section of the Colorado Plateau Physiographic Province. The terrain consists of northward draining shallow canyons of varying widths and low, parklike mesas, with scattered buttes, knobs, and spires. The Wilderness Study Area has outstanding scenic quality. Red and buff sandstone spires, knobs, and buttes contrast with the green vegetation and the blue sky. In the southeast, the heads of Salt Creek (most of which is in Canyonlands National Park) cut a myriad of shapes in the colorful sandstone. Other special features include historic evidence of early century cowboy use, and an array of wildlife including cougars, mule deer, and peregrine falcon.	Yes	Bears Ears National Monument	Yes	Bears Ears National Monument
BLM	Cabazon	8,159	New Mexico	Albuquerque	1992	Recommended	The Cabazon Wilderness Study Area is located in the northwestern part of the New Mexico and consists of a large volcanic plug—a steep-sided symmetrical neck of volcanic rock. At an elevation of 7,785 feet, this is the largest of a series of volcanic plugs in this area and is one of the most well-known landmarks in northwest New Mexico. This peak is a favorite among climbers. Basic mountain climbing experience and proper gear, including a helmet, are recommended. Many visitors climb the most common route (Class 3) without a rope. A successful climb to the summit will reward you with an expansive view of the Rio Puerco Valley.	Yes	Designated BLM public lands*	No	
BLM	Camp Creek	19,880	Oregon	West of Boise, ID	1992	Recommended and Not Recommended (different portions)	Wilderness values; local BLM office has additional details	Yes	Designated BLM public lands*	No	
BLM	Canaan Mountain	4,985	Utah	East of St. George, UT	1992	Unknown	The Wilderness Study Area is in the Vermilion Cliffs portion of the Grand Staircase, a series of terraces and colored cliffs at the southern edge of the High Plateaus Section of the Colorado Plateau Physiographic Province. Canaan Mountain, a sheer plateau that rises 2,000 feet above surrounding land to an elevation of 7,340 feet, is the dominant feature of the Wilderness Study Area. Within the Wilderness Study Area are shallow lakes, springs, waterfalls and 4 miles of perennial streams. Most of the surface of the Wilderness Study Area is rock and bare soil; vegetation covers only about 20 percent of the Wilderness Study Area and includes Ponderosa pine mountain shrub and pinyon-juniper woodland. A lumbering operation that existed on Canaan Mountain from 1915 to 1928 has significant local historical value.	Yes	Designated BLM public lands*	No	
BLM	Carcass Canyon	48,628	Utah	South of Escalante, Utah	1992		The rim of the 2,000 foot high Straight Cliffs provide expansive vistas of the Escalante Canyon country to the east. Numerous deep, forested canyons dissect the western and southern portions of the Wilderness Study Area on the Kaiparowits Plateau.	Yes	Grand Staircase-Escalante National Monument	Yes	Grand Staircase-Escalante National Monument

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BLM	Carrizozo Lava Flow	10,690	New Mexico	Carrizozo	1992	Recommended and Not Recommended (different portions)	Wilderness values; local BLM office has additional details	Yes	Designated BLM public lands*	No	
BLM	Castle Rock	6,151	Oregon	West of Ontario,OR	1992	Not Recommended	Wilderness values; local BLM office has additional details	Yes	Designated BLM public lands*	No	
BLM	Cedar Butte	36,390	Idaho	Idaho Falls	1992	Not Recommended	In Idaho, BLM manages nearly 37,000 acres of public lands in the Cedar Butte Wilderness Study Area. Lava flows here date back over 10,000 years. Several species of mammals live here including rodents, mule deer, antelope, coyotes, rabbits and over 100 species of birds including sage grouse and mourning doves.	Yes	Designated BLM public lands*	No	
BLM	Cedar Mountain	33,433	Oregon	West of Boise, ID	1992	Recommended and Not Recommended (different portions)	The Cedar Mountain Wilderness Study Area encompasses 21,560 acres of BLM-administered land with no private or state inholdings. The Wilderness Study Area is an area of rugged topography characterized by deep, steep-sided drainages flowing toward the Bighorn River. Cedar Mountain is the dominant feature of the unit.	Yes	Designated BLM public lands*	No	
BLM	Cedar Mountain	21,560	Wyoming	Kirby	1992	Recommended and Not Recommended (different portions)	The Cedar Mountains Wilderness Study Area is located in southwestern New Mexico. The area is characterized by a southeast trending ridge with scattered peaks and rolling hills. Vegetation consists of mixed mountain shrubs, creosote bush, and tobosa. The area provides habitat for mule deer and javelina.	Yes	Designated BLM public lands*	No	
BLM	Cedar Mountains	14,911	New Mexico	Hachita	1992	Not Recommended	Wilderness values; local BLM office has additional details	Yes	Designated BLM public lands*	No	
BLM	Cedar Ridge	10,009	Nevada	Elko	1992	Unknown	Cedar Ridge Wilderness Study Area is located approximately 23 miles south of Elko, Nevada. Elevations within the Wilderness Study Area range from 5,613 feet to 7,149 feet. The east side of the Wilderness Study Area contains severely eroded and gullied terrain while the west side is an uptilted deeply dissected benchland. Vegetation within the Wilderness Study Area consists of brush communities and a pinyon-juniper woodland. Visitation is limited because of a lack of water resources within the Wilderness Study Area which can deter many visitors. But for those to whom this is not an obstacle solitary camping opportunities are more prevalent. Equestrian opportunities are good for the moderate rider as much of the terrain is not overtly challenging.	Yes	Designated BLM public lands*	No	
BLM	Chamisa	16,602	New Mexico	Northwest New Mexico	1992	Recommended and Not Recommended (different portions)	The northern portion of this Wilderness Study Area is arid, while the southern portion consists of a higher plateau dominated by piñon and ponderosa pines. The diversity of vegetation and landforms provide scenic appeal. Large numbers of elk use the area, as well as coyotes, mule deer, and Merriam's turkey.	Yes	Designated BLM public lands*	No	
BLM	Cheesebox Canyon	14,831	Utah	34 miles west of Blanding, UT	1992	Unknown	This Wilderness Study Area is in the Canyonlands Section of the Colorado Plateau Physiographic Province. The Wilderness Study Area is a small mesa capped by the Cheesebox and cut by four meandering, steep-walled canyons which drain southwesterly into White Canyon. The surface of the mesa slopes gently southwest, and is almost featureless except for a few low buttes. About half of the Wilderness Study Area is barren of vegetation. The remainder is pinyon-juniper woodland and scattered stands of Ponderosa pine. Douglas fir is found on north facing slopes at the higher elevations with scattered areas of desert shrub and grasses. Visitors can find evidence of late 19th and early 20th century cowboys. Peregrine falcon and bald eagle may make occasional use of the Wilderness Study Area. Desert bighorn sheep inhabit the upper ends of Cheesebox Canyon, as well as Found Mesa and Fry Point.	Yes	Bears Ears National Monument	Yes	Bears Ears National Monument

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BLM	China Mountain	10,358	Nevada	Reno	1992	Unknown	China Mountain Wilderness Study Area is located in eastern Pershing County and is approximately 42 miles west of Battle Mountain, Nevada. The Wilderness Study Area consists of a high plateau with elevations ranging from 5,060 to 8,842 feet. There are two main canyons within the mountain range and several smaller canyons. The China Mountain plateau as well as Hoffman Canyon and Lee Canyon are exceptionally scenic. There is a fishery habitat for brown, cutthroat and rainbow trout in Hoffman Canyon. Opportunities for day-hiking, back packing and nature study are particularly noteworthy.	Yes	Designated BLM public lands*	No	
BLM	Chopaka Mountain	5,554	Washington	West of Oroville, WA	1992	None	Wilderness values; local BLM office has additional details	Yes	Designated BLM public lands*	No	
BLM	Clan Alpine Mountains	196,128	Nevada	West Central Nevada, Churchill County	1992	Unknown	The Clan Alpine Mountains Wilderness Study Area is located in Churchill County, in west central Nevada. The Wilderness Study Area includes several peaks over 8,000 feet including Mount Augusta the highest peak in the range. Horse Creek and Cherry Creek contain trout fisheries, an added bonus since fishable streams are so rare in this portion of Nevada. From the main ridgeline of the range, broad vistas greatly enhance the sense of isolation and solitude. Geological formations and structures exposed along nearly vertical fault scarps visually enhance the ruggedness of the Wilderness Study Area, primarily in Horse Creek Canyon and the strange rock hoodoos of Deep Canyon.	Yes	Designated BLM public lands*	No	
BLM	Clarks Butte	31,291	Oregon	Southwest of Boise, ID	1992	Not Recommended	Wilderness values; local BLM office has additional details	Yes	Designated BLM public lands*	No	
BLM	Coal Canyon	60,755	Utah	West of Grand Junction Colorado	1992	Unknown	Coal Canyon Wilderness Study Area sits between the face of the Bookcliffs and the top of the Roan Cliffs. It is a dissected landscape of steep ridges and "V"-shaped canyons formed by many drainages. Vegetation is predominantly pinyon-juniper woodland with high desert plant communities in the southern portion. Other vegetation includes Douglas fir, sagebrush, riparian and mountain shrub. Erosional features of scenic interest are pinnacles, balanced rocks, alcoves, overhangs, potholes, and arches. The Wilderness Study Area has year-round populations of elk, mountain lion, black bear and Rocky mountain bighorn sheep. Portions of this Wilderness Study Area were burned in a large fire in 2002; the area is currently revegetating.	Yes	Designated BLM public lands*	No	
BLM	Conger Mountain	20,161	Utah	50 miles west of Delta, UT	1992	Unknown	The vegetation on the upper slopes of the Conger Mountains is comprised of mountain brush and juniper communities. Lower slopes are dominated by shadscale/Indian ricegrass and sagebrush communities. A wild horse herd roams the Wilderness Study Area; bald eagles, peregrine falcons, and golden eagles also inhabit the area. Sensitive Species which may inhabit the Wilderness Study Area include the ferruginous hawk, long-billed curlew, burrowing owl, kit fox, and Swasey Spring pocket gopher.	Yes	Designated BLM public lands*	No	
BLM	Continental Divide	68,761	New Mexico	Datil	1992	Recommended and Not Recommended (different portions)	The Continental Divide Wilderness Study Area is located in the west-central part of New Mexico. The landmark of this area is Pelona Mountain, rising to 9,212 feet. Rolling grassland gives way to steeper slopes covered in piñon pine woodland and ponderosa pine forest, although the summit of the mountain itself is mostly grassland. Views from the top of Pelona Mountain stretch out for miles across the surrounding plains.  The Continental Divide National Scenic Trail passes through this Wilderness Study Area.	Yes	Designated BLM public lands*	No	
BLM	Cooke's Range	20,248	New Mexico	North of Deming	1992	Not Recommended	The Cooke's Range Wilderness Study Area is located in southern New Mexico about 60 miles from Las Cruces. The central feature in the Wilderness Study Area is Cooke's Peak, which rises over 3,600 feet above the surrounding plains. The northern portion is extremely rugged while the southern portion is rolling and includes open hills cut by deep canyons. Vegetation consists of piñon and juniper woodlands as well as mixed desert shrubs. The cliffs in the higher elevations provide nesting sites for birds of prey. Mogollon style petroglyphs are found at Frying Pan Spring.	Yes	Designated BLM public lands*	No	
BLM	Copper Mountain	6,858	Wyoming	Thermopolis	1992	Not Recommended	The Copper Mountain Wilderness Study Area encompasses 6,858 acres of BLM-administered land without any inholdings or split estate. It is part of the Copper Mountain Range also known as the Bridger Mountains. It is dry and mountainous with scattered limber pine and juniper on rocky slopes. The stark ridges and draws of the study area stand in sharp contrast to the waters of nearby Boysen Reservoir.	Yes	Designated BLM public lands*	No	

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BLM	Cottonwood Creek	8,110	Oregon	East of Burns, OR	1992	Recommended and Not Recommended (different portions)	Wilderness values; local BLM office has additional details	Yes	Designated BLM public lands*	No	
BLM	Cougar Well	19,345	Oregon	Southeast of Bend, OR	1992	Not Recommended	Wilderness values; local BLM office has additional details	Yes	Designated BLM public lands*	No	
BLM	Cowboy Spring	6,699	New Mexico	Lordsburg	1992	Recommended	Cowboy Spring Wilderness Study Area is located in the southwestern part of New Mexico approximately 50 miles south of Lordsburg. The Wilderness Study Area consists of rugged canyons and rough hill country and is covered by juniper, mixed mountain shrubs, and grasses. This area is located at a convergent point of Chihuahuan Desert, Rocky Mountain, and Sierra Madre ecosystems. The Wilderness Study Area boasts 130 species of birds, 60 species of mammals, and 40 species of reptiles.	Yes	Continental Divide National Scenic Trail corridor	No	
BLM	Crack Canyon	26,303	Utah	15 miles north of Hanksville, UT	1992	Unknown	The Wilderness Study Area includes colorful badlands of eroded soils, cliffs, and rock monuments, including fins which form a sawtooth sandstone ridge, and knobs, caves, and arches. Canyons from 200 to 500 feet deep cross the Reef and the Wilderness Study Area, narrowing in places to clefts with bottoms coNational Scenic Trail in shadow. Canyons from 200 to 500 feet deep cross the Reef, narrowing in places to clefts with bottoms coNational Scenic Trail in shadow and exposing geologic strata and arches, caves, and narrow twisted and textured pathways. Small pictograph or petroglyph panels are within the Wilderness Study Area.	Yes	Designated BLM public lands*	No	
BLM	Cross Canyon	949	Utah	14 miles southwest of Cahone, CO	1992	Unknown	This Wilderness Study Area includes portions of three main canyons which continue into the Cahone Canyon Wilderness Study Area. The relatively flat plateau through which these canyons are cut has a gentle southwest downward tilt from its 6,500 feet elevation at the northeast boundary of the Wilderness Study Area. Numerous ledges, rocky outcrops, and cliffs are exposed in the stair-stepped canyons which range in depth from 300-900 feet. Vegetation is thick pinyon-juniper woodland on the slopes and canyon rim, with sage parks and riparian vegetation along the canyon bottom. Ancestral Puebloan ruins are common in the canyon. Geologic formations are well exposed for scientific and educational study: the Summerville and Morrison Formations of the Jurassic Period outcrop and are overlain by Burro Canyon and Dakota Formations of the Upper Cretaceous.	Yes	Designated BLM public lands*	No	
BLM	Crystal Lake	8,893	Idaho	St. Maries	1992	Not Recommended	Wilderness values; local BLM office has additional details	Yes	Designated BLM public lands*	No	
BLM	Culp Canyon	10,937	New Mexico	Alamogordo	1992	Not Recommended	The Culp Canyon Wilderness Study Area is located in southern New Mexico and is characterized by gently rolling hills and steep mountain slopes dissected by numerous canyons and arroyos. Vegetation consists of desert grasses and shrubs.	Yes	Designated BLM public lands*	No	
BLM	Daniels Canyon	2,516	Utah	22 miles east of Vernal, Utah	1992	Unknown	Daniels Canyon is an east-west trending canyon with high vertical walls. Elevations in the Wilderness Study Area range from 5,600 feet on Cub Creek to 7,720 feet on the eastern boundary. Pinyon-juniper woodland, intermixed with sagebrush, predominates in the Wilderness Study Area. The upper northern slopes consist of heavy shrub cover of mountain mahogany, serviceberry, and big sagebrush. Scattered pinyon trees also grow here with densities of both juniper and pinyon increasing at lower elevations. At the highest elevation and on the eastern and northern edges of the Wilderness Study Area are small stands of Ponderosa pine. The flat canyon bottoms consist of greasewood, big sagebrush, and various grasses. Surrounding the spring and along the stream in lower Daniels Canyon are patches of box elder trees.	Yes	Designated BLM public lands*	No	



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BLM	Dark Canyon	67,825	Utah	30 miles west of Monticello, UT	1992	Unknown	This Wilderness Study Area is a complex of fragments of the Dark Canyon Plateau and seven deep, meandering canyons that drain into Cataract Canyon of the Colorado River, northwest of the Wilderness Study Area. An unusual feature in the Canyonlands country is the 10 miles of perennial stream that flow through the northern portion of the Wilderness Study Area in a series of plunge pools and waterfalls. Limestone ledges, with red chert nodule inclusions and cockleshell and crinoids stem fossils, make deep and narrow lower Dark Canyon, an especially scenic canyon due to their waterfall producing effect. Ancestral Puebloan occupation seems to have been somewhat sparse compared to canyons further south, such as Grand Gulch. Cliff dwellings, granaries, petroglyphs, and lithic scatters do exist within the area. These features enhance the primitive recreation values present and add to the feeling of timelessness in these rugged and remote canyons.	Yes	Bears Ears National Monument	Yes	Bears Ears National Monument
BLM	Death Ridge	66,286	Utah	South of Escalante, Utah	1992	Unknown	Centrally located in GSENM, Death Ridge Wilderness Study Area creates a feeling of deep remoteness. Canyons are deep, with ridges long and narrow making this country difficult to navigate. The scenery is quite unique, with ridges offering distant views in all directions. Trap Canyon Slot and the monoliths of Death Ridge are worthy day hikes.	Yes	Grand Staircase-Escalante National Monument	Yes	Grand Staircase-Escalante National Monument
BLM	Deep Creek Mountains	79,144	Utah	South of Ibapah, Utah	1992	Unknown	Flanked on the east by the Great Salt Lake Desert and on the west by the Deep Creek Valley, the Deep Creek Mountains are the highest landmark in all of western Utah. As an isolated "island" ecosystem and the fourth highest range in the Great Basin, the "Deeps" dominate the Great Salt Lake Desert in altitude, sheer mass, and biotic richness. From a barren landscape of alluvial outwash and playa basins, two 12,000 foot peaks rise 7,800 feet above the desert floor transitioning through sagebrush-grassland benches, pinyon-juniper forest, evergreen and aspen forests, and alpine meadows to form nine perennial streams and numerous canyons that twist through massive granite formations or quartzite cliffs.	Yes	Pony Express National Historic Trail corridor	No	
BLM	Deer Creek	8,071	Idaho	Gooding and Camas County	1992	Not Recommended	Wilderness values; local BLM office has additional details	Yes	Designated BLM public lands*	No	
BLM	Desatoya Mountains	51,402	Nevada	Churchill County - Lander County Line	1992	Unknown	The Desatoya Mountains Wilderness Study Area lies along the Churchill County / Lander County lines with the majority of the Wilderness Study Area in Churchill County. Most of the Wilderness Study Area is quite rugged with numerous peaks and ridges that rise over 9,000 feet. Deeply cut canyons on the west side of the Wilderness Study Area contain fascinating rock formations and riparian communities. Cutthroat trout are present in Edwards Creek and Smith Creek and Brook trout can be found in Big Dens Creek. The fish are small but their mere presence is relatively unusual in this part of Nevada.	Yes	Pony Express National Historic Trail corridor	No	
BLM	Deschutes Canyon - Steelhead Falls	3,192	Oregon	Southwest of Madras, OR	1992	Not Recommended	Wilderness values; local BLM office has additional details	Yes	Middle Deschutes Wild and Scenic River corridor	No	
BLM	Desolation Canyon	294,581	Utah	6 miles north of Green River, UT	1992	Unknown	At 290,845 acres, the Desolation Canyon Wilderness Study Area is the largest Wilderness Study Area managed by BLM in the contiguous 48 states. The 84 mile segment of the Green River through Desolation and Gray canyons is the most prominent feature. The Wilderness Study Area has an extensive system of deep canyons. The canyon at Rock Creek is more than 1 mile deep. The Wilderness Study Area contains arches, pinnacles, and other erosional remnants not known to occur elsewhere in the Wasatch Formation in similar concentrations or settings. Vegetation is diverse, ranging from desert to high mountain types in a distance of only 5-10 miles.	Yes	Designated BLM public lands*	No	
BLM	Devil's Backbone	8,904	New Mexico	15 miles southwest of Socorro at the eastern end of the Magdalena Mountains	1992	Not Recommended	The Devil's Backbone Wilderness Study Area is characterized by its knife-edged ridges and peaks rising above the surrounding desert grassland. The north contains piñon-juniper while the south is comprised of rocky grasslands. A great number of raptors, including one pair of golden eagles, nests in the area. Mountains lions are also seen on occasion.	Yes	Designated BLM public lands*	No	
BLM	Devils Canyon	9,142	Utah	12 miles south of Emery, UT	1992	Unknown	Devils Canyon Wilderness Study Area is a rugged, sinuous gorge with numerous short tributary canyons that drain westward toward Muddy Creek. Pour offs, abrupt changes in the gradient of the canyon floor are characteristic of the area. The north-eastern part of the Wilderness Study Area is a densely vegetated area of rounded knobs and benches. The southwestern portion of the Wilderness Study Area is a sparsely vegetated area of pink, red, cream, and purple soils. A small wild horse herd of approximately 10-15 animals use the Wilderness Study Area.	Yes	Designated BLM public lands*	No	

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BLM	Devil's Den Canyon	320	New Mexico	Southwest of Carlsbad	1992	Not Recommended	The Devil's Den Canyon Wilderness Study Area is located in southern New Mexico, approximately 40 miles southwest of Carlsbad and is contiguous with the Guadalupe Escarpment Wilderness Study Area (managed by the U S. Forest Service). Devil's Den Canyon contains the mouth of a major drainage on the west side of Guadalupe Escarpment and has a variety of vegetation including desert shrubs and grasses, piñon and juniper woodlands, and sub-riparian trees and shrubs in the canyon bottom.	Yes	Designated BLM public lands*	No	
BLM	Devil's Garden	633	Utah	North of Moab, UT	1992	Unknown	Colorful rock outcrops, hoodoos, pedestals and famous Metate Arch are scattered about this desert fairyland. Devil's Garden contains "unique scenic values and natural wonders" in a small area of erosional sculptures carved from Entrada sandstone.	Yes	Grand Staircase-Escalante National Monument	Yes	Grand Staircase-Escalante National Monument
BLM	Devil's Garden Lava Bed	28,163	Oregon	South East of Bend, OR	1992	Recommended and Not Recommended (different portions)	Wilderness values; local BLM office has additional details	Yes	Designated BLM public lands*	No	
BLM	Devil's Playground/Twin Buttes	23,841	Wyoming	Green River	1992	Recommended	The area is characterized by highly eroded badlands surrounding two large mesas of high relief. Elevation ranges from 6,200 feet in the northern washes of Devils Playground to 8,012 feet on the Twin Butte Mesa. Very little vegetation grows on the badlands, which comprises the vast majority of the Wilderness Study Areas. However, there are some pockets of sagebrush, saltbrush and juniper.	Yes	Designated BLM public lands*	No	
BLM	Diablo Mountain	118,693	Oregon	Northwest of Paisley, OR	1992	Recommended and Not Recommended (different portions)	Wilderness values; local BLM office has additional details	Yes	Designated BLM public lands*	No	
BLM	Diamond Breaks	3,926	Utah	65 miles northwest of Maybell, CO	1992	Unknown	Wilderness values; local BLM office has additional details	Yes	Designated BLM public lands*	No	
BLM	Dirty Devil	71,883	Utah	10 miles southeast of Hanksville, UT	1992	Unknown	The study area includes a portion of the canyon of the Dirty Devil River along the western side of the Wilderness Study Area and several tributary canyons as much as 500 feet deep. Some of the canyons are more than 10 miles long, and are bounded by sheer cliffs with large overhangs in several places. The upper parts of the benches between canyons are mostly undulating bare rock surfaces. About 70 percent of the study area is barren sand and rock, with sparse black-brush and other desert shrubs, some pinyon-juniper, saltbrush, and scrub oak. Petrified wood occurs in several canyons. Prehistoric rock art is found in Robbers Roost Canyon, which is also reputed to have been one of the major hideouts of the famous outlaw Butch Cassidy.	Yes	Designated BLM public lands*	No	
BLM	Disaster Peak	13,200	Nevada	West-central Trout Creek Mountains	1992	Unknown	Disaster Peak Wilderness Study Area is located in both Nevada and Oregon and is the southern most Wilderness Study Area in a group of five Wilderness Study Areas known collectively as the Trout Creek Combination. The Wilderness Study Area's diverse terrain consists of broad, flat to gently rolling ridges to deep, wide steep-walled canyons. The scenery in the Wilderness Study Area is outstanding because of the geologic landmark of Disaster Peak and dramatic topography that is expressed in prominent cliffs, spires, and massive outcrops of volcanic and granitic formations that have eroded into extensive badlands. Vegetation in the Wilderness Study Area is quite diverse and includes sagebrush / grass communities to extensive stands of mountain mahogany at the higher elevations. Water and campsites are abundant through much of the Wilderness Study Area which provide ample opportunity for primitive recreation in all seasons.	Yes	Designated BLM public lands*	No	
BLM	Disaster Peak	17,376	Oregon	North East of Denio, OR	1992	Recommended and Not Recommended (different portions)	Wilderness values; local BLM office has additional details	Yes	Designated BLM public lands*	No	

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BLM	Douglas-Fir	579	Oregon	East of Conquille, OR	1992	None	Wilderness values; local BLM office has additional details	Yes	Designated BLM public lands*	No	
BLM	Dry Creek	23,353	Oregon	West of Boise, ID	1992	Not Recommended	Wilderness values; local BLM office has additional details	Yes	Designated BLM public lands*	No	
BLM	Dry Creek Buttes	51,285	Oregon	West of Boise, ID	1992	Not Recommended	Wilderness values; local BLM office has additional details	Yes	Designated BLM public lands*	No	
BLM	Dry Valley Rim	76,177	Nevada	Washoe County, Nevada and Lassen County, California	1992	Recommended	Wilderness values; local BLM office has additional details	Yes	Designated BLM public lands*	No	
BLM	Dubois Badlands	4,520	Wyoming	Dubois	1992	Not Recommended	The Dubois Badlands Wilderness Study Area encompasses 4,520 acres of BLM-administered land with no split estate or private inholdings. The topography of the area is primarily badlands and flat topped benches, which are extensively eroded and separated by numerous and intricate drainage patterns. Bands of red and tan sedimentary rock and clays make interesting color patters through the area. The Dubois Badlands Wilderness Study Area is essentially in a natural condition. The topography of the Wilderness Study Area consists of badlands that are extensively eroded and separated by intricate drainage patterns. Eroded pinnacles and spires rise as high as 400 feet above the Wind River. Vegetation in the Wilderness Study Area varies with the elevation. The upper slopes have widely scattered limber pines, and the lower slopes contain sagebrush. The flat tops of most ridges have low-growing grass as the dominant plant life.	Yes	Designated BLM public lands*	No	
BLM	Eagle Peak	43,960	New Mexico	Six miles west of Quemado; north of Highway 60	1992	Not Recommended	The Eagle Peak Wilderness Study Area is located in western New Mexico. It is characterized by rolling topography and broken by sandstone and basalt mesas and canyons. Volcanic features include large cinder cones and lava flows. Vegetation consists of grassland and piñon-juniper woodland.	Yes	Designated BLM public lands*	No	
BLM	East Alvord	22,142	Oregon	North East of Andrews, Oregon	1992	Not Recommended	Wilderness values; local BLM office has additional details	Yes	Designated BLM public lands*	No	
BLM	Eighteen Mile	25,015	Idaho	Leadore	1992	Recommended and Not Recommended (different portions)	Wilderness values; local BLM office has additional details	Yes	Continental Divide National Scenic Trail corridor	No	
BLM	El Malpais	21,300	New Mexico	Southwest of Grants, New Mexico, within the El Malpais National Conservation Area	1992	Recommended and Not Recommended (different portions)	The El Malpais Wilderness Study Area consists of several independent tracts of land under consideration for wilderness designation in conjunction with lands proposed for wilderness within the El Malpais National Monument (managed by the National Park Service). One tract includes Little Hole in the Wall, a “kipuka” (a Hawaiian term meaning island of fertile ground), which lava flowed around on all sides leaving grassland segregated by a sea of broken, jagged basalt. This area is covered by piñon-juniper woodlands and open stands of ponderosa pine.  The Continental Divide National Scenic Trail passes through this Wilderness Study Area.	Yes	Continental Divide National Scenic Trail corridor, El Malpais National Conservation Area	Yes	El Malpais National Conservation Area
BLM	Empedrado	9,007	New Mexico	Northwest New Mexico	1992	Recommended	The Empedrado Wilderness Study Area is characterized by deep arroyos, highly sculpted mesas, canyons, and sandstone and shale outcrops. This area is easily traveled by horseback. Nesting sites for golden eagles, prairie falcon, great horned owl, red-tailed hawk, and raven are found on sandstone cliffs. Vegetation includes grama grass, cactus and Knight’s milkvetch.  The Continental Divide National Scenic Trail passes through this Wilderness Study Area.	Yes	Designated BLM public lands*	No	

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BLM	Encampment River Canyon	4,547	Wyoming	Encampment	1992	Recommended	The topography of the entire unit is mountainous. The National Conservation Encampment River and Miner Creek, a major tributary, add scenic features to the area. Stands of conifers and aspen on the slopes and cottonwoods along the river create a typical alpine setting. From their lofty perches, bighorn sheep warily eye the hikers on the National Conservation Encampment River Trail below. The trail, which traverses the Wilderness Study Area and enters Colorado to the south, follows the scenic National Conservation Encampment River. Located two miles south of National Conservation Encampment and easily accessible from BLM's National Conservation Encampment River Campground, this 4,547-acre Wilderness Study Area contains grasslands, riparian areas and forested slopes.	Yes	Designated BLM public lands*	No	
BLM	Escalante Canyon Tract 1	364	Utah	Southwest of Escalante , Utah	1992	Unknown	Sheer red cliffs at the northeast corner of Silver Falls Bench form a distinctive part of the rim of the Circle Cliffs region.	Yes	Upper Missouri River Breaks National Monument	Yes	Upper Missouri River Breaks National Monument
BLM	Escalante Canyons Tract 5	761	Utah	Southwest of Escalante , Utah	1992	Unknown	Hikers pass through this intimate steep-walled canyon along upper Coyote Gulch on their way to Jacob Hamblin Arch and the Escalante River in Glen Canyon NRA.	Yes	Grand Staircase-Escalante National Monument	Yes	Grand Staircase-Escalante National Monument
BLM	Fandango	530	Nevada	Tonopah	1992	Unknown	Fandango Wilderness Study Area is located in northeastern Nye County approximately 70 miles east of Tonopah. The Wilderness Study Area encompasses the Hot Creek Range and a small portion of Little Fish Lake Valley. A dense pinyon and juniper woodland blankets the landscape leading up to Little Fandango Ridge where alpine vegetation of grasses and low shrubs break from the timber to present the entire Wilderness Study Area in a sweeping vista. Views from the higher elevations of the Wilderness Study Area are indeed spectacular. Morey Peak rises precipitously to the east, while to the west lies the USFS administered Table Mountain Wilderness with its high snow covered plateau. Outstanding opportunity exists for hiking, camping, backpacking, photography and wildlife viewing.	Yes	Designated BLM public lands*	No	
BLM	Ferris Mountains	22,245	Wyoming	Encampment	1992	Recommended	The Ferris Mountains Wilderness Study Area encompasses 22,245 acres of BLM-administered land and one private inholding of 160 acres. The study area is steep and rugged, providing unusual and spectacular scenery. Ferris Peak is the highest point in the Great Divide Basin at 10,037 feet and rises some 3,000 feet from the valley floor. Large stands of Douglas fir, interspersed with grassy parks create an alpine setting.	Yes	Designated BLM public lands*	No	
BLM	Fiddler Butte	73,360	Utah	30 miles southeast of Hanksville, UT	1992	Unknown	The Wilderness Study Area consists of several distinct parts: a prominent mesa in the eastern portion of the Wilderness Study Area, known as The Block, where elevations range from about 5,600 feet near the base of the mesa to 7,100 feet of North Block; and the western portion of the Wilderness Study Area, which consists of narrow ridges that separate eight essentially parallel canyons 5 to 8 miles long, that slope southwest into North Wash, a tributary of the Colorado River. Vegetation throughout the area is predominantly blackbrush-shadscale with scattered pinyon-juniper woodland, but almost one-fifth of the Wilderness Study Area is bare rock and sand. The Wilderness Study Area includes a 4 mile segment of the Dirty Devil River.	Yes	Designated BLM public lands*	No	
BLM	Fifteenmile Creek	50,352	Oregon	Northwest of McDermitt, OR	1992	Recommended	Wilderness values; local BLM office has additional details	Yes	Designated BLM public lands*	No	
BLM	Fifty Mile Mountain	160,833	Utah	South of Escalante, Utah	1992	Unknown	This Wilderness Study Area is bounded by the Straight Cliffs on the east, and numerous southwest draining canyons on the west. Fifty Mile Mountain Wilderness Study Area is high elevation island of pinyon-juniper woodland with aspen stands overlooking the sandstone expanse of southern Glen Canyon country, Lake Powell and Navajo Mountain. The Pinyon/Juniper woodland of Fifty Mile Mountain continues to reveal many new scientific insights into the fire history of this important habitat.	Yes	Grand Staircase-Escalante National Monument	Yes	Grand Staircase-Escalante National Monument

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BLM	Fish Creek Canyon	46,102	Utah	40 miles southwest of Blanding, UT	1992	Unknown	The four main canyons of this Wilderness Study Area are up to 700 feet deep. The canyons meander somewhat and contain numerous rock fins, alcoves, pinnacles, step-like pour offs on the canyon floors, and impressive natural arches. In addition to pinyon-juniper woodland and sagebrush, desert shrubs are common. Ponderosa pine is found in the drainages of the northern part of the Wilderness Study Area. The Wilderness Study Area includes land extensively occupied by Ancestral Puebloan dwellers from about 200 A.D. to 1300 A.D. A stabilized archeological site, Comb Wash Overlook, has 4 tower bases, a wall on the mesa rim, and rock shelter dwellings below. The Hole in the Rock Trail, the route followed by the Mormon settlers in 1879 to 1880, forms most of this unit's southern boundary.	Yes	Bears Ears National Monument	Yes	Bears Ears National Monument
BLM	Fish Creek Rim	19,141	Oregon	West of Adel	1992	Recommended and Not Recommended (different portions)	Wilderness values; local BLM office has additional details	Yes	Designated BLM public lands*	No	
BLM	Fish Springs	57,609	Utah	60 miles northwest of Delta, UT	1992	Unknown	Vegetation in this Wilderness Study Area is predominantly shrubs and grasses at lower elevations and scattered pinyon pine and juniper at higher elevations. Some white fir grow in isolated, higher locations. The Wilderness Study Area includes most of the Fish Springs Range, a north-south trending ridge that rises abruptly from approximately 5,000 feet at the base to 8,500 feet at the crest. The range is at the southern margin of the Great Salt Lake Desert. Bald eagles, peregrine falcons, and golden eagles inhabit the Wilderness Study Area. Sensitive species that may occur in the Wilderness Study Area include the ferruginous hawk, long-billed curlew, and kit fox.	Yes	Pony Express National Historic Trail corridor	No	
BLM	Five Springs	1,383	Nevada	Eagle Lake	1992	Not Recommended	Wilderness values; local BLM office has additional details	Yes	Designated BLM public lands*	No	
BLM	Florida Mountains	22,336	New Mexico	Deming	1992	Unknown	The Florida Mountains Wilderness Study Area is located in southern New Mexico about 10 miles southeast of Demming. The Florida Mountains are an isolated, rocky, north-south trending range with steep canyons and vertical cliffs. Alluvial fans slope toward the valley floors on all sides of the mountain range. The plant species in the Wilderness Study Area consist of grasses, mixed desert shrubs, and juniper trees.	Yes	Designated BLM public lands*	No	
BLM	Floy Canyon	72,282	Utah	8 miles north of the town of Green River	1992	Unknown	With nearly 4,500 feet of elevation gain, this Wilderness Study Area offers a broad range of vegetation types including shadscale, grassland, pinyon-juniper woodland, and Douglas fir. Rock outcroppings, pinnacles, chimneys and soil colors, and the dense and varied vegetation enhance the visual character of the area. The Wilderness Study Area's extensive canyon systems, ridges, abundant springs, and wildlife trails provide outstanding opportunities for a variety of primitive recreation activities including hiking, backpacking, horseback riding, hunting, wildlife observation and photography. The Wilderness Study Area has populations of mountain lion, elk and black bear, as well as Rocky mountain bighorn sheep.	Yes	Designated BLM public lands*	No	
BLM	Flume Canyon	50,628	Utah	North of Moab, UT	1992	Not Recommended	This is a dissected landscape of steep ridges and "V"-shaped canyons formed by the many drainages leading north to Westwater Creek Canyon along the northern boundary, east to Sulphur Creek and Antone Wash, and south to Diamond Canyon. Flume Canyon itself runs south in the central part of the Wilderness Study Area. The western portion of the Wilderness Study Area was partially burned in a large fire that occurred in the summer of 2002. It has year round populations of mountain lion, elk and black bear.	Yes	Designated BLM public lands*	No	
BLM	Fortification Creek	12,419	Wyoming	Buffalo	1992	Recommended and Not Recommended (different portions)	The Wilderness Study Area contains steeply sloping and dissected drainages and ridges, which divide the area. In addition, with the major drainages there are numerous opportunities to experience solitude and avoid the sights and sounds of others within the Wilderness Study Area. Approximately 99 percent of the Wilderness Study Area is considered crucial yearlong range for elk as designated by the Wyoming Game and Fish Department. Elk have historically used the area for winter range because of the available forage and cover.	Yes	Designated BLM public lands*	No	
BLM	Four Craters Lava Bed	12,474	Oregon	Southeast of Bend, OR	1992	Unknown	Wilderness values; local BLM office has additional details	Yes	Designated BLM public lands*	No	

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BLM	Fox Range	75,404	Nevada	Gerlach	1992	Unknown	The Fox Range Wilderness Study Area is located in central Washoe County approximately 10 miles south of Gerlach. Elevations range from 3,900 to 7,608 feet. The Wilderness Study Area is bounded by the Smoke Creek Desert to the west and San Emidio Desert to the east. The west side of the Wilderness Study Area is a highly rugged landform of steep canyons and prominent ridges. A large bowl-like basin; Juniper Flat is located near the ridge crest. The east side of the Wilderness Study Area is a smoother rolling landscape that alternates between narrow, confined drainages to open drainages with several major canyons. Opportunities for primitive and unconfined recreation include day-hiking, camping rock climbing and nature study throughout the Wilderness Study Area	Yes	Designated BLM public lands*	No	
BLM	Fremont Gorge	2,843	Utah	3 miles east of Torrey, UT	1992	Unknown	The Wilderness Study Area is on a broad plateau that slopes gently north-northeast, and is intricately dissected by deep, narrow, meandering canyons that drain eastward into the Fremont River. Narrow, relatively flat-topped ridges separate the canyons. Vegetation is predominantly pinyon-juniper with associated grasses. Ecological and botanical features are related to high quality riparian habitat along Sulfur Creek. Peregrine falcons, bald eagles, and golden eagles may frequent the Wilderness Study Area.	Yes	Designated BLM public lands*	No	
BLM	French Spring-Happy Canyon	24,306	Utah	25 miles southeast of Hanksville	1992	Not Recommended	The study area consists of high, narrow ridges and a mesa cut by narrow, sheer-walled, meandering canyons 600 to 1,000 feet deep. More than half of the surface of the Wilderness Study Area is bare rock and sand. Pinyon-juniper, grasses and blackbrush are the characteristic vegetative types in the portion of the Wilderness Study Area with plant cover. The Wilderness Study Area's exceptional scenic values were identified as a special feature. Desert bighorn sheep, which is a wilderness associated species, may inhabit the Wilderness Study Area. The peregrine falcon, bald eagle and golden eagle may inhabit or visit the Wilderness Study Area.	Yes	Designated BLM public lands*	No	
BLM	Friedman Creek	9,424	Idaho	Blaine County	1992	Unknown	Wilderness values; local BLM office has additional details	Yes	Designated BLM public lands*	No	
BLM	Gabbs Valley Range	79,600	Nevada	Hawthorne	1992	Not Recommended	The Gabbs Valley Range Wilderness Study Area is located in Mineral County, 30 miles east of Hawthorne, Nevada. Vegetation within the Wilderness Study Area consists of a pinyon - juniper woodland. The southern portion of the Wilderness Study Area contains badland scenery while the drainages on the north side of Mt Ferguson and Petrified Wash on the south provide the most interesting access to the highest points in the Wilderness Study Area. The most pleasing area within the Wilderness Study Area would be the basin of Redrock Canyon. Foot and horseback travel is relatively easy throughout the Wilderness Study Area and access is good. There is limited water resources in the Wilderness Study Area which can provide some challenge to backpackers. Visitors can view wild horses which frequent most of the Wilderness Study Area.	Yes	Designated BLM public lands*	No	
BLM	Gardner Mountain	6,423	Wyoming	Buffalo	1992	Not Recommended	The Gardner Mountain Wilderness Study Area encompasses 6,423 acres of public land with no state or private inholdings. The area is generally rugged terrain of the southern Big Horn Mountains dominated by pine, scattered mountain mahogany and meadows. The two principle drainages are deep, steep-walled canyons. Beartrap Creek and the North Fork of the Red Fork of the Powder River flow through the area. Part of the Dull Knife Battlefield, a National Historic Site, extends into the southern part of the area. The Gardner Mountain Foot and Horse Trail is accessed via WY-191/Mayoworth-Slip Road north of Kaycee. Take WY-191 west from Kaycee to the community of Mayoworth. Fork left onto Slip Road and continue 6.7 miles up a series of switchbacks. Turn left and head downhill to the parking area.	Yes	Designated BLM public lands*	No	
BLM	Gerry Mountain	22,289	Oregon	East of Bend, OR	1992	Recommended and Not Recommended (different portions)	Wilderness values; local BLM office has additional details	Yes	Designated BLM public lands*	No	

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BLM	Gila Lower Box	8,555	New Mexico	Five miles down the Gila River from Redrock	1992	Recommended	An oasis in the desert, the Gila Lower Box Wilderness Study Area is located in southwestern New Mexico about 20 miles northwest of Lordsburg. The Gila River has cut a five mile-long steep-walled canyon 600 feet deep in some areas, creating the "Lower Box." The pristine canyon is heavily vegetated with riparian species such as ash, cottonwood, Arizona sycamore, and willow. The Lower Box has very high biological diversity with 265 species of birds, 67 mammal species, 12 species of amphibians, and 54 reptile species recorded. This is one of the best bird watching areas in New Mexico. The area contains cultural features including petroglyphs and rock shelters.	Yes	Designated BLM public lands*	No	
BLM	Gold Creek	13,591	Oregon	West of Boise, ID	1992	Not Recommended	Goshute Canyon Wilderness Study Area is located in the Cherry Creek Mountains portion of Elko County in east-central Nevada. The majority of this Wilderness Study Area was designated as wilderness (Goshute Canyon Wilderness) in the White Pine County Conservation & Recreation Development Act of 2006. The remaining 365 acres of the Wilderness Study Area in Elko County were retained as a Wilderness Study Area. This Wilderness Study Area consists of two small drainages that branch from Dry Canyon toward Dry Canyon Spring. Vegetation within the Wilderness Study Area consists of a pinyon-juniper woodland with low shrub and grass community. The area remains natural in character and opportunities for solitude and primitive recreation rests primarily within the contiguous Goshute Canyon Wilderness.	Yes	Designated BLM public lands*	No	
BLM	Goldburg	3,946	Idaho	Challis	1992	Recommended and Not Recommended (different portions)	Wilderness values; local BLM office has additional details	Yes	Designated BLM public lands*	No	
BLM	Gooding City of Rocks East	14,317	Idaho	Gooding	1992	Recommended	Wilderness values; local BLM office has additional details	Yes	Designated BLM public lands*	No	
BLM	Gooding City of Rocks West	6,656	Idaho	Gooding	1992	Unknown	Wilderness values; local BLM office has additional details	Yes	Designated BLM public lands*	No	
BLM	Goshute Canyon	362	Nevada	Ely	1992	Unknown	Wilderness values; local BLM office has additional details	Yes	Designated BLM public lands*	No	
BLM	Goshute Peak	69,770	Nevada	Elko	1992	Unknown	Goshute Peak Wilderness Study Area is located approximately 100 miles east of Elko and 20 miles southwest of West Wendover, Nevada. Elevations in the Wilderness Study Area range from 6,000 to 9,500 feet. The Wilderness Study Area contains about 15 drainages with moderately dense stands of pinyon pine, juniper, limber pine, white fir, mountain mahogany and Bristlecone pine. The Wilderness Study Area is located along a major raptor migratory route. From late August through mid October each year, thousands of raptors including eagles, hawks, falcons, kestrels and others migrate through the Goshute Mountains.	Yes	Designated BLM public lands*	No	
BLM	Grand Gulch	105,213	Utah	45 miles west of Blanding, UT	1992	Not Recommended	This Wilderness Study Area is in the Canyonlands Section of the Colorado Plateau Physiographic Province. This Wilderness Study Area is predominantly a network of sinuous canyons, totaling more than 190 miles in length, that are tributary to the San Juan River. Pinyon-juniper woodland, sagebrush, and blackbrush are the predominant types of vegetation. Canyons, pinnacles, pedestals, knobs, arches, and alcoves offer unique and dramatic and colorful views in nearly every part of the area. The area contains extensive remains of Ancestral Puebloan dwellers occupation from about 200 A.D. to 1300 A.D including lithic scatters, walled fireplaces, pictographs, petroglyphs, pit-houses, pottery shards, towers, cliff dwellings, and kivas. The Grand Gulch Archaeological District (4,240 acres) was placed on the National Register of Historic Places in 1982. A portion of the northern boundary follows the Hole in the Rock Trail.	Yes	Bears Ears National Monument	Yes	Bears Ears National Monument
BLM	Grandmother Mountain	11,825	Idaho	Moscow	1992	Unknown	Wilderness values; local BLM office has additional details	Yes	Designated BLM public lands*	No	



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BLM	Grapevine Mountains	66,800	Nevada	Beatty	1992	None	Grapevine Mountains Wilderness Study Area is located in Esmeralda County and Nye County, approximately 20 miles northwest of Beatty along the Nevada/California stateline. The Wilderness Study Area consists of mountainous country with deep canyons and sweeping views overlooking all of Death Valley NM while in the solitude of a pristine environment. Elevations range from numerous peaks over 7,000 feet down to two broad bajadas at 4,000 feet. The Wilderness Study Area is in a transitional vegetation zone of hot desert and cold desert species. Unlike Queer Mountain Wilderness Study Area, these two vegetation zones do not intermix but have a distinctive transition line. The hot desert species include creosote brush and joshua trees which are immediately replaced by big sage, saltbush and thinly populated groves of pinyon and juniper. Hiking, camping and backpacking are demanding and will test the skills and resourcefulness of visitors.	Yes	Designated BLM public lands*	No	
BLM	Gray Peak	14,678	New Mexico	Lordsburg	1992	Not Recommended	The Gray Peak Wilderness Study Area is located in southwestern New Mexico about 40 miles from Lordsburg. Through the center of the Wilderness Study Area runs a rugged mountain ridgeline 11 miles long with five peaks and dozens of smaller hills and ridges separated by canyons. Vegetation is comprised of Madrean pine-oak woodland, which provides habitat for uncommon wildlife including Mexican long-tongued bats, coatimundi, desert bighorn, and the green rat snake.	Yes	Designated BLM public lands*	No	
BLM	Guadalupe Canyon	4,146	New Mexico	30 miles east of Douglas, AZ	1992	Recommended	The Guadalupe Canyon Wilderness Study Area is located in the southwestern part of New Mexico about 30 miles east of Douglass, AZ. This Wilderness Study Area is managed in conjunction with the contiguous Bunk Robinson Wilderness Study Area (managed by the U.S. Forest Service) and Baker Canyon Wilderness Study Area (BLM-Arizona). Vegetation is Madrean Encinal woodlands dominated by open stands of oaks and perennial grasses. Sycamores grow in the riparian areas and Chihuahuan pine on the higher north facing slopes. The Wilderness Study Area is located within the northern limits of the range of many plants and animals, and consequently, this region is the only place where some species can be found in the United States. The area is renowned for bird watching. The Wilderness Study Area is extremely remote and difficult to access.	Yes	Designated BLM public lands*	No	
BLM	Guano Creek	10,557	Oregon	East of Adel, OR	1992	None	Wilderness values; local BLM office has additional details	Yes	Designated BLM public lands*	No	
BLM	Hampton Butte	10,246	Oregon	Southeast of Bend, OR	1992	Not Recommended	Wilderness values; local BLM office has additional details	Yes	Designated BLM public lands*	No	
BLM	Hawk Mountain	69,741	Oregon	Northwest of Denio, OR	1992	Recommended	Wilderness values; local BLM office has additional details	Yes	Designated BLM public lands*	No	
BLM	Hawley Mountain	16,807	Idaho	Howe	1992	Not Recommended	Wilderness values; local BLM office has additional details	Yes	Designated BLM public lands*	No	
BLM	Heath Lake	21,199	Oregon	Southeast of New Princeton, OR	1992	Not Recommended	Wilderness values; local BLM office has additional details	Yes	Designated BLM public lands*	No	
BLM	Hell's Half Acre	67,751	Idaho	Idaho Falls	1992	Recommended	In Idaho, BLM manages 350 acres of public lands in the Henry's Lake Wilderness Study Area. Lush riparian vegetation like rose aspen, willow, serviceberry and snowberry follow the creek. Sagebrush, bitterbrush, and grasses such as needlegrass, mountain brome, fescue, and prairie junegrass grow on the slopes. Throughout much of the late spring and summer wildflowers like lupine, paintbrush, cinquefoil, buckwheat, arrowleaf balsamroot, common yarrow, geranium, gilia, monkeyflower, Oregon grape, pearly everlasting, and asters cover the slopes. Black bear, elk, moose, deer, grizzly bear and variety of birds call this area home.	Yes	Designated BLM public lands*	No	
BLM	Henry's Lake	338	Idaho	Fremont County	1992	Recommended and Not Recommended (different portions)	In Idaho, BLM manages 350 acres of public lands in the Henry's Lake Wilderness Study Area. Lush riparian vegetation like rose aspen, willow, serviceberry and snowberry follow the creek. Sagebrush, bitterbrush, and grasses such as needlegrass, mountain brome, fescue, and prairie junegrass grow on the slopes. Throughout much of the late spring and summer wildflowers like lupine, paintbrush, cinquefoil, buckwheat, arrowleaf balsamroot, common yarrow, geranium, gilia, monkeyflower, Oregon grape, pearly everlasting, and asters cover the slopes. Black bear, elk, moose, deer, grizzly bear and variety of birds call this area home.	Yes	Designated BLM public lands*	No	

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BLM	High Steens	14,092	Oregon	North of Andrews, OR	1992	Recommended and Not Recommended (different portions)	Wilderness values; local BLM office has additional details	Yes	Steens Mountain Cooperative Management and Protection Area	Yes	Steens Mountain Cooperative Management and Protection Area
BLM	Home Creek	1,178	Oregon	North of Fields, OR	1992	Not Recommended	Wilderness values; local BLM office has additional details	Yes	Steens Mountain Cooperative Management and Protection Area	Yes	Steens Mountain Cooperative Management and Protection Area
BLM	Homestead	7,615	Oregon	West of New Meadows, ID	1992	Not Recommended	Wilderness values; local BLM office has additional details	Yes	Designated BLM public lands*	No	
BLM	Honeycomb Buttes	40,548	Wyoming	Rock Springs	1992	Recommended and Not Recommended (different portions)	Much of the area is highly erodible and surface impacts fade relatively quickly. The Honeycomb Buttes proper and the North Fork of Bear Creek drainage, in the core of the recommended area, is a highly colorful and rugged desert badlands area. The headwaters of Red Creek and Sand Creek are relatively wide drainages bounded by rough eroded escarpments on three sides with wide flat benches between the drainages. The many cliffs, ridges, draws and secluded grottos provide numerous areas where a person could experience solitude. Topography of this type provides for effective screening of individuals from each other. The superb coloration of the buttes enhances one's appreciation for the undisturbed natural setting of the Honeycombs. This area provides some of the most outstanding opportunities for solitude that can be found in the Red Desert of Wyoming.	Yes	Designated BLM public lands*	No	
BLM	Honeycombs	38,771	Oregon	West of Boise, ID	1992	Not Recommended	The Honeycombs Wilderness Study Area encompasses 21,000 acres of BLM-administered land and 260 acres of split-estate land with minerals held by the state of Wyoming. The Honeycombs Wilderness Study Area consists of two land forms. The core area is comprised of sharply eroded, strongly dissected badlands. The area around the core is rolling to steep hills. Elevations in the Wilderness Study Area range from about 5,000 feet above sea level along the eastern boundary to about 4,400 feet where the western boundary crosses East Fork Nowater Creek.	Yes	Designated BLM public lands*	No	
BLM	Honeycombs	21,000	Wyoming	Worland	1992	Recommended and Not Recommended (different portions)	Wilderness values; local BLM office has additional details	Yes	Designated BLM public lands*	No	
BLM	Horse Mountain	5,032	New Mexico	Datil	1992	Recommended and Not Recommended (different portions)	Rising above the grassy plains of San Agustin, Horse Mountain, at 9,450 feet, provides sweeping views across west-central New Mexico. On south-facing slopes, you will find one-seed juniper, alligator juniper, and two-leaf piñon, while on north-facing slopes, you will find ponderosa pine, Douglas fir, and Mexican white pine. Horse Mountain is an isolated forest and woodland providing habitat for wildlife including mule deer, elk, golden eagles, mountain lions, bobcats, and occasionally, bald eagles.	Yes	Designated BLM public lands*	No	
BLM	Horseshoe Canyon (North)	13,502	Utah	30 miles south of Green River, UT	1992	Unknown	The Wilderness Study Area is elongated in a general curve around lower Horseshoe Canyon. The Wilderness Study Area includes approximately 20 miles of perennial streams, including the Green River along the eastern boundary of the Wilderness Study Area. The terrain in the study area consists of sandy flats and hilly areas between the canyons which are 1,000 feet deep where they join the Green River. Desert shrub and sagebrush are the dominant forms of vegetation in about half of the Wilderness Study Area. Scattered desert shrub, small areas of grassland, and riparian vegetation are found in the remainder of the Wilderness Study Area. Bowknot Bend is a perfect example of the present creation of a Rincon. The Green River has carved a large deeply entrenched meander, leaving only a narrow neck to be eroded away before its course takes a shortcut.	Yes	Designated BLM public lands*	No	

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BLM	Horseshoe Canyon (South)	39,842	Utah	30 miles south of Green River, UT	1992	Unknown	The area is elongated in a general curve around lower Horseshoe Canyon. The terrain in the study area consists of sandy flats and hilly areas between the canyons which are 1,000 feet deep where they join the Green River. The bottoms of the canyons are inaccessible in several places. Desert shrub and sagebrush are the dominant forms of vegetation in about half of the Wilderness Study Area. Scattered desert shrub, small areas of grassland, and riparian vegetation are found in the remainder of the Wilderness Study Area. The Wilderness Study Area includes approximately 20 miles of perennial streams, the majority of which is the Green River along the eastern boundary of the Wilderness Study Area. Bowknot Bend is a perfect example of the present creation of a Rincon. The Green River has carved a large deeply entrenched meander, leaving only a narrow neck to be eroded away before its course takes a shortcut.	Yes	Designated BLM public lands*	No	
BLM	Hoverrock	22	New Mexico	Las Cruces	1992	Recommended	This Wilderness Study Area is a 22-acre area that remained after the adjacent Arizona portion of the Wilderness Study Area was released from wilderness review in 1990. The remaining New Mexico portion continues to be managed as a Wilderness Study Area pending Congressional action.	Yes	Designated BLM public lands*	No	
BLM	Howell Peak	27,545	Utah	45 miles west of Delta, UT	1992	Unknown	This Wilderness Study Area is characterized by rugged terrain and steep cliffs. Shrubs and grasses are the dominant vegetation at lower elevations with pinyon-juniper woodland at higher elevations. Bald eagles, peregrine falcons, and golden eagles inhabit the Wilderness Study Area. Sensitive species that could inhabit the Wilderness Study Area include the ferruginous hawk, long-billed curlew, kit fox, and burrowing owl. The area is known in Utah and throughout the country for its beds of Cambrian trilobites. Council Cave, near Antelope Peak, has the largest entrance of any cave in Utah, and can be visible for 50 miles.	Yes	Designated BLM public lands*	No	
BLM	Ignacio Chavez	33,609	New Mexico	Northwest New Mexico	1992	Recommended	The Ignacio Chavez Wilderness Study Area is located in the northwestern portion of New Mexico. The northern portion of this Wilderness Study Area is arid, while the southern portion consists of a higher plateau dominated by piñon and ponderosa pines. The diversity of vegetation provides scenic appeal, and also a highly diverse wildlife population.  The Continental Divide National Scenic Trail passes through this Wilderness Study Area.	Yes	Continental Divide National Scenic Trail corridor	No	
BLM	Indian Creek	211	Oregon	Southeast of Canyon City, OR	1992	Unknown	This Wilderness Study Area consists of several northward-sloping canyons as much as 300 feet deep and narrow, twisting tributary canyons cut through the red rock. Four miles of perennial streams are within the Wilderness Study Area. About 75 percent (5,163 acres) of the Wilderness Study Area is bare rock. Sparse desert shrub covers the remainder of the Wilderness Study Area. Two pour offs in Indian Creek near the western border of the Wilderness Study Area are picturesque when water is flowing in the intermittent drainage. The two pour offs drop almost 150 feet. Desert bighorn sheep, which are a wildlife species associated with wilderness, has been found within this Wilderness Study Area. Peregrine falcons, golden eagles, bald eagles, and Mexican spotted owls may occur in the Wilderness Study Area.	Yes	Designated BLM public lands*	No	
BLM	Indian Creek	6,554	Utah	45 miles west of Delta, UT	1992	Unknown	Wilderness values; local BLM office has additional details	Yes	Bears Ears National Monument	Yes	Bears Ears National Monument
BLM	Jack Canyon	7,203	Utah	15 miles northeast of East Carbon City, UT	1992	Unknown	The terrain in the Wilderness Study Area is characteristic of the highly dissected Roan Cliffs and West Tavaputs Plateau, and includes both vertical-sided and V-shaped canyons, steep tributary draws, and narrow irregular ridges. The dominant vegetation includes pinyon-juniper woodland, sagebrush on the benches and moderate slopes, and Douglas fir on steep slopes and north-facing slopes. High value wildlife habitat in the Wilderness Study Area includes the intermittent stream and spring riparian associations in Jack Creek, Pine Springs Draw, and cliff and talus habitats. The Wilderness Study Area has small populations of Rocky Mountain big horn sheep, elk, cougar, and black bear, which are wildlife species associated with wilderness. The Mexican spotted owl, listed as a threatened species, nests within the Wilderness Study Area.	Yes	Designated BLM public lands*	No	

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BLM	Job Peak	90,209	Nevada	West Central Nevada, Churchill County	1992	Unknown	Job Peak Wilderness Study Area is located in Churchill County in west central Nevada. Elevation in the Wilderness Study Area range from 3600 feet to 8785 feet at the summit of Job Peak. There are several rugged canyons in the northeast portion of the Wilderness Study Area stretching from Coyote Canyon to Little Box Canyon which provide excellent opportunities for sightseeing. A fault escarpment on the east side of the Wilderness Study Area along the base of the mountains is the result of an earthquake in 1954. It is easily seen and in places the earth has been displaced about seven feet. Remnants of an old mercury retort about 1/2 mile west of Coyote Canyon may be of interest. Also desert big horn sheep, once native to the range were successfully reintroduced into the Wilderness Study Area in 1981.	Yes	Designated BLM public lands*	No	
BLM	Jordan Craters	27,761	Oregon	Southwest of Boise, ID	1992	Recommended and Not Recommended (different portions)	Wilderness values; local BLM office has additional details	Yes	Designated BLM public lands*	No	
BLM	Jornada del Muerto	31,147	New Mexico	10 miles south of Bosque del Apache National Wildlife Refuge, on the east side of the Rio Grande	1992	Recommended	The Jornada del Muerto Wilderness Study Area is located in the west-central part of New Mexico about 45 air miles south-southeast of Socorro. The Wilderness Study Area is almost entirely composed of lava flows that are characterized by lava tubes, sink holes, and pressure ridges. Many of these structures have been silted in by fine windblown sand and clay materials, which support a variety of grass species and soaptree yucca. This area is also home to many species of dark reptiles and a large population of bats that live in a lava tube extending from a crater.	Yes	Designated BLM public lands*	No	
BLM	Kawich	54,320	Nevada	Tonopah	1992	Unknown	The Kawich Wilderness Study Area is located in the Kawich Range in northeastern Nye County, approximately 50 miles east of Tonopah. The Wilderness Study Area consists of mountainous country with a high central plateau and several peaks. These peaks overlook the Bellehele Lakes, two small one-half acre lakes located on the plateau at the northern end of the Wilderness Study Area. Vegetation within the Wilderness Study Area consists mainly of a dense pinyon-juniper woodland with a northern desert shrub understory. Stands of mountain mahogany can be found above 8,000 feet. Activities in the Wilderness Study Area include hiking, backpacking, equestrian use, rock climbing and photography. Although access can be difficult, the plateau region offers spectacular views of the Wilderness Study Area and surrounding valleys.	Yes	Designated BLM public lands*	No	
BLM	King Hill Creek	28,218	Idaho	Boise	1992	Not Recommended	Wilderness values; local BLM office has additional details	Yes	Designated BLM public lands*	No	
BLM	King Top	92,847	Utah	50 miles southwest of Delta, UT	1992	Unknown	Like most other mountain ranges in the Great Basin, the Confusion Range rises abruptly above the surrounding desert valleys. The Range differs from other Great Basin ranges in that the summit portion is almost a plateau, a hilly upland with the steepest slopes on the eastern side. Desert shrub predominates at lower elevations and pinyon-juniper woodland is dominant on the King Top plateau. Wild horses, bald eagles, peregrine falcons, and golden eagles inhabit the Wilderness Study Area. Sensitive species that could inhabit the Wilderness Study Area include the ferruginous hawk, long-billed curlew, kit fox, and burrowing owl. Fossil Mountain is one of the more important locations in the world for early Ordovician fossils, and is frequently visited by paleontologists and amateur collectors.	Yes	Designated BLM public lands*	No	
BLM	La Lena	11,718	New Mexico	Northwest New Mexico	1992	Recommended	The La Leña Wilderness Study Area is characterized by deep arroyos, highly sculpted mesas, canyons, and sandstone and shale outcrops. This area is easily traveled by horseback. Nesting sites for golden eagles, prairie falcon, great horned owl, red-tailed hawk, and raven are found on sandstone cliffs. Vegetation includes grama grass, cactus and Knight's milkvetch.  The Continental Divide National Scenic Trail passes through this Wilderness Study Area.	Yes	Designated BLM public lands*	No	

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BLM	Lahontan Cutthroat Trout	12,316	Nevada	Winnemucca	1992	Unknown	Lahontan Cutthroat Trout ISA is located in western Humboldt County, about 78 miles northwest of Winnemucca. The northern extremities of the Black Rock Range lie to the south of the Wilderness Study Area. The Wilderness Study Area consists of running water, large stands of aspen, willow and mahogany with lush meadows, colorful rock formations and good populations of wildlife. Mahogany Creek which runs east to west through the ISA and several feeder creeks contain Lahontan Cutthroat Trout, but it is not legal to fish for them. Due to the small size of the creeks, the trout are usually viewable. The trout use Mahogany Creek as their principal spawning area which is the reason for the designation of the Natural Area.	Yes	Designated BLM public lands*	No	
BLM	Lake Mountain	13,865	Wyoming	LaBarge	1992	Not Recommended	The study area is in the Wyoming Range and contains an irregular series of steep-sided ridges ranging in elevation from 7,400 to over 9,600 feet. Rock creek, in the central part of the Wilderness Study Area, contains a population of Colorado Cutthroat Trout, a candidate for the status of threatened and endangered species. Dense stands of conifers cover the north and east facing slopes. Rock Creek contains a pure strain of Colorado River cutthroat trout and part of the Wilderness Study Area has been designated an Area of Critical Environmental Concern (ACEC) to protect trout habitat. The Colorado River cutthroat has been identified as a candidate species for possible status as a threatened or endangered species.	Yes	Designated BLM public lands*	No	
BLM	Las Uvas Mountains	11,067	New Mexico	Eight miles northwest of Las Cruces	1992	Not Recommended	The Las Uvas Mountains Wilderness Study Area is located in the south-central portion of New Mexico in the Chihuahuan Desert. The area is a mountain complex of tilted, bedded volcanic rock. The western slopes are gentle, while cliffs dominate the east side. The landform is characterized by mesas, buttes, and canyons. The vegetation is primarily grasses and desert shrubs, with juniper on north facing slopes at higher elevations. Rimrock along the mesas provides nesting sites for many raptors.	Yes	Organ Mountains-Desert Peaks National Monument	Yes	Organ Mountains-Desert Peaks National Monument
BLM	Lava	23,276	Idaho	Shoshone	1992	Not Recommended	Wilderness values; local BLM office has additional details	Yes	Designated BLM public lands*	No	
BLM	Link Flats	882	Utah	12 miles south of the town of Emery, UT	1992	Unknown	Link Flats National Scenic Trails Study Area (912 acres) lies in the San Rafael Swell, a breached anticline on the western edge of the Colorado Plateau physiographic province. Link Flats is one of a series of grassy flats between two major drainages, Devil's Canyon and Red's Canyon, which run to the south-west. Link Flats, Copper Globe Flats, and Justensen Flats are generally defined by pronounced sandstone bluffs to the northwest and are separated by pinyon-juniper desert woodlands.	Yes	Designated BLM public lands*	No	
BLM	Little Black Peak	15,469	New Mexico	Four miles west of Carrizozo	1992	Recommended and Not Recommended (different portions)	The Little Black Peak Wilderness Study Area is located in the central part of New Mexico. At 5,676 feet, Little Black Peak, the primary source of the surrounding lava flow, is the only feature rising significantly above the surrounding flat plain. It is a rugged landscape of lava approximately 5,000 years old. The lava is broken by fissures and jumbled outcrops, and includes an occasional lava tube. Sparse desert shrubs and grasses grow in the cracks, providing an interesting contrast of green against the National Scenic Trail and the black lava. The area supports a remarkably diverse ecosystem, including some species that have developed darker skin coloration to match the rock.  Hiking onto the lava flow is extremely rugged. You must be well prepared with appropriate footwear and other outdoor gear.	Yes	Designated BLM public lands*	No	
BLM	Little City of Rocks	6,606	Idaho	Gooding	1992	Not Recommended	Wilderness values; local BLM office has additional details	Yes	Designated BLM public lands*	No	
BLM	Little Deer	13,936	Idaho	Blaine	1992	Not Recommended	Wilderness values; local BLM office has additional details	Yes	Craters of the Moon National Monument	Yes	Craters of the Moon National Monument

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BLM	Little Humboldt River	42,213	Nevada	Elko	1992	Unknown	Little Humboldt River Wilderness Study Area is located 65 miles northwest of Elko and three miles north of Midas, Nevada along the eastern flank of the Snowstorm Mountains. The Wilderness Study Area contains deep canyons, volcanic mesas, high rocky ridges and wide undulating plains. The river provides good trout fishing opportunities as it winds through groves of aspen, willows and wild roses that line the watercourses. The rugged landscape and riparian areas support high populations of cliff-nesting raptors such as prairie falcons and golden eagles. The Wilderness Study Area provides a unique opportunity to study the transition between the southern Owyhee Cold Desert and a Basin & Range aspen forest without the typical pinyon-juniper woodland.	Yes	Designated BLM public lands*	No	
BLM	Little Rockies	40,733	Utah	75 miles south of Hanksville, UT	1992	Unknown	The Wilderness Study Area is dominated by Mt. Ellsworth and Mt. Holmes, two mountain peaks which are bodies of igneous rocks that intruded and deformed overlying sedimentary layers. In the northern and eastern portions of the area there are high, narrow mesas cut by deep canyons. Almost half the Wilderness Study Area is bare rock outcrop. Blackbrush and other shrubs are the dominant vegetative type in the remainder of the area. Because of the remote and isolated nature of portions of this Wilderness Study Area, there is high quality habitat for desert bighorn sheep. Bald eagles and peregrine falcons may occur in the Wilderness Study Area. Sclerocactus wrightii, an endangered plant species, may occur in the Wilderness Study Area.	Yes	Designated BLM public lands*	No	
BLM	Little Sink	80	Oregon	South of Falls City, OR	1992	None	Wilderness values; local BLM office has additional details	Yes	Designated BLM public lands*	No	
BLM	Little Wood River	4,183	Idaho	Blaine County	1992	Recommended	Wilderness values; local BLM office has additional details	Yes	Designated BLM public lands*	No	
BLM	Lonesome Ridge	3,505	New Mexico	Carlsbad	1992	Not Recommended	Lonesome Ridge Wilderness Study Area is located in southern New Mexico, about 40 miles southwest of Carlsbad on the eastern side of the Guadalupe Escarpment. The area features stark landscape transitions from Chihuahuan Desert shrubs at the lower elevations to sheer limestone cliffs dotted with scattered ponderosa pines at higher elevations. The steep, rugged mountains with dramatic rock outcrops are highly scenic. The Wilderness Study Area is contiguous with the Guadalupe Escarpment Wilderness Study Area (managed by the U.S. Forest Service) and Guadalupe Mountains Wilderness (managed by the National Park Service) in Texas.	Yes	Designated BLM public lands*	No	
BLM	Lookout Butte	66,194	Oregon	Northeast of McDermitt, OR	1992	Not Recommended	Wilderness values; local BLM office has additional details	Yes	Designated BLM public lands*	No	
BLM	Lost Forest	8,084	Oregon	Southeast of Bend, OR	1992	Not Recommended	Wilderness values; local BLM office has additional details	Yes	Designated BLM public lands*	No	
BLM	Lost Spring Canyon	1,625	Utah	North of Moab	1992	Unknown	The Wilderness Study Area is contiguous with a recent addition to Arches National Park. The Wilderness Study Area surrounds deep canyons which are bordered by colorful Summerville, Entrada and Navajo sandstone canyon walls. Desert shrub sagebrush vegetation covers most of the Wilderness Study Area with the rest being juniper woodland.	Yes	Designated BLM public lands*	No	
BLM	Lower John Day	25,406	Oregon	East of Grass Valley, OR	1992	Recommended and Not Recommended (different portions)	Wilderness values; local BLM office has additional details	Yes	John Day Wild and Scenic River corridor	No	
BLM	Lower Owyhee Canyon	74,767	Oregon	Southwest of Boise, ID	1992	Recommended and Not Recommended (different portions)	Wilderness values; local BLM office has additional details	Yes	Owyhee Wild and Scenic River corridor	No	
BLM	Lower Salmon Falls Creek	3,282	Idaho	Twin Falls	1992	Not Recommended	Wilderness values; local BLM office has additional details	Yes	Designated BLM public lands*	No	

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BLM	Lower Stonehouse	7,460	Oregon	North of Andrews, OR	1992	Not Recommended	Wilderness values; local BLM office has additional details	Yes	Steens Mountain Cooperative Management and Protection Area	Yes	Steens Mountain Cooperative Management and Protection Area
BLM	Mahogany Ridge	27,365	Oregon	North East of Denio, OR	1992	Not Recommended	Wilderness values; local BLM office has additional details	Yes	Designated BLM public lands*	No	
BLM	Malheur River-Bluebucket Creek	5,543	Oregon	Southeast of Canyon City, OR	1992	Not Recommended	Wilderness values; local BLM office has additional details	Yes	Designated BLM public lands*	No	
BLM	Mancos Mesa	50,889	Utah	50 miles west of Blanding, UT	1992	Unknown	This Wilderness Study Area is in the Canyonlands Section of the Colorado Plateau Physiographic Province. Mancos mesa is a rugged, westward-sloping mesa bounded by canyons as much as 600 feet deep. Three winding canyons from 250 to 800 feet deep cut across the mesa. Wind-blown sand covers large parts of the mesa and has accumulated in large deposits in portions of the canyons. Blackbrush is the most common vegetation. The Mancos Mesa Wilderness Study Area contains archaeological, geological, wildlife, and scenic values. The peregrine falcon and 8 animal species that are considered sensitive may occur in the Wilderness Study Area. Desert bighorn sheep, which is a wildlife species associated with wilderness is occasionally sighted in the Wilderness Study Area.	Yes	Bears Ears National Monument	Yes	Bears Ears National Monument
BLM	Manzano	881	New Mexico	16 air miles east of Los Lunas	1992	Recommended	The Manzano Wilderness Study Area is under consideration for addition to the Manzano Wilderness managed by the Cibola National Forest.	Yes	Designated BLM public lands*	No	
BLM	Marshall Mountain	5,527	Idaho	Riggins	1992	Not Recommended	Wilderness values; local BLM office has additional details	Yes	Designated BLM public lands*	No	
BLM	Massacre Rim	101,290	Nevada	Washoe County	1992	Not Recommended	Massacre Rim Wilderness Study Area is located in Washoe County in northwest Nevada about 28 miles from Cedarville, CA. Because the Wilderness Study Area is closer to the Surprise Field Office rather than the Winnemucca District Office, the Wilderness Study Area is administered by BLM California. Elevations with the Wilderness Study Area range from 5,520 to 6,780 feet and includes Massacre Rim and all of Massacre and Bitner benchlands. The topography is generally open rolling terrain dominated by sagebrush and scattered juniper. Massacre Rim which is a 1,200 foot fault block exposure dominates the northwestern portion of the Wilderness Study Area. Excellent scenic vistas of up to 60 miles can be viewed from many locations within the Wilderness Study Area along with wildlife viewing and hunting opportunities.	Yes	Designated BLM public lands*	No	
BLM	Mathers	362	New Mexico	40 miles east of Roswell	1992	Not Recommended	The Mathers Wilderness Study Area is located in eastern New Mexico, about 40 miles east of Roswell. The area is on the edge of the southern part of the Great Plains and at the northern end of a 6-10 mile wide belt of sand dunes stabilized by shinnery oak, a low growing shrub. The area provides critical habitat for the dunes sagebrush lizard and lesser prairie chicken; the latter can be observed displaying in leks during mating season.	Yes	Designated BLM public lands*	No	
BLM	McCullough Peaks	24,570	Wyoming	Cody	1992	Recommended and Not Recommended (different portions)	The McCullough Peaks Wilderness Study Area encompasses 23,290 acres of BLM-administered land, 640 acres of split-estate land, and 640 acres of state-owned land. The Wilderness Study Area consists of the badlands that form the north slope of the McCullough Peaks. The terrain is characterized by sharp ridges and deeply eroded drainages. There are also large expanses of open, gentle terrain. The area is scenic and provides opportunities for solitude and primitive recreation. The panoramic views from the top of McCullough Peaks are outstanding and include not only the study area's badlands but views of Heart Mountain, the Beartooth Mountains and the Absaroka Range.	Yes	Designated BLM public lands*	No	
BLM	McGraw Creek	505	Oregon	West of New Meadows, ID	1992	Not Recommended	Wilderness values; local BLM office has additional details	Yes	Designated BLM public lands*	No	
BLM	McKittrick Canyon	200	New Mexico	Southwest of Carlsbad	1992	Not Recommended	The McKittrick Canyon Wilderness Study Area is located in southern New Mexico, approximately 40 miles southwest of Carlsbad. It is contiguous with the Guadalupe Escarpment Wilderness Study Area (managed by the U.S. Forest Service). McKittrick Canyon contains Chihuahuan Desert grassland and scrub, including creosote bush and mesquite, as well as piñon-juniper woodlands and deciduous riparian. This Wilderness Study Area consists almost entirely of steep side slopes.	Yes	Designated BLM public lands*	No	



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BLM	Medicine Lodge	7,740	Wyoming	Hyattville	1992	Recommended and Not Recommended (different portions)	The Medicine Lodge Wilderness Study Area encompasses 7,740 acres of BLM-administered land with no private or state inholdings. The Wilderness Study Area consists of spectacular canyon walls towering 1,000 feet above Medicine Lodge Creek. Elevations range between 5,100 and 8,500 feet. The area includes crucial winter range for elk and deer. Bighorn sheep may use parts of the Wilderness Study Area as summer range. Rich color combinations, vertical or nearly vertical cliffs, spires and formations; variation in form, pattern, texture and type of vegetation; and presence of free-flowing, cascading water make the Wilderness Study Area highly scenic.	Yes	Designated BLM public lands*	No	
BLM	Mesita Blanca National Conservation Area	19,414	New Mexico	24 miles west of Quemado	1992	Not Recommended	The Mesita Blanca National Conservation Area Wilderness Study Area is located in western New Mexico. It is characterized by rolling grasslands broken by isolated sandstone and basalt mesas. Vegetation consists of grasslands and piñon-juniper woodlands. The 500-foot Red Hill Cinder Cone and lava flow provides a landmark within the Wilderness Study Area.	Yes	Designated BLM public lands*	No	
BLM	Mexican Mountain	58,326	Utah	West of Green River, UT	1992	Unknown	The landscape is characterized by features resulting from erosion of the multi-colored sedimentary rocks of the eastern San Rafael Swell. Brightly colored cliffs, buttes, ridges, alcoves, and pinnacles dominate the viewscape with elevations ranging from 4,700 feet in the southeast to 6,900 feet on Mexican Mountain. Roughly half the area is barren rock with pinyon-juniper woodlands, brush, and grass covering the remaining land. This vegetation along with riparian growth provides for diverse habitat making the Wilderness Study Area home to bighorn sheep, cougars, raptors, and several reptile species. Two endangered plant species (Maguire daisy, Wright fishhook cactus) may also occur within the unit.	Yes	Designated BLM public lands*	No	
BLM	Mill Creek Canyon	9,866	Utah	east of Moab, Utah	1992	Unknown	Major canyons within the Wilderness Study Area include the North Fork of Mill Creek, Rill Creek, and Burkholder Draw. Riparian vegetation follows the streams within the canyons. Above these canyons are pinyon-juniper/blackbrush vegetation and large expanses of Navajo sandstone domes and fins. The Mill Creek Canyon Wilderness Study Area is best know for its perennial streams, sheer canyon walls, large Navajo sandstone “fins” and wonderful hiking opportunities.	Yes	Designated BLM public lands*	No	
BLM	Million Hills	21,296	Nevada	Las Vegas	1992	Not Recommended	Million Hills Wilderness Study Area is located in the Gold Butte area of northeastern Clark County, about 45 miles east of Las Vegas. The north half of the Wilderness Study Area contains low ridges and gently rolling hills while the south half consists of a north-south tilted ridge made up of colorful folds. The Wilderness Study Area provides scenic vistas, secluded locations and geologic features for visitors hiking or interested in photography or nature study. The Wilderness Study Area also contains a large population of burros and the threatened and endangered desert tortoise.	Yes	Gold Butte National Monument	Yes	Gold Butte National Monument
BLM	Moquith Mountain	15,249	Utah	4 miles west of Kanab	1992	Unknown	Five distinct landforms comprise the Wilderness Study Area. In the central part are the Vermilion Cliffs, a “step” in the Grand Staircase, the southern end of the High Plateaus of the Utah Section of the Colorado Plateau Physiographic Province. The north side of the Vermilion Cliffs terrace includes a portion of the Coral Pink Sand Dunes and an escarpment above the dunes. Moquith Mountain is a study in opposites. Its western edge is open sand dunes dotted with islands of vegetation. Its eastern edge is a series of deep canyons where Ponderosa pine and pinyon-juniper woodlands thrive from the rims to the floors of the canyon. In alcoves on the sides of these canyons, you can find hanging gardens and the sites of lost civilizations. In the spring-fed upper reaches of these canyons, you find a stunning array of plant life such as cottonwood, cliff rose, oaks and maples. The top of the mountain is forested.	Yes	Designated BLM public lands*	No	
BLM	Morey Peak	5,070	Nevada	Tonopah	1992	Unknown	Morey Peak Wilderness Study Area is located in northeastern Nye County approximately 70 miles east of Tonopah. The central point of interest in the Wilderness Study Area is Morey Peak which rises to over 10,240 feet. The peak is rugged and provides panoramic views of all surrounding valleys. The slopes of Morey Peak are gouged with a myriad of steeply walled canyons capped by rocky spires. The rocky and barren peaks give way to dense stands of pinyon, juniper, mountain mahogany, limber pine and ancient bristlecone pine. Of special interest are six charcoal kilns. These kilns were built in the 1870's, are in excellent condition and are an important element of Nevada's historic past. The Wilderness Study Area contains one of only two locations where bristlecone pines are growing in volcanic soils.	Yes	Designated BLM public lands*	No	

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BLM	Mount Limbo	23,752	Nevada	Reno	1992	Unknown	Mount Limbo Wilderness Study Area is located in western Pershing County, about 50 miles north of Wadsworth. Elevations within the Wilderness Study Area range from 3,880 to 8,237 feet. The Wilderness Study Area contains three distinct landforms; a portion of the ridge crest that is granitic; a portion of the crest that is basaltic and the fringing desert piedmont. The granitic portion of the ridge crest is a single granite ridgeline with three major peaks: Kumiva Peak, Mount Limbo and Purgatory Peak. There are two aspen groves and four meadows that can be accessed along the drainages in the vicinity of Kumiva Peak. The Wilderness Study Area offers views of surrounding desert landforms, granitic rock outcrops and some of the best mountain climbing opportunities in the Winnemucca District.	Yes	Designated BLM public lands*	No	
BLM	Mount Riley	8,488	New Mexico	30 miles southwest of Las Cruces	1992	Recommended	The Mount Riley Wilderness Study Area is located in southern New Mexico approximately 30 miles southwest of Las Cruces. The Wilderness Study Area is comprised of three volcanic cinder cones rising approximately 1,500 feet above the plains. Vegetation consists of desert grasses and shrubs. There are no maintained trails to the summits; however, hikers are rewarded with 360 degree views from the top.	Yes	Organ Mountains-Desert Peaks National Monument	Yes	Organ Mountains-Desert Peaks National Monument
BLM	Mount Stirling	5,600	Nevada	Las Vegas	1992	Recommended and Not Recommended (different portions)	Mount Stirling Wilderness Study Area is located 45 miles west of Las Vegas in Clark County and Nye County. The Wilderness Study Area occupies the northern most portion of the Spring Mountain Range. Topography in the Wilderness Study Area consists of a rugged landscape of canyons and ridges cumulating with Wheeler Peak and Mount Stirling. Both provide excellent scenic vistas of the surrounding valleys. The Wilderness Study Area also contains evidence of paleozoic marine formations and cultural sites including three charcoal kilns listed on the National Register of Historic Places.	Yes	Designated BLM public lands*	No	
BLM	Mountain Lakes	340	Oregon	Northwest of Klamath Falls, OR	1992	Recommended	Wilderness values; local BLM office has additional details	Yes	Designated BLM public lands*	No	
BLM	Mountain Meadow Instant Study Area	22	Nevada	Eureka	1992	Unknown	The Mountain Meadow National Scenic Trail Study Area, (ISA) is located between the Hot Creek Range and the Park Range in Nye County, approximately 50 miles southwest of Eureka, Nevada. The ISA is an unusual natural meadow surrounded by rocky buttes. The surrounding terrain has a thin cover of a pinyon-juniper woodland.	Yes	Designated BLM public lands*	No	
BLM	Mt. Ellen-Blue Hills	81,363	Utah	15 miles southwest of Hanksville, UT	1992	Unknown	The Blue Hills, in the northern and western portion of the Wilderness Study Area, are low mesas and barren badlands carved by erosion from blue-gray marine shales. The Mt. Ellen portion of the Wilderness Study Area consists of steep slopes and rounded peaks, including Mt. Ellen, with large basins and wide canyons. Mt. Ellen is the highest point of the Henry Mountains (11,522 feet), well-known in American geology for classical studies of intrusive mountain structures, upturned sedimentary rocks, and stream gradients. Mt. Ellen is the largest structural dome in the Henry Mountains, with a diameter of 12 to 15 miles. The higher elevations of Mt. Ellen offer outstanding vistas of the geology of central Utah and the entire Waterpocket Fold. Portions of Mt. Ellen are summer range for the free-roaming Henry Mountain bison herd. The isolated, rugged terrain is habitat for cougar and mule deer, wildlife species frequently associated with wilderness.	Yes	Designated BLM public lands*	No	
BLM	Mt. Hillers	19,277	Utah	60 miles south of Hanksville, UT	1992	Unknown	Mt. Hillers is a rugged peak with steep slopes carved by narrow canyons. Mt. Hillers is 5 to 6 miles across, and is cut by several radial narrow, steep, v-shaped valleys separated by elongated, jagged ridges. Hogbacks formed from upturned sedimentary rocks flank the mountain, and are vertical in the Pink Cliffs area. Vegetation is predominantly sagebrush and pinyon-juniper woodlands on the southern slopes. Ponderosa pine, Douglas fir, and bristlecone pine grow on the northern and the higher slopes. The Wilderness Study Area has geological and scenic special features, including scenic views and geologic formations of stocks and laccoliths. Portions of the Wilderness Study Area are used by the Henry Mountains bison herd. Bald eagles and peregrine falcons may occur in the Wilderness Study Area.	Yes	Designated BLM public lands*	No	
BLM	Mt. Pennell	77,137	Utah	45 miles south-southwest of Hanksville, UT	1992	Unknown	Mt. Pennell is the second highest peak in the Henry Mountains. Several deep canyons cut the sides of the mountain, which on the higher slopes supports oak, Ponderosa pine, subalpine fir, spruce, Douglas fir, and aspen. Four distinct biological life zones are within the Wilderness Study Area due to nearly 5,000 feet of change in elevation. Portions of the Wilderness Study Area are summer range for the Henry Mountain bison herd, and bison are frequently seen in the vicinity of The Horn. Cougar, a wildlife species associated with wilderness, inhabit the Wilderness Study Area. Peregrine falcons and bald eagles, and five animal species that are considered sensitive may inhabit the Wilderness Study Area. One plant species that is listed as endangered or threatened, Sclerocactus wrightii, may be in the Wilderness Study Area.	Yes	Designated BLM public lands*	No	

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BLM	Mud Spring Canyon	40,573	Utah	20 miles southwest of Escalante, Utah	1992	Unknown	Steep-walled canyons forested with Ponderosa pine and Douglas fir border the west side of the Kaiparowits Plateau which descends into the blue/gray badlands of the upper Wahweap canyon system. Two parallel, knife-edged ridges at the north end of the Cockscomb, a major geologic fold of the western Colorado Plateau, divides the Wilderness Study Area. Water is scarce and the area is rarely visited, enhancing opportunities for hikers seeking solitude. Points within the Wilderness Study Area offer unique overlooks and perspective into the vast interior of Grand Staircase Escalante National Monument.	Yes	Grand Staircase-Escalante National Monument	Yes	Grand Staircase-Escalante National Monument
BLM	Muddy Creek	30,521	Utah	30 miles south of Emery, UT	1992	Unknown	Muddy Creek, a tributary of the Dirty Devil River to the south, flows east across the northern portion of the Wilderness Study Area then south through the eastern portion, and has a deep canyon through the study area. The south-central portion of the Wilderness Study Area consists of steep mesas. The southern part of the study area is a mesa bisected by Muddy Creek Canyon, and is locally referred to as "The Pasture" west of the canyon and "Keesle Country" east of the canyon. Pinyon, juniper, and desert shrub are the predominant types of vegetation, but the plant cover in the Wilderness Study Area is generally sparse. The upper reaches provide dramatic views of the twisted and carved character of the area, surrounded by the volcanic evidence and up thrust rock structures.	Yes	Designated BLM public lands*	No	
BLM	Mudgetts	2,941	New Mexico	Southwest of Carlsbad	1992	Not Recommended	The Mudgetts Wilderness Study Area is located in southern New Mexico about 30 miles southwest of the city of Carlsbad. The Wilderness Study Area is contiguous with Carlsbad Wilderness (managed by the National Park Service). The area is characterized by steeply rolling limestone hills and canyons covered in desert shrubs and cactus with scattered sotol, agave, and juniper. The region is known for its diverse vegetation, scenic vistas and caves.	Yes	Designated BLM public lands*	No	
BLM	Mule Canyon	6,171	Utah	20 miles west of Blanding, UT	1992	Unknown	This Wilderness Study Area is bounded by the Straight Cliffs on the east, and numerous southwest draining canyons on the west. Fifty Mile Mountain Wilderness Study Area is high elevation island of pinyon-juniper woodland with Aspen stands overlooking the sandstone expanse of southern Glen Canyon country, Lake Powell and Navajo Mountain. The pinyon-juniper woodland of Fifty Mile Mountain continues to reveal many new scientific insights into the fire history of this important habitat.	Yes	Bears Ears National Monument	Yes	Bears Ears National Monument
BLM	Negro Bill Canyon	7,560	Utah	northeast of Moab	1992	Unknown	Negro Bill Canyon includes a perennial stream within a canyon bordered by sheer walls of Navajo sandstone. Morning Glory Natural Bridge, located just outside of the Wilderness Study Area on State Land, is the main destination for hikers. A ribbon of riparian vegetation follows the stream within the canyon. Above the canyon, there is a sparse covering of pinyon-juniper vegetation and large expanses of barren Navajo sandstone domes and fins.	Yes	Designated BLM public lands*	No	
BLM	North Escalante Canyons/The Gulch	127,459	Utah	10 miles east of Escalante, Utah	1992	Unknown	Majestic scenery and a tangled topography dominated by cliffs, canyons, alcoves, domes and vistas of the Navajo, Kayenta and Wingate Formations characterize this Wilderness Study Area. Sinuous, steep walled canyons such as Phipps Canyon, Boulder Creek, the Gulch and the Escalante River separate the broad, sandy and slick rock mesas and plateaus. With landforms so diverse, opportunities are limited only by one's level of experience and imagination. The lives of early hunters, gatherers and farmers, are recorded in various forms of rock writing (petroglyphs & pictographs), granaries and middens, which are distributed through the Wilderness Study Area.	Yes	Grand Staircase-Escalante National Monument	Yes	Grand Staircase-Escalante National Monument
BLM	North Fork	11,398	Oregon	East of Prineville, OR	1992	Not Recommended	North Fork Little Humboldt River Wilderness Study Area is located in northcentral Nevada, in northeastern Humboldt County. The Wilderness Study Area lies within the central Little Owyhee Desert and is bisected by 14 miles of the North Fork of the Little Humboldt River Gorge. Elevations range from 4,700 to 6,000 feet and vegetation throughout most of the Wilderness Study Area is low growing sage with scattered big sagebrush flats. The 200-700 foot deep gorge supports lush riparian vegetation with willow, redosier dogwood and native grasses. There are outstanding opportunities for various types of recreation, including day-hiking, backpacking, camping and nature study. The Wilderness Study Area also provides a diverse wildlife population in the rugged scenic canyon.	Yes	North Fork Crooked Wild and Scenic River corridor	No	
BLM	North Fork of the Little Humboldt River	69,683	Nevada	North-central Nevada, in northeastern Humboldt County	1992	Unknown	Wilderness values; local BLM office has additional details	Yes	Designated BLM public lands*	No	

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BLM	North Fork Powder River	10,089	Wyoming	Buffalo	1992	Not Recommended	The North Fork of the Powder River Wilderness Study Area encompasses 10,089 acres of public land with no state or private inholdings. The area is moderately steep, forested terrain, with pine and fir being the principle tree species. Pass Creek and the North Fork of the Powder River are rugged, scenic canyons running through the area. Falcons, hawks and eagles migrate through the area and elk winter in the North Fork Canyon.	Yes	Designated BLM public lands*	No	
BLM	North Fork Virgin River	1,080	Utah	East of Springdale, UT	1992	Unknown	Hanging gardens of maiden hair fern, pink-flowered shooting star and scarlet monkey flower can be found under rock overhangs along the river. About 21 percent of the Wilderness Study Area is covered in pinyon-juniper woodland, Ponderosa pine, fir and maple. Bald eagle and peregrine falcon visit this Wilderness Study Area. There are 12 additional animal species and 4 plant species that are considered to be sensitive that occur or may occur in the Wilderness Study Area. Elk, mule deer, and Cougar also use the Wilderness Study Area.	Yes	Designated BLM public lands*	No	
BLM	North Pole Ridge	7,317	Oregon	Southwest of Condon, OR	1992	Recommended and Not Recommended (different portions)	Wilderness values; local BLM office has additional details	Yes	John Day Wild and Scenic River corridor	No	
BLM	North Stansbury Mountains	10,786	Utah	West of Salt Lake City	1992	Unknown	The Wilderness Study Area is just north of the Deseret Peak Wilderness (US Forest Service) and south of the Great Salt Lake. The North Stansbury range rises above the desert between two valley floors with elevations varying between 5,200 feet along the northern base of the range and up to 8,800 feet on the southern end and consists of steep V-shaped canyons. Vegetation consists primarily of juniper-conifer forests with different elevations providing for distinct growth zones. Lower elevations are covered with typical juniper and sagebrush scrublands while higher elevations see wild rose, service berry and mountain mahogany. There are approximately 180 species of wildlife inhabiting the area including cougar, bobcat, deer, grouse, raptors, and cottontails, golden eagle and bald eagle.	Yes	Designated BLM public lands*	No	
BLM	Notch Peak	57,296	Utah	45 miles west of Delta, UT	1992	Unknown	Notch Peak is a distinct landmark in west-central Utah, and can be visible for 70 miles. A precipice of almost 3,000 feet high on the west side of the peak has a shallow groove at the top, giving the mountain its name. Sagebrush is the dominant vegetation at lower elevations, with pinyon-juniper woodland at higher elevations. Conifer forests occupy many of the eastern and northern slopes at the highest elevations. The peak also supports isolated patches of aspen. Sensitive wildlife species that could inhabit the Wilderness Study Area include the ferruginous hawk, long-billed curlew, burrowing owl, and kit fox. Bald eagles, peregrine falcons, and golden eagles inhabit the Wilderness Study Area. Bristlecone pine grows on some of the higher ridges in the Wilderness Study Area. Some of these pines have been aged at more than 2,000 years old.	Yes	Designated BLM public lands*	No	
BLM	Ojito	124	New Mexico	5 miles southwest of the village of San Ysidro	1992	Recommended	The Ojito Wilderness Study Area is located adjacent to, and is under consideration for addition to, the Ojito Wilderness. Please visit the Ojito Wilderness webpage for more information	Yes	Designated BLM public lands*	No	
BLM	Orderville Canyon	1,952	Utah	West of Orderville, UT	1992	Unknown	Hanging gardens of maiden hair fern, pink-flowered shooting star and scarlet monkey flower can be found under rock overhangs along the river. About 21 percent of the Wilderness Study Area is covered in pinyon-juniper woodland, Ponderosa pine, fir and maple. Bald eagle and peregrine falcon visit this Wilderness Study Area. There are 12 additional animal species and 4 plant species that are considered to be sensitive that occur or may occur in the Wilderness Study Area. Elk, mule deer, and Cougar also use the Wilderness Study Area.	Yes	Designated BLM public lands*	No	
BLM	Oregon Buttes	5,700	Wyoming	Farson	1992	Recommended	The Oregon Buttes Wilderness Study Area appears to be in an essentially natural condition. The buttes are a remarkable landmark. They dominate the surrounding countryside with their grandeur and diversity. Visibility from the butte tops is outstanding, offering miles of scenic vistas including the Wind River Mountains on the north to the Unita Mountain Range to the southwest. The Oregon Buttes is a major landmark for travelers of the Oregon Trail, which is located less than seven miles to the north of the Wilderness Study Area. Emigrants viewed the Buttes as the halfway point on their journey from Independence, Mo., to the Pacific Ocean. The Buttes also denoted the point where the emigrants passed over the Continental Divide and into the Pacific watershed. Nearly 300,000 emigrants passed this way between 1843 and 1863.	Yes	Designated BLM public lands*	No	

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DOI Bureau/ Office	Name of Wilderness Study Area	Number of acres	Wilderness Location: State	Wilderness Location: City	Year of Study	Suitability Determination (if any)	Synopsis of the Values Protected/Reason for Potential Wilderness Designation	Wilderness Area Located within a Designated Public Lands Area? (Y or N)	If yes, what is the Name of the Designated Public Lands Area?	Wilderness Area Located within a Monument Boundary? (Y or N)	If yes, which Monument?
BLM	Oregon Canyon	42,071	Oregon	Northeast of Denio, OR	1992	Recommended and Not Recommended (different portions)	Wilderness values; local BLM office has additional details	Yes	Designated BLM public lands*	No	
BLM	Orejana Canyon	24,147	Oregon	Southwest of Burns, OR	1992	Recommended	Wilderness values; local BLM office has additional details	Yes	Designated BLM public lands*	No	
BLM	Organ Mountains	7,283	New Mexico	East of Las Cruces	1992	None	The Organ Mountains Wilderness Study Area is located in south-central New Mexico on the eastern edge of Las Cruces. The Organ Mountains are one of the most spectacular and rugged ranges in the U. S. and range from 4,600 to just over 9,000 feet, and are so named because of the steep, needle-like spires that resemble the pipes of an organ. Alligator juniper, gray oak, mountain mahogany and sotol are the dominant plant species here, but in the upper elevations stands of ponderosa pine may be found. Seasonal springs and streams occur in canyon bottoms, with a few perennial springs that support riparian habitats. Wildlife includes desert mule deer, mountain lion, a variety of song birds, and a race of the Colorado chipmunk. The Wilderness Study Area includes the Baylor Pass National Recreation Trail.	Yes	Organ Mountains-Desert Peaks National Monument	Yes	Organ Mountains-Desert Peaks National Monument
BLM	Owl Creek	710	Wyoming	Thermopolis	1992	Recommended and Not Recommended (different portions)	The Owl Creek Wilderness Study Area encompasses 710 acres in three units. All three units are located on the major ridge line that divides Rock Creek and the South Fork of Owl Creek and is adjacent to the 703,981 acre Washakie Wilderness Area. The Wilderness Study Area is characterized by rugged terrain broken by steep draws, excellent vegetative cover and remoteness. The Wilderness Study Area provides important critical habitat for deer, moose, elk, bear and bighorn sheep. The altitude in the Wilderness Study Area ranges from 9,000 to 10,900 feet. The geology of the area is largely unexplored and offers excellent opportunities for study of tertiary volcanics in the area. There are two culturally significant sites which are believed to be eligible for the National Register of Historic Places. These sites are important for study of high altitude aboriginal occupation	Yes	Designated BLM public lands*	No	
BLM	Owyhee Breaks	13,108	Oregon	Northeast of McDermitt, OR	1992	Unknown	Wilderness values; local BLM office has additional details	Yes	Owyhee Wild and Scenic River corridor	No	
BLM	Owyhee Canyon	21,875	Nevada	Elko	1992	Recommended and Not Recommended (different portions)	Owyhee Canyon Wilderness Study Area is located 90 miles northwest of Elko, Nevada. The western 2/3 of the Wilderness Study Area consists of a gently rolling plateau with sage, bitterbrush and bunchgrass communities. The eastern third is cut by 21 miles of 100-300 foot deep canyons including 18 miles of the South Fork Owyhee River. From plateau high points, wide scenic vistas from Steens Mountains in Oregon to Juniper Mountain in Idaho to the Bull Run Mountains in Nevada are visible. The Wilderness Study Area is rich in scenic, wildlife and cultural values. Sensitive wildlife species include bobcat, river otter and redband trout.	Yes	Designated BLM public lands*	No	
BLM	Owyhee River Canyon	187,344	Oregon		1992	Unknown	Wilderness values; local BLM office has additional details	Yes	Owyhee Wild and Scenic River corridor	No	
BLM	Palisade Mesa	99,550	Nevada	Tonopah	1992	Unknown	Palisade Mesa Wilderness Study Area is located in northeastern Nye County approximately 65 miles east of Tonopah. The Wilderness Study Area is composed of rocky, sheer-sided mesas, changes in elevation are abrupt creating a varied and interesting topography. The fortress-like walls and the prehistoric sense of volcanic craters, cinder cones and lava flows all exemplify the feeling of naturalness and antiquity of the Wilderness Study Area. This primeval character is emphasized by the unusual lands forms such as Lunar Crater. Rock climbing opportunities abound along the precipitous cliffs of the mesa, including some multi-pitch technical climbs.	Yes	Designated BLM public lands*	No	
BLM	Palomino Hills	54,256	Oregon	West of Silver City, ID	1992	Not Recommended	Wilderness values; local BLM office has additional details	Yes	Designated BLM public lands*	No	
BLM	Paria Hackberry	145,828	Utah	South of Henrieville, UT	1992	Unknown	The massive Navajo Sandstone walls of the Paria River and its tributaries are some of the tallest in Grand Staircase-Escalante National Monument. In between are high forested plateaus and slick rock benches all of which make for excellent hiking and backpacking challenges and a topographic and geologic wonderland. The canyons are deep and routes hard to find and follow. Observant hikers may also discover evidence of past Anasazi and Fremont civilizations. Uncounted and unnamed arches abound in a maze of opportunity for exploration.	Yes	Old Spanish National Historic Trail corridor, Grand Staircase-Escalante National Monument	Yes	Grand Staircase-Escalante National Monument

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DOI Bureau/ Office	Name of Wilderness Study Area	Number of acres	Wilderness Location: State	Wilderness Location: City	Year of Study	Suitability Determination (if any)	Synopsis of the Values Protected/Reason for Potential Wilderness Designation	Wilderness Area Located within a Designated Public Lands Area? (Y or N)	If yes, what is the Name of the Designated Public Lands Area?	Wilderness Area Located within a Monument Boundary? (Y or N)	If yes, which Monument?
BLM	Paria Hackberry 202	402	Utah	South of Henrieville, UT	1992	Unknown	Same as Paria-Hackberry- can we combine?	Yes	Grand Staircase-Escalante National Monument	Yes	Grand Staircase-Escalante National Monument
BLM	Park Range	47,268	Nevada	Ely	1992	Unknown	Park Range Wilderness Study Area is located in Nye County approximately 50 miles southeast of Eureka and 110 miles southwest of Ely. The Wilderness Study Area contains a pinyon-juniper woodland with occasional groves of mountain mahogany. Unlike many of Nevada's Wilderness Study Areas, the Park Range has numerous streams throughout. The high mountain meadows scattered throughout the range seem to hang in basins surrounded by volcanic towers inaccessible to livestock and vehicles but easily climbed by hikers.	Yes	Designated BLM public lands*	No	
BLM	Parunuweap Canyon	30,907	Utah	Northwest of Kanab, Utah	1992	Unknown	This expanse of public land offers stunning canyon vistas and a unique hiking opportunity. The main landmarks in and directly south of the southern portion of the Wilderness Study Area are Harris Mountain and Elephant Butte. Again, springs and plant life concentrate animals in the area. Mule deer are common, and with the mule deer come predatory mountain lions. Many kinds of hawks, eagles and other birds can also be seen in the area. Beware, however, since rattlesnakes are also common here.	Yes	Designated BLM public lands*	No	
BLM	Peloncillo Mountains	4,061	New Mexico	Southwestern New Mexico	1992	Not Recommended	The Peloncillo Mountains Wilderness Study Area is in southwestern New Mexico and contiguous with the Peloncillo Wilderness in Arizona. The landform is comprised of low mountains, cliffs, and numerous canyons, with gentle hills covered in desert grasses and shrubs. Desert bighorn sheep inhabit the Peloncillo Mountains as well as Gila National Scenic Trailers and pincushion cacti.	Yes	Designated BLM public lands*	No	
BLM	Petaca Pinta	11,668	New Mexico	50 miles southwest of Albuquerque	1992	Recommended and Not Recommended (different portions)	This area is known for its dramatic, colorful, and diverse topography that features lava, colorful mesas, and cliffs of sandstone. It is full of geological, biological, and archeological features, including both riparian and canyon-wall ecology. Vegetation includes piñon-juniper, desert scrub, cottonwoods, willows, and cattails.	Yes	Designated BLM public lands*	No	
BLM	Petticoat Peak	11,192	Idaho	Lava Hot Springs	1992	Not Recommended	Wilderness values; local BLM office has additional details	Yes	Designated BLM public lands*	No	
BLM	Phipps-Death Hollow	45,328	Utah	Northeast of Escalante, UT	1992	Unknown	The light colored Navajo Sandstone canyons and mesas of the upper Escalante River drainage are distinct from the darker red canyons further down National Scenic Trail stream. At higher elevation, the sandstone is more sharply broken due to fractures and joints in the rock. The Escalante River itself has carved perhaps the deepest canyon in the watershed. Death Hollow, Sand Creek and Calf Creek have all carved deep, sinuous canyons.	Yes	Designated BLM public lands*	Yes	Grand Staircase-Escalante National Monument
BLM	Pigeon Spring	3,575	Nevada	Lida	1992	Unknown	Pigeon Spring Wilderness Study Area lies along the Nevada / California stateline approximately 10 miles west of Lida, Nevada. The 3,575 acre Wilderness Study Area is contiguous with the Sylvania Mountains Wilderness Study Area in the California Desert Conservation Area. The Wilderness Study Area contains the upper drainages of Cucamonga Canyon in the Sylvania Mountains. The central feature of the Wilderness Study Area is one and one-half miles of steep walled canyon that continues on into the California side. Vegetation consists of pinyon-juniper woodland throughout and there are no springs or streams within the Wilderness Study Area. The woodland and topography of the area provide visitors with opportunity for solitude. This is somewhat enhanced by low visitation numbers. Activities generally include some day-hiking, scenic viewing and hunting; both big game and upland bird.	Yes	Designated BLM public lands*	No	
BLM	Pine Creek	211	Oregon	Southeast of Canyon City, OR	1992	Unknown	Wilderness values; local BLM office has additional details	Yes	Designated BLM public lands*	No	
BLM	Pinyon Joshua Instant Study Area	560	Nevada	Silver Peak	1992	Unknown	Pinyon-Joshua Instant National Scenic Trail and Study Area is located approximately 12 miles southwest of Silver Peak, Nevada in Esmeralda County. The ISA was designated as a natural area in 1965 because it represented the northern most location of the Joshua Tree. The ISA is small, approximately 560 acres in size. The ISA is associated with a portion of the Silver Peak range and a vast spreading bajada sweeping to the south and east away from the mountains. Small canyons and draws contain some scattered stands of pinyon pine and juniper with creosote and a low desert shrub community. Recreational opportunities generally include day hiking, upland gamebird hunting and equestrian uses. Occasionally, groups of wild horses can be viewed in the ISA.	Yes	Designated BLM public lands*	No	



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BLM	Pole Creek	12,969	Nevada	Gerlach	1992	Unknown	Pole Creek Wilderness Study Area is located in central Washoe County about 20 miles southwest of Gerlach. The Wilderness Study Area occupies a portion of the Fox Range that is a highly dissected landform of steep canyons and prominent ridges. The elevation of the Wilderness Study Area ranges from 3,870 to the 7,608 summit of Pah Rum Peak. A fringing desert piedmont is the transition zone between the Smoke Creek Desert to the west and the Fox Mountain Range. Day-hiking, camping, rock climbing and nature study are activities known to occur in the Wilderness Study Area. There is also potential for a fishery in Wild Horse Canyon, but currently the fish population is practically non-existent.	Yes	Designated BLM public lands*	No	
BLM	Poodle Mountain	142,050	Nevada	Gerlach	1992	Unknown	Poodle Mountain Wilderness Study Area is located in central Washoe County, approximately 15 miles northwest of Gerlach. The Wilderness Study Area encompasses most of the Buffalo Hills, a circular shaped basaltic plateau dominated by large canyons radiating from the center. The elevations in the Wilderness Study Area range between 3,850 to 6,832 feet. There are three distinct landforms to be found in the Wilderness Study Area: basalt plateau highlands, basalt plateau canyon country and fringing desert piedmont. The plateau highlands are generally flat to rolling terrain; the canyon country has numerous deep canyons and gorges. The fringing piedmont is a desert landscape of low-relief alluvium with low parallel ridges and drainages that lie perpendicular to the basalt plateau. The Poodle Mountain volcanic center and many canyons provide visitors with scenic views, nature study opportunity and numerous wildlife species.	Yes	Designated BLM public lands*	No	
BLM	Presilla	8,680	New Mexico	East of the Rio Grande; about two miles east of Socorro	1992	Not Recommended	The Presilla Wilderness Study Area is located in central New Mexico, approximately 10 miles east of Socorro. The landform consists of a mesa cut by large arroyos, rugged limestone, sandstone hills, and scattered coppice dunes. Vegetation consists of desert shrubs. The Wilderness Study Area is home to many wildlife species, including Red-tailed and Cooper's hawks, prairie falcons, doves, quail, songbirds, mule deer, gray and kit fox, rock squirrels, jackrabbits, and several reptilian species.	Yes	Designated BLM public lands*	No	
BLM	Prospect Mountain	1,145	Wyoming	Encampment	1992	Recommended	Prospect Mountain and Prospect Creek, coupled with dense forest cover and riparian areas, provide a high degree of solitude while creating numerous secluded places for recreational activities. With 70 percent of the area covered by trees, visitors are easily screened from one another. The Platte River Wilderness, which forms the eastern boundary of the Wilderness Study Area and contains 23,000 acres, enhances the opportunity for solitude in this Wilderness Study Area because of its undeveloped nature. The Prospect Mountain Wilderness Study Area is highly scenic. Color and texture of the Wilderness Study Area contrast sharply with the adjacent high desert environment. There are many shades of green and blue in the warmer months, which change to green, gold and brown in the fall.	Yes	Designated BLM public lands*	No	
BLM	Pryor Mountain	4,352	Wyoming	Lovell	1992	Recommended	The Wilderness Study Area is located along the mid-elevation, south-trending slopes of the Pryor Mountains in Montana and Wyoming. Elevations range from 3,780 ft. at the southern end of the Wilderness Study Area to 8,480 ft. in the north. Vegetation at the lower elevations is characterized by the Red Desert/salt shrub community. The mid-elevations of the Wilderness Study Area are characterized by the mountain shrub community, including Utah juniper, mountain mahogany and big sagebrush. Douglas fir and limber pine occur in patches at the highest elevations of the Wilderness Study Area, along with occasional open parks with big sagebrush, shrubby cinquefoil and a variety of grasses.	Yes	Designated BLM public lands*	No	
BLM	Pueblo Mountains	600	Nevada	Fields, Oregon	1992	Unknown	Pueblo Mountains Wilderness Study Area is primarily located in southern Oregon but extends into Nevada's Humboldt County near Denio on the Oregon / Nevada stateline. Of the 72,000+ acres only 600 acres are in Nevada. The most prominent feature of the Wilderness Study Area is the Pueblo Mountain ridgeline which runs in a north to south direction along the entire length of the Wilderness Study Area. This is a tilted fault block that averages 7,300 feet in elevation which is steep, rugged and rocky while much of the western slope is like a table top tilted to the west at nearly a 45 degree angle. The Wilderness Study Area contains a segment of the Desert Trail which is part of the Oregon State Recreation Trails System.	Yes	Designated BLM public lands*	No	
BLM	Pueblo Mountains	73,433	Oregon	North of Denio, NV	1992	Unknown	Wilderness values; local BLM office has additional details	Yes	Designated BLM public lands*	No	



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BLM	Queer Mountain	81,550	Nevada	Beatty	1992	Unknown	Queer Mountain Wilderness Study Area is located in Esmeralda County, Nevada along the California/Nevada stateline about 20 miles northwest of Beatty. The Wilderness Study Area represents the transition between the hot desert ecosystem and the cold desert ecosystem. The uplands of the Wilderness Study Area contain a scattering of pinyon and juniper trees interspersed with big sage, bitterbrush and cliff rose. Some northern slopes contain a Joshua Tree forest, cacti and other hot desert vegetation. The flat benches within the Wilderness Study Area break into colorful mosaics of volcanic rock. The primary special feature of the Wilderness Study Area is the uniqueness of the vegetation and natural condition of the area.	Yes	Designated BLM public lands*	No	
BLM	Raven's Eye	31,319	Idaho	Carey	1992	Recommended	Wilderness values; local BLM office has additional details	Yes	Craters of the Moon National Monument	Yes	Craters of the Moon National Monument
BLM	Rawhide Mountain	64,360	Nevada	Tonopah	1992	Unknown	Rawhide Mountain Wilderness Study Area is located in the Hot Creek range in northeastern Nye County approximately 50 miles east of Tonopah. Canyons leading into the core area of the Wilderness Study Area are composed of craggy rock outcrops bathed in brilliant red and orange which contrasts sharply with the green pinyon-juniper woodland. There are charcoal kilns within this Wilderness Study Area. These kilns were built in the 1870's and made of red brick, oval in shape and are about 30 feet in height. Known as the Tybo Kilns, they are on the National Register of Historic Places.	Yes	Designated BLM public lands*	No	
BLM	Raymond Mountain	32,936	Wyoming	Cokeville	1992	Recommended	Wildlife is an important special feature in the area. The Thomas Fork watershed, which includes Huff and Raymond creeks, has been designated as an Area of Critical Environmental Concern. This area supports the Bear River Cutthroat trout and provides crucial winter habitat for moose, elk, mule deer and numerous other wildlife species. The scenic quality is outstanding due in part to the interaction of the mountainous landforms, geologic outcrops, diverse vegetation, open parks and waterways. Two waterways within the Wilderness Study Area have been recommended for inclusion in the National Wild & Scenic Rivers System: Huff Creek has scenic and fisheries values, and unique land and resource diversity; Raymond Creek has scenic, recreational, fisheries and wildlife values and unique land and resource diversity.	Yes	Designated BLM public lands*	No	
BLM	Red Butte	11,350	Wyoming	Worland	1992	Not Recommended	The Red Butte Wilderness Study Area encompasses 11,350 acres of BLM-administered land. The Wilderness Study Area contains bare, rugged badlands created by peaks and ridges broken by irregular, sharply cut drainages. Red Butte dominates this central terrain at an elevation of 5,185 feet. The northeastern portion of the Wilderness Study Area exhibits less rugged badlands intermixed with a series of small, bench-like terraces overlooking Fivemile Creek. This area exhibits a moderately dense cover of sagebrush-grass vegetation in contrast with the bare, red-hued badland ridges. In the western portion, the badlands open up to broad, shallow drainages and flat-to-rolling plains.	Yes	Designated BLM public lands*	No	
BLM	Red Creek Badlands	8,020	Wyoming	Rock Springs	1992	Not Recommended	The Wilderness Study Area contains highly erodible red shale and sandstones. The coloration of the rocks and cliffs, mixed with the various shades of vegetation provide a most interesting landscape. Pinon pine stands, a rare occurrence at this latitude, can also be found.	Yes	Designated BLM public lands*	No	
BLM	Red Lake	9,515	Wyoming	Point of Rocks	1992	Not Recommended	Opportunities for solitude in the Wilderness Study Area are excellent. The Wilderness Study Area is relatively open but has topographic relief and vegetation that provides screening. The Killpecker Sand Dunes traverse the Wilderness Study Area from west to east. The Wilderness Study Area includes a remnant of the Red Desert area of the Great Divide Basin. This region may be of significant scientific value for the study of active sand dunes, their movement and how they are stabilized.	Yes	Designated BLM public lands*	No	
BLM	Red Mountain	15,649	Oregon	Northeast of Denio, OR	1992	Not Recommended	Wilderness values; local BLM office has additional details	Yes	Designated BLM public lands*	No	

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BLM	Red Spring	7,847	Nevada	Elko	1992	Unknown	Red Spring Wilderness Study Area is located approximately 20 miles south of Elko, Nevada and occupies the northern end of Cedar Ridge. The Wilderness Study Area consists of an eroded limestone ridge of rolling hills and drainages covered with a dense pinyon-juniper woodland. Elevations within the Wilderness Study Area vary between 5,500 feet and 6,400 feet. Camping opportunities, wildlife observation and short hiking exists within the Wilderness Study Area. Equestrian opportunities are good but the lack of water resources can be limiting.	Yes	Designated BLM public lands*	No	
BLM	Resting Springs	3,850	Nevada	Pahrump	1992	Not Recommended	Resting Springs Wilderness Study Area is approximately 60 miles west of Las Vegas along the Nevada - California stateline, in Nye County. This relatively small Wilderness Study Area consists of rolling foothills with broad washes which extend into the contiguous 89,000 acre Resting Springs Wilderness Study Area in California. Several small drainages from Shadow Mountain cut through the southern portion of the Wilderness Study Area. Vegetation in the Wilderness Study Area is relatively sparse and consists primarily of hot desert grasses and low shrubs. Generally, short term day-use activities such as photography or light hiking are appropriate within the Wilderness Study Area, but for those who desire a more distant destination a hike up Shadow Mountain in the contiguous California Resting Springs Wilderness Study Area is in the offing.	Yes	Designated BLM public lands*	No	
BLM	Rincon	108,485	Oregon	Northwest of Denio, OR	1992	Recommended and Not Recommended (different portions)	Wilderness values; local BLM office has additional details	Yes	Designated BLM public lands*	No	
BLM	Rio Chama	12,671	New Mexico	Northern New Mexico	1992	Recommended and Not Recommended (different portions)	The Rio Chama Wilderness Study Area is located in northern New Mexico. The landscape consists of gently rolling sagebrush-covered plains and a 900 foot deep canyon of colorful siltstone and sandstone carved by the Rio Chama. Piñon woodlands cover the hills, and forests of ponderosa pine and Douglas fir cover the north facing slopes. The diversity of habitat types provide for a variety of wildlife. This scenic area includes excellent opportunities for river rafting; the Rio Chama is designated as a Wild and Scenic River. This Wilderness Study Area is adjacent to the Chama River Canyon Wilderness, which is managed by the U.S. Forest Service.	Yes	Continental Divide National Scenic Trail, Rio Chama Wild and Scenic River corridor	No	
BLM	Riordan's Well	57,002	Nevada	Ely	1992	Unknown	Riordan's Well Wilderness Study Area is located in the Grant Range in east central Nevada, in Nye County, 50 miles southwest of Ely. Elevation ranges from 5,000 feet to 9,352 foot summit of Heath Peak. The Wilderness Study Area is not a single ridgeline but consists of a number of interconnected but separate peaks. Vegetation consists of a pinyon-juniper woodland at the lower elevations that transition to white fir, limber pine and ponderosa pine at higher elevations. Big horn sheep can be found around rocky outcrops and higher peaks.	Yes	Designated BLM public lands*	No	
BLM	Road Canyon	52,404	Utah	10 miles north of Mexican Hat, UT	1992	Unknown	This Wilderness Study Area is in the southeastern part of the Grand Gulch Plateau. Three canyons, including Road Canyon, cut through the unit. Steep canyon walls and knobs, pinnacles, arches, and alcoves characterize the Wilderness Study Area. Desert shrubs and pinyon-juniper woodland are the predominant vegetative types. Scenic and geological special features include the deep canyons, sheer cliffs, and dramatic views from the canyon rims. A portion of Valley of the Gods within the Wilderness Study Area includes monolithic sandstone buttes that rise 400 to 500 feet above the valley floor. The Hole in the Rock Trail, a National Register site, used by Mormon pioneers forms the unit's northeast boundary. Peregrine falcons and bald eagles may inhabit or use the Wilderness Study Area.	Yes	Bears Ears National Monument	Yes	Bears Ears National Monument
BLM	Roberts Mountain	15,090	Nevada	Eureka	1992	Unknown	Roberts Mountain Wilderness Study Area is located in Lander County and Eureka County approximately 40 miles northwest of Eureka. The WSA consists of three prominent peaks. Vegetation consists of willow cottonwood, aspen, birch and dogwood trees in deep narrow canyons with mountain mahogany and limber pine near barren rock ridge lines. The Roberts Thrust Fault, responsible for the mountains existence is one of the great geologic features of the intermountain west. The Thrust provides for excellent geologic study as a "window on the mantel" and provides excellent opportunities for geologic field trips and mapping exercises.	Yes	Designated BLM public lands*	No	

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BLM	Robledo Mountains	12,946	New Mexico	Eight miles northwest of Las Cruces	1992	Not Recommended	The Robledo Mountains Wilderness Study Area is located in the south-central portion of New Mexico in the Chihuahuan Desert. A diversity of habitats such as canyons, limestone cliffs, gentle slopes, caves, and riparian areas combine to make this area unique. Vegetation includes scattered junipers, diverse cacti, mesquite, creosote bush, and grassland.	Yes	Organ Mountains-Desert Peaks National Monument and Prehistoric Trackways National Monument	Yes	Organ Mountains-Desert Peaks NM and Prehistoric Trackways National Monument
BLM	Rockwell	9,342	Utah	28 miles west of Nephi, UT	1992	Unknown	The Wilderness Study Area is an alluvium (loose soil shaped by water) and sand dune covered valley. The terrain consists of free-moving sand dunes, dunes stabilized by trees or brush, and sagebrush flats. Old juniper trees and changing shadow patterns on the dunes provide a variety of visual settings. Vegetation is relatively sparse, consisting of scattered junipers, saltbrush, greasewood, and sagebrush. Old gnarled junipers are scattered throughout the 5,200 acres of juniper woodlands within the Wilderness Study Area. Bald eagles winter in the Wilderness Study Area. Sensitive wildlife species that may inhabit the Wilderness Study Area include the ferruginous hawk, long-billed curlew, burrowing owl, and kit fox. A unique plant known as Atriplex canescens var gigantea grows in the Wilderness Study Area. It is a four-wing saltbrush that grows to 10 feet tall and appears to be the last relic community of a plant species that was once widespread.	Yes	Designated BLM public lands*	No	
BLM	Rough Hills	6,685	Nevada	Elko	1992	Unknown	Wilderness values; local BLM office has additional details	Yes	Designated BLM public lands*	No	
BLM	Saddle Butte	85,766	Oregon	Southwest of Boise, ID	1992	Not Recommended	Wilderness values; local BLM office has additional details	Yes	Designated BLM public lands*	No	
BLM	Sage Hen Hills	7,974	Oregon	Northwest of Denio, OR	1992	Not Recommended	Wilderness values; local BLM office has additional details	Yes	Designated BLM public lands*	No	
BLM	San Antonio	7,050	New Mexico	Northwest of Taos	1992	Not Recommended	The San Antonio Wilderness Study Area is located in northern New Mexico. A flat plain at about 8,400 feet in elevation contains a gorge about 100 feet deep carved by the Rio San Antonio. Because of upstream diversions, the lower stretches of the river go dry in the summer. The plain is grass and shrub covered, while the gorge includes stretches with Douglas fir and spruce.	Yes	Old Spanish National Historic Trail corridor, Rio Grande del Norte National Monument	Yes	Rio Grande del Norte National Monument
BLM	San Rafael Reef	59,051	Utah	East of Green River, Utah	1992	Unknown	The Wilderness Study Area makes up the eastern edge of the San Rafael Swell and is a nearly north-south trending hogback that dips steeply eastward. Considered a major geologic feature in Utah, the area consists of domes, vertical fins and canyons from 200 to 1,000 feet deep that drain eastward. Elevations range from 4,800 feet along the eastern base of the Reef to 6,600 feet in the central and northern portions. Vegetation consists primarily of pinyon-juniper woodlands and is barren rock in most places. Desert bighorn sheep, cougars, peregrine falcons, bald eagles, and golden eagles all frequent the Wilderness Study Area. In addition, two endangered plants species (Maguire daisy and Wright fishhook cactus) and two threatened plant species (Jones cycladenia and Last Chance townsendia) may also exist in the Wilderness Study Area.	Yes	Designated BLM public lands*	No	
BLM	Sand Butte	21,399	Idaho	Shoshone	1992	Recommended	Wilderness values; local BLM office has additional details	Yes	Designated BLM public lands*	No	
BLM	Sand Dunes	16,478	Oregon	Southeast of Bend, OR	1992	Not Recommended	Many wind-blown basins exist within the Wilderness Study Area. The draws, valleys and ridges in the northern and eastern sections also provide outstanding opportunities for solitude due to the screening effect they offer. The size of the Wilderness Study Area and the large amount of active sand dunes create further opportunities for solitude. The variety of dunes, from active to stabilized, adds to the uniqueness of the area.	Yes	Designated BLM public lands*	No	
BLM	Sand Dunes	26,309	Wyoming	Farson	1992	Recommended and Not Recommended (different portions)	Wilderness values; local BLM office has additional details	Yes	Designated BLM public lands*	No	

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DOI Bureau/ Office	Name of Wilderness Study Area	Number of acres	Wilderness Location: State	Wilderness Location: City	Year of Study	Suitability Determination (if any)	Synopsis of the Values Protected/Reason for Potential Wilderness Designation	Wilderness Area Located within a Designated Public Lands Area? (Y or N)	If yes, what is the Name of the Designated Public Lands Area?	Wilderness Area Located within a Monument Boundary? (Y or N)	If yes, which Monument?
BLM	Sand Hollow	9,368	Oregon	East of Bend, OR	1992	Recommended and Not Recommended (different portions)	Wilderness values; local BLM office has additional details	Yes	Designated BLM public lands*	No	
BLM	Sand Mountain	21,709	Idaho	St. Anthony	1992	Not Recommended	Wilderness values; local BLM office has additional details	Yes	Designated BLM public lands*	No	
BLM	Scab Creek Primitive Area	7,636	Wyoming	Sublette County	1992	Recommended	This area was originally established and managed as a primitive area in 1975. In April 1985, the Scab Creek National Scenic Trail Study Area was proposed by former president Ronald Reagan for addition to the National Wilderness Preservation System. The Scab Creek Wilderness Study Area adjoins the Bridger Wilderness in the Bridger-Teton National Forest, which lies to the east.	Yes	Continental Divide National Scenic Trail corridor	No	
BLM	Scorpion	37,319	Utah	Southwest of Escalante , Utah	1992	Unknown	Slick rock and sandy benches sliced by numerous slot canyons are very characteristic of the Glen Canyon section of the Escalante River region. Twenty-Five Mile Wash drains the northern and central Kaiparowits Plateau into the Escalante River and floods frequently. Expansive views, intimate narrows and challenging slot canyons await the well-prepared adventurer.	Yes	Grand Staircase-Escalante National Monument	Yes	Grand Staircase-Escalante National Monument
BLM	Scott's Basin	8,265	Utah	Ibapah	1992	Unknown	Same as Deep Creek Mountains - Suggest combining	Yes	Designated BLM public lands*	No	
BLM	Selenite Mountains	32,041	Nevada	Gerlach	1992	Unknown	Selenite Mountains Wilderness Study Area is located in western Pershing County and is about two miles southwest of Gerlach. The main ridge runs in a north/south direction and consists of eroded granite and basaltic flows. There are noticeable wave-cut terraces for rock hounding and outstanding views of the surrounding countryside. Views of the Black Rock playa where the annual Burning Man festival is held can be seen from the Wilderness Study Area. Other activities that are available include day-hiking, camping and backpacking which are considered to be outstanding, even though there are no water sources available in the Wilderness Study Area.	Yes	Designated BLM public lands*	No	
BLM	Selkirk Crest	622	Idaho	Bonnerr's Ferry	1992	Not Recommended	Wilderness values; local BLM office has additional details	Yes	Pacific Northwest National Scenic Trail corridor	No	
BLM	Shale Butte	15,560	Idaho	Shoshone	1992	Not Recommended	Wilderness values; local BLM office has additional details	Yes	Designated BLM public lands*	No	
BLM	Sheep Gulch	730	Oregon	South of Canyon City, OR	1992	None	Wilderness values; local BLM office has additional details	Yes	Designated BLM public lands*	No	
BLM	Sheep Mountain	7,247	Oregon	West of New Meadows, ID	1992	Not Recommended	The Sheep Mountain Wilderness Study Area encompasses 23,250 acres of BLM-administered public land, and 640 acres of split estate land. The Wilderness Study Area contains bare, rugged badlands created by peaks and ridges broken by irregular, sharply cut drainages radiating from the central portion of the area that is dominated by Sheep Mountain. The Sheep Mountain Wilderness Study Area contains limited geologic and paleontological resources and is occasionally used by wild horses. The area is dominated by the rugged badlands formed by the erosive action of wind and water on the shales and sandstones of the Willwood Formation. Sharp ridges and barren hills separate innumerable branches of the larger drainages. Elk Creek, Dorsey Creek and Dry Creek are the main drainages, none of which are perennial streams.	Yes	Designated BLM public lands*	No	
BLM	Sheep Mountain	23,250	Wyoming	Worland	1992	Recommended	Wilderness values; local BLM office has additional details	Yes	Designated BLM public lands*	No	
BLM	Sheepshead Mountains	52,793	Oregon	10 miles west of Burns Junction	1992	Recommended and Not Recommended (different portions)	Wilderness values; local BLM office has additional details	Yes	Designated BLM public lands*	No	

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BLM	Sheldon Contiguous	23,700	Nevada	Cedarville	1992	Unknown	The Sheldon Contiguous Wilderness Study Area is adjacent with the Sheldon Wildlife Reserve and located in Washoe County in northwest Nevada. The Wilderness Study Area is about 40 miles northeast of Cedarville, CA. Because the Wilderness Study Area is closer to the Surprise Field Office rather than the Winnemucca District Office, the Wilderness Study Area is administered by BLM California. The Wilderness Study Area includes the eastern portion of Macy Flat, an intermittent lakebed, upland benches and part of a series of low ridges on the north side of Yellow Peak. Topography is typical of Great Basin volcanic flows intermixed with playas. The dominate vegetation is sagebrush and scattered juniper. Elevation ranges from 5,300 to 6,600 feet. The Wilderness Study Area receives limited visitor use so size of the Wilderness Study Area, the gentle terrain and generally low vegetation provides excellent visibility and opportunity for solitude.	Yes	Designated BLM public lands*	No	
BLM	Shoshone	6,757	Idaho	Shoshone	1992	Not Recommended	Wilderness values; local BLM office has additional details	Yes	Designated BLM public lands*	No	
BLM	Sids Cabin 202	439	Utah	Green River	1992	Not Recommended	The Wilderness Study Area is in the northwest portion of the San Rafael Swell and is named after one of the area's earliest ranchers, Sid Swasey. Sid's Cabin was built in the 1920's and is situated in one of the large rolling meadows within the Wilderness Study Area. The landscape is characterized by an intricate canyon system which drains northward into the San Rafael River. Massive sandstone walls, winding routes, and small tributary canyons make up the eastern portion whereas in the west, rough badlands terrain consisting of colorful, eroded soils, cliffs, and mesas exist throughout. Pinyon-juniper woodlands is the dominant vegetation type. The area is home to Utah's largest herd of bighorn sheep as well as cougars, raptors, and various species of reptile. Three endangered species (Maguire daisy, San Rafael cactus, Wright fishhook cactus) and two threatened species (Jones cycladenia, Last Chance townsendia) may occur within the Wilderness Study Area.	Yes	Designated BLM public lands*	No	
BLM	Sids Mountain	75,216	Utah	Huntington, Utah	1992	Unknown	The Wilderness Study Area is in the northwest portion of the San Rafael Swell and is named after one of the area's earliest ranchers, Sid Swasey. Sid's Cabin was built in the 1920's and is situated in one of the large rolling meadows within the Wilderness Study Area. The landscape is characterized by an intricate canyon system which drains northward into the San Rafael River. Massive sandstone walls, winding routes, and small tributary canyons make up the eastern portion whereas in the west, rough badlands terrain consisting of colorful, eroded soils, cliffs, and mesas exist throughout. Pinyon-juniper woodlands is the dominant vegetation type. The area is home to Utah's largest herd of bighorn sheep as well as cougars, raptors, and various species of reptile. Three endangered species (Maguire daisy, San Rafael cactus, Wright fishhook cactus) and two threatened species (Jones cycladenia, Last Chance townsendia) may occur within the Wilderness Study Area.	Yes	Designated BLM public lands*	No	
BLM	Sierra de las Canas	12,838	New Mexico	7 air miles east of Socorro	1992	Recommended and Not Recommended (different portions)	The Sierra de las Cañas Wilderness Study Area is located in west-central New Mexico. This rugged desert mountain range is highly scenic. It features colorful sheer rock escarpments, deep narrow canyons, mountain ridges, mesa tops, and badlands. This highly scenic area contains the Loma de las Cañas ridgecrest with multi-colored sandstone, limestone, siltstone, and shale. There is also interesting vegetation including yuccas, cholla, prickly pear cacti, and ocotillo. Spring wildflowers are a special attraction.	Yes	Designated BLM public lands*	No	
BLM	Sierra Ladrone	45,308	New Mexico	60 air miles southwest of Albuquerque	1992	Recommended and Not Recommended (different portions)	The Sierra Ladrone Wilderness Study Area is located in west-central New Mexico. It rises precipitously out of the Rio Grande Valley on the east and from mesa grasslands and piñon-juniper woodland on the north, west, and south. The area is highly scenic and contains the Rio Salado creek in the south. The diverse topography includes high mountain peaks, isolated canyons, and badlands. There are no designated trails; however, hikers who find their way to the top of Ladrone Mountain are rewarded with panoramic views.	Yes	Designated BLM public lands*	No	
BLM	Silver Peak Range	33,900	Nevada	Silver Peak	1992	Unknown	The Silver Peak Range Wilderness Study Area is located in Esmeralda County about 10 miles west of Silver Peak and 40 miles southwest of Tonopah. The central feature of the Wilderness Study Area is a flat-topped three mile long summit ridge with 9,450 foot Piper Peak as its highest point. Two long drainages, Icehouse and Piper, cut canyons through colorful formations of white, pink and green tufts and other volcanic rocks. This Wilderness Study Area has a large population of desert big horn sheep and excellent examples of volcanic activity. The most significant feature is the Silver Peak caldera which underlies the northeast portion of the Wilderness Study Area.	Yes	Designated BLM public lands*	No	

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BLM	Simpson Park	49,670	Nevada	Eureka	1992	Unknown	Simpson Park Wilderness Study Area is located in the Simpson Park mountain range in Lander County and Eureka County approximately 50 miles northwest of Eureka, Nevada. The northern and eastern portions of the Wilderness Study Area are covered with a desert shrub vegetation with scattered stands of pinyon-juniper woodland on the west facing slopes. Scattered stands of aspen and cottonwood can be found in wet areas with mountain mahogany on the rocky ridges. Diverse opportunities for hiking, photography, equestrian and hunting abound within the Wilderness Study Area. The size of the Wilderness Study Area along with the remoteness of the area contribute greatly to opportunities for solitude which are more extensive in the southern part of the Wilderness Study Area.	Yes	Designated BLM public lands*	No	
BLM	Skedaddle	589	Nevada	Eagle Lake	1992	Unknown	Wilderness values; local BLM office has additional details	Yes	Designated BLM public lands*	No	
BLM	Slocum Creek	7,530	Oregon	Burns, OR	1992	Recommended and Not Recommended (different portions)	Wilderness values; local BLM office has additional details	Yes	Designated BLM public lands*	No	
BLM	Snake River Islands	341	Idaho	Heise	1992	Not Recommended	In Idaho, BLM manages nearly 1,000 acres of public lands in the Snake River Islands Wilderness Study Area. The Snake River Islands are characterized by dense riparian vegetation. From Conant Valley the river flows through rugged deep gorge comprising the most scenic stretch of the South Fork. Fishing from and around the islands is the most popular activity here. This area has an excellent cutthroat trout Fishery in the South Fork of the Snake River. The river channel along the islands offers challenge for boaters to test their skills on flat swift water. Primitive camping is available on several of the larger islands where there are grassy openings in the thick vegetation. The abundance and diversity of wildlife on the islands offer good deer and waterfowl hunting and excellent chances to observe and photograph several wildlife species particularly bald and golden eagles.	Yes	Designated BLM public lands*	No	
BLM	Snowhole Rapids	5,336	Idaho	Cottonwood	1992	Not Recommended	Wilderness values; local BLM office has additional details	Yes	Nez Perce National Historic Trail corridor	No	
BLM	South Fork	20,341	Oregon	East of Bend, OR	1992	Recommended and Not Recommended (different portions)	South Fork Owyhee River Wilderness Study Area is approximately 100 miles northwest of Elko, Nevada. This Wilderness Study Area extends from Elko County Nevada into Owyhee County Idaho. The Wilderness Study Area is a flat to hilly plateau cut by 20 miles of canyons including a 17 mile segment of the South Fork Owyhee River. Vegetation throughout the Wilderness Study Area consists of a sage, bitterbrush and bunchgrass community. The miles of canyons with their diverse eroded rock landscapes create a deep sense of isolation, enhancing the wilderness experience.	Yes	Designated BLM public lands*	No	
BLM	South Fork Donner Und Blitzen	27,980	Oregon	North of Fields, OR	1992	Not Recommended	Wilderness values; local BLM office has additional details	Yes	Donner und Blitzen Wild and Scenic River corridor, Steens Mountain Cooperative Management and Protection Area	Yes	Steens Mountain Cooperative Management and Protection Area
BLM	South Fork Owyhee River	7,842	Nevada	Elko	1992	Unknown	Wilderness values; local BLM office has additional details	Yes	South Fork Owyhee Wild and Scenic River corridor	No	

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BLM	South Needles	160	Utah	10 miles northwest of Monticello, UT	1992	Unknown	The terrain in this Wilderness Study Area consists of sloping slickrock that drains northeastward and low benches. Vegetation is predominantly pinyon-juniper woodland. The unit is very scenic. Red and buff spires, knobs, and buttes contrast with green vegetation and blue sky. The highly eroded sandstone features, including numerous pinnacles and the Vanhemert Arch, provide for geologic study and viewing. A spring on the northern edge of the Wilderness Study Area flows about 0.5 cubic feet per second and supports a small riparian area of cottonwoods, oak, and reeds. Cougar, which is a wildlife species associated with wilderness, may be found in the Wilderness Study Area in the pursuit of mule deer. Peregrine falcons and golden eagles, a species considered by the BLM to be sensitive, are found in the Wilderness Study Area. Six other sensitive animal species and one sensitive plant species may occur in the Wilderness Study Area.	Yes	Bears Ears National Monument	Yes	Bears Ears National Monument
BLM	South Pequop	41,090	Nevada	Elko	1992	Unknown	South Pequop Wilderness Study Area is located 45 miles southeast of Elko, Nevada along a U-shaped trending ridge in the southern Pequop Mountains. Elevations range from 5,650 to 8,950 feet. Vegetation consists of sage and grass communities on south facing slopes to a pinyon-juniper woodland throughout the northern exposures. The higher elevations contain white fir, limber pine and small stands of Bristlecone pine. Scenic vistas are outstanding with views of up to 70 miles of the Ruby Mountain range, Spruce Mountain and the East Humboldt range.	Yes	California National Historic Trail corridor	No	
BLM	South Pinnacles	10,800	Wyoming	Rock Springs	1992	Not Recommended	The rimrock area of the South Pinnacles Wilderness Study Area provides outstanding opportunity for solitude. The numerous pockets and small draws provide an excellent opportunity to avoid the sights and sounds of other people. The South Pinnacles Wilderness Study Area encompasses 10,800 acres, including 26 acres of split estate land. The study area contains mostly flat topography, with an exposure of broken rimrock and ridges running west to east. Rough, rocky crags and unusual escarpments are prominent in this area. Greasewood communities occupy the draws while big sagebrush and Nuttall's saltbrush dominate the open areas.	Yes	Designated BLM public lands*	No	
BLM	South Reveille	106,200	Nevada	Tonopah	1992	Unknown	South Reveille Wilderness Study Area is located in northeastern Nye County, approximately 70 miles east of Tonopah, Nevada. The core of this Wilderness Study Area consists of a thick multi-ridged strip of steep sided mountains rising to flat topped summits between 8,000 to 9,000 feet. A pinyon-juniper woodland blankets the upper elevations with desert shrub type vegetation at the lower elevations. There are two specific attractions to this Wilderness Study Area, Fang Ridge and Reveille Peak. Trips along the length of the range would be challenging but offer spectacular views and provide a transect of several Great Basin Province ecosystems.	Yes	Designated BLM public lands*	No	
BLM	Spaulding	68,411	Oregon	Northwest of Denio, OR	1992	Not Recommended	Wilderness values; local BLM office has additional details	Yes	Designated BLM public lands*	No	
BLM	Sperry Creek	5,296	Oregon	Burns, OR	1992	Recommended	Wilderness values; local BLM office has additional details	Yes	Designated BLM public lands*	No	
BLM	Spring Creek Canyon	4,333	Utah	12 miles south of Cedar City	1992	Not Recommended	Spring Creek Canyon Wilderness Study Area includes a portion of the Hurricane Cliffs, an impressive west-facing escarpment that extends from north of Cedar City into northwestern Arizona. Two major canyons, Kanarra and Spring Creek, bisect the Wilderness Study Area with elevations ranging from 5,600 feet at the base of the cliffs to almost 7,900 feet on the ridge tops. Vegetation consists primarily of juniper, scrub oak, shrubs, and grasses; however, along the riparian zone, sedges, rushes, cottonwoods, and willows are prevalent. The area provides habitat for various birds of prey such as the bald eagle and peregrine falcon as well as many other animals and at least four plant species that are considered sensitive.	Yes	Designated BLM public lands*	No	
BLM	Spruce Canyon	20,353	Utah	North of Moab	1992	Unknown	This Wilderness Study Area consists of steep ridges and "V"-shaped canyons and formed by the many drainages leading south to Cottonwood Canyon along its southern boundary. Its major canyons include Cherry, Teepee, Spruce, Bull and Halfway. Nearly half of the Wilderness Study Area is covered by a Douglas fir forest. Half of this Wilderness Study Area was burned in a large fire in 2002; the area is currently revegetating. Spruce Canyon has year-round populations of mountain lion, elk and black bear. Recreational use of the area is low due to its remote location and limited access, with hunting being the most popular activity. Other recreation activities include hiking, backpacking, and horseback riding.	Yes	Designated BLM public lands*	No	



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BLM	Squaw Ridge Lava Bed	28,673	Oregon	Southeast of Bend, OR	1992	Recommended and Not Recommended (different portions)	Wilderness values; local BLM office has additional details	Yes	Designated BLM public lands*	No	
BLM	Squaw/Papoose Canyon	6,560	Utah	12 miles southwest of Dove Creek	1992	Unknown	Wilderness values; local BLM office has additional details	Yes	Designated BLM public lands*	No	
BLM	Stallion	24,238	New Mexico	Northeast of Socorro	1992	Not Recommended	The Stallion Wilderness Study Area is located in central New Mexico, approximately 15 miles east of Socorro. The area is composed of escarpments, box canyons, rolling foothills, mountains, and badlands. The vegetation is typical of the upper Chihuahuan Desert. It is a semi-arid area that is known for its rugged terrain and near vertical escarpments that reach elevations of 7,100 feet. The mountainous topography and numerous rock outcrops are attractive to birds of prey.	Yes	Designated BLM public lands*	No	
BLM	Steep Creek	23,978	Utah	3 miles east of Boulder, Utah	1992	Unknown	Deep Wingate and Navajo Sandstone canyons drain the Aquarius Plateau and feed the Escalante River. Riparian springs and creek vegetation wind through canyon bottoms to create visual contrast with the pinyon-juniper woodland.	Yes	Grand Staircase-Escalante National Monument	Yes	Grand Staircase-Escalante National Monument
BLM	Stillwater Range	94,607	Nevada	West Central Nevada, Churchill County	1992	Unknown	The Stillwater Range Wilderness Study Area is located in Churchill County in west central Nevada. Elevation ranges from 3400 feet to 7516 feet at the summit of Eagle Peak. The lower reaches of the Wilderness Study Area consists of mountainous terrain dissected with canyons and limited vegetative covering. Colorful geologic formations and rugged terrain in and around Mississippi Canyon are probably the most interesting features in the Wilderness Study Area. A fault escarpment on the east side along the base of the mountains is a result of an earthquake in 1954. It is easily seen and in places the earth has been displaced up to seven feet.	Yes	Designated BLM public lands*	No	
BLM	Stonehouse	22,763	Oregon	Southeast of Burns, OR	1992	Not Recommended	Wilderness values; local BLM office has additional details	Yes	Steens Mountain Cooperative Management and Protection Area	Yes	Steens Mountain Cooperative Management and Protection Area
BLM	Swasey Mountain	59,006	Utah	35 miles west of Delta, UT	1992	Unknown	At over 9,600 feet, Swasey Mountain is the highest peak in the House Range. Swasey Peak, Tatow Knob, and the sheer limestone cliffs along the west side are the most striking features. Pinyon-juniper woodland is the dominant vegetation type. Stands of Douglas fir, White fir, Limber pine, Ponderosa pine, Bristlecone pine, and aspen grow at higher elevations. Bald eagles, peregrine falcons, and golden eagles inhabit the Wilderness Study Area. Sensitive wildlife that could inhabit the Wilderness Study Area include the ferruginous hawk, long-billed curlew, burrowing owl, kit fox, and Swasey Spring pocket gopher. On the higher slopes are 1,100 acres of bristlecone pine, one of the oldest living species of trees. A herd of wild horses roams the Wilderness Study Area. The area around the Wilderness Study Area is considered to be outstanding in Utah and nationally for Cambrian trilobites. At least four limestone caves exist within the Wilderness Study Area.	Yes	Designated BLM public lands*	No	
BLM	Sweetwater Canyon	9,056	Wyoming	South Pass City	1992	Recommended and Not Recommended (different portions)	The Sweetwater Canyon Wilderness Study Area encompasses 9,056 acres of BLM-administered land without any split estate or private inholdings. The Wilderness Study Area lies along the southeastern flank of the Wind River Range in the high plains desert. The 5,538 acres recommended for wilderness include the core area of the Sweetwater River Canyon, which is roughly 7 miles long and averages 500 feet deep. The inaccessibility of the Sweetwater River means that outstanding opportunities for solitude exist in the dramatic canyon. Rainbow, brown and brook trout inhabit the river and its tributaries, and moose, elk, mule deer and antelope may be found in the area, depending on the time of year. Golden eagles, prairie falcons and ferruginous and red-tailed hawks dot the skies. The river canyon offers opportunities for hiking, backpacking, fishing, hunting, nature study and photography.	Yes	California National Historic Trail, Mormon Pioneer National Historic Trail, Oregon National Historic Trail, Pony Express National Historic Trail corridors	No	
BLM	Sweetwater Rocks (Larkin Dome)	6,316	Wyoming	Jeffrey City	1992	Unknown	Wilderness values; local BLM office has additional details	Yes	Designated BLM public lands*	No	

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BLM	Sweetwater Rocks (Miller Springs)	6,429	Wyoming	Jeffrey City	1992	Unknown	Wilderness values; local BLM office has additional details	Yes	Designated BLM public lands*	No	
BLM	Sweetwater Rocks (Savage Peak)	7,041	Wyoming	Jeffrey City	1992	Unknown	Wilderness values; local BLM office has additional details	Yes	Designated BLM public lands*	No	
BLM	Sweetwater Rocks (Split Rock)	12,789	Wyoming	Jeffrey City	1992	Unknown	Wilderness values; local BLM office has additional details	Yes	Designated BLM public lands*	No	
BLM	Table Mountain	40,051	Oregon	North East of Andrews, Oregon	1992	Recommended	Wilderness values; local BLM office has additional details	Yes	Designated BLM public lands*	No	
BLM	The Blues	19,416	Utah	20 miles west of Escalante, Utah	1992	Unknown	Each Wilderness Study Area has its own beauty, and the sparsely vegetated blue/gray clay and sandstone badlands of the Blues Wilderness Study Area is no exception. Water is normally scarce, but heavy rain occasionally produces dramatic flooding. The gradual erosion of soft rocks is revealing previously unknown secrets of a time when dinosaurs roamed on Earth. Tucked into one of the deep badland valleys, a person has the opportunity to feel isolation from modern mechanization and form deep connections with the Earth's past.	Yes	Grand Staircase-Escalante National Monument	Yes	Grand Staircase-Escalante National Monument
BLM	The Cockscomb	9,921	Utah	40 miles east of Kanab, Utah	1992	Unknown	Tilted Navajo and Entrada Sandstones of the Cockscomb offer unusual and colorful erosional features creating scenic vistas of this Wilderness Study Area for travelers along Highway 89 on the southern edge of Grand Staircase Escalante National Monument.	Yes	Old Spanish National Historic Trail corridor	Yes	Grand Staircase-Escalante National Monument
BLM	The Wall	38,000	Nevada	Tonopah	1992	Unknown	The Wall Wilderness Study Area lies within the National Conservation Area range in northeastern Nye County approximately 75 miles east of Tonopah, Nevada. The Wall, named for its sheet vertical face is an unusual volcanic formation that lies on the eastern edge of a larger volcanic field. The vertical perspective created by the Wall gives the impression of an impenetrable fortress looming over the flat sands and playas of Railroad Valley. The unique and imposing geology of the area provides for scenic and imposing landscapes for rock collectors, amateur geologists or photographer. The uniqueness of this terrain is the greatest draw of the Wilderness Study Area which provides visitors a landscape unlike any other in Nevada.	Yes	Designated BLM public lands*	No	
BLM	Thirtymile	7,624	Oregon	West of Condon, OR	1992	Recommended and Not Recommended (different portions)	Wilderness values; local BLM office has additional details	Yes	John Day Wild and Scenic River corridor	No	
BLM	Tobin Range	13,107	Nevada	Winnemucca	1992	Unknown	The Tobin Range Wilderness Study Area is located in eastern Pershing County, about 40 miles south of Winnemucca. Elevations within the Wilderness Study Area range from 4,640 to 9,775 feet. Much of the Wilderness Study Area can be characterized by smooth, dominate ridges separated by shallow drainages. The foothills consist of deeply cut drainages and several dominate rock outcrops bounded by a prominent fault scarp 10 to 20 feet high, formed by a major earthquake in 1915. There is excellent potential for day-hiking, camping, backpack / horse packing and nature study. These are especially notable in the higher elevations of the Wilderness Study Area, where excellent views of the surrounding desert enhance the recreation potential. During winter months opportunity for winter camping and cross-country skiing is available.	Yes	Designated BLM public lands*	No	
BLM	Trapper Creek	7,200	Wyoming	Shell	1992	Recommended	The Trapper Creek Wilderness Study Area encompasses 7,200 acres of BLM-administered public land with no private or state inholdings. Trapper Creek is one of the most spectacular canyons on the west slope of the Bighorns. It is characterized by the dramatic vertical relief of the cliffs, spires and massive rock outcrops of the canyon walls, the presence of a clear cascading stream and the rich color combinations. It contains important habitat for rare and endangered species such as bald eagles and peregrine falcons and is crucial winter range for elk and deer. The lower entrance to Great Expectations Cave (Great X) is located in the Wilderness Study Area. The elevation difference between the lower and upper entrances is 1,403 feet, making Great X the third-deepest cave in the United States.	Yes	Designated BLM public lands*	No	

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DOI Bureau/ Office	Name of Wilderness Study Area	Number of acres	Wilderness Location: State	Wilderness Location: City	Year of Study	Suitability Determination (if any)	Synopsis of the Values Protected/Reason for Potential Wilderness Designation	Wilderness Area Located within a Designated Public Lands Area? (Y or N)	If yes, what is the Name of the Designated Public Lands Area?	Wilderness Area Located within a Monument Boundary? (Y or N)	If yes, which Monument?
BLM	Turtle Canyon	33,379	Utah	8 miles southeast of Sunnyside, UT	1992	Unknown	About one-third of the Wilderness Study Area supports pinyon-juniper woodland and nearly one-third of the area contains Douglas fir and mountain shrub. The remainder of the Wilderness Study Area is predominantly rock outcrop, pinyon-juniper and Douglas fir. Flat areas in the southern portion of the Wilderness Study Area are limited to canyon floors, ledges, and narrow ridge tops. South of the cliffs, alternate layers of soft and resistant rocks form a landscape of benches and slopes cut by canyons 100 to 500 feet deep. The Wilderness Study Area has small populations of cougar, elk, Rocky Mountain bighorn sheep, and black bear; peregrine falcons and bald eagles may frequent the Wilderness Study Area.	Yes	Designated BLM public lands*	No	
BLM	Twelvemile Creek	28,111	Oregon	North East of Denio, OR	1992	Recommended and Not Recommended (different portions)	Wilderness values; local BLM office has additional details	Yes	Designated BLM public lands*	No	
BLM	Twin Peaks	65,114	Nevada	Washoe County, Nevada and Lassen County, California	1992	Unknown	Wilderness values; local BLM office has additional details	Yes	Designated BLM public lands*	No	
BLM	Upper Leslie Gulch	2,911	Oregon	Southwest of Nampa, ID	1992	Recommended	Wilderness values; local BLM office has additional details	Yes	Designated BLM public lands*	No	
BLM	Upper West Little Owyhee	61,489	Oregon	Northeast of McDermitt, OR	1992	Recommended	Wilderness values; local BLM office has additional details	Yes	West Little Owyhee Wild and Scenic River corridor	No	
BLM	Veranito	7,206	New Mexico	4 miles north-northeast of Socorro	1992	Not Recommended	The Veranito Wilderness Study Area is located in central New Mexico approximately five miles east of Socorro. The area is characterized by a series of undulating, parallel ridges cut by numerous arroyos. It is interspersed with low-lying hills and a low elevation east-facing escarpment. The vegetation is typical of the upper Chihuahuan Desert.	Yes	El Camino Real de Tierra Adentro National Historic Trail corridor	No	
BLM	Virgin Mountain Instant Study Area	6,560	Nevada	Mesquite	1992	Not Recommended	Virgin Mountain ISA is located approximately four miles south of Mesquite, Nevada. Topography within the Wilderness Study Area consists of steep walled canyons and ridges with jagged rock outcrops at the highest elevations. A wide variety of vegetative species including creosote, black brush, manzanita, pinyon-juniper, ponderosa pine, white fir and Douglas fir can be found throughout the Wilderness Study Area. The ISA was designated because of ecological, geological and other features of scientific, educational, scenic or historic values that can be found there.	Yes	Gold Butte National Monument	Yes	Gold Butte National Monument
NPS	Voyageurs National Park	124,994 (P) 2,442 (PP)	Minnesota	International Falls	1992	Proposed and Proposed Potential	Meets NPS eligibility criteria	Yes	Voyageurs National Park	No	
BLM	Wah Wah Mountains	49,429	Utah	East of Milford, Utah	1992	Unknown	The Wilderness Study Area encloses a narrow, flat-topped mountain range with steep and rugged topography and elevations ranging from 5,600 to 8,980 feet. Vegetation consists primarily of pinyon-juniper woodlands with mixed stands of Ponderosa pine, white fir, and mountain mahogany. Bristlecone pine grows on approximately 190 acres in the higher elevations of the Wilderness Study Area. Bristlecones are rare in this area and those in the Wilderness Study Area are exceptionally large, reaching heights of 50 feet or more. Bristlecone pines are among the oldest living trees. The area is also teeming with wildlife as cougar, antelope, deer, chukar partridge, and various birds of prey all reside within the unit. The area also provides unique geological and archaeological characteristics, particularly around the area of Crystal Peak.	Yes	Designated BLM public lands*	No	
BLM	Wahweap	144,268	Utah	North of Big water, Utah	1992	Unknown	Dry escarpments and benches are deeply eroded by sheer walled canyons. Stark scenery is punctuated with hoodoos, balanced rocks and large coves. Water is scarce – but only until rain storms produce the next flash flood.	Yes	Grand Staircase-Escalante National Monument	Yes	Grand Staircase-Escalante National Monument

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BLM	Wall Canyon	46,305	Nevada	Cedarville	1992	Unknown	Wall Canyon Wilderness Study Area is located within Washoe County in northwest Nevada. The Wilderness Study Area is about 25 miles southeast of Cedarville, CA. Because the Wilderness Study Area is closer to the Surprise Field Office rather than the Winnemucca District Office, the Wilderness Study Area is administered by BLM California. Elevations with the Wilderness Study Area extend from 5,300 to 7,340 feet and encompass the Hays Canyon mountain range. The topography and vegetation are typical of mid-elevation Great Basin mountainous areas with abundant canyons, buttes, rims as well as upland benchlands and wide valley floors all dominated by sagebrush/grass communities. The Wilderness Study Area supports high archeological values due to the presence of water and topographic diversity. The Wilderness Study Area contains portions of several archeological districts of potentially National Register quality.	Yes	Designated BLM public lands*	No	
BLM	West Cold Spring	3,283	Utah	65 miles northwest of Maybell, CO	1992	Unknown	Wilderness values; local BLM office has additional details	Yes	Designated BLM public lands*	No	
BLM	West Peak	8,593	Oregon	North East of Andrews, Oregon	1992	Not Recommended	Wilderness values; local BLM office has additional details	Yes	Designated BLM public lands*	No	
BLM	Western Juniper	609	Oregon	Southeast of Bend, OR	1992	None	Wilderness values; local BLM office has additional details	Yes	Designated BLM public lands*	No	
BLM	Westwater Canyon	30,066	Utah	West of Grand Junction Colorado	1992	Recommended	This Wilderness Study Area spans the Westwater Canyon portion of the Colorado River with the eastern two-thirds located in the Dolores Triangle. Major tributary canyons on the east side of the river include Little Dolores, Marble, and Star canyons. A short box canyon, Little Hole, and a rincon (Big Hole) are the main features northwest of the river. Pinyon-juniper woodlands cover over half of the Wilderness Study Area, with the remaining cover consisting of sagebrush and blackbrush. Most recreation users visit the area as part of a Westwater Canyon float trip. Opportunities for whitewater boating and related camping and hiking are outstanding. Westwater Canyon has great scenery and unique geologic features including black, pre-Cambrian rock, the oldest exposed rock in Utah, which forms Westwater's inner canyon.	Yes	Designated BLM public lands*	No	
BLM	Whiskey Mountain	487	Wyoming	Dubois	1992	Not Recommended	The Whiskey Mountain Wilderness Study Area encompasses 487 acres of BLM-administered land. The area is on the north-facing slope of Whiskey Mountain in the Wind River Mountains. These lands became a study area because of their proximity to the Fitzpatrick Wilderness Area. The terrain is rough and mountainous with scattered limber pine and Douglas fir. The largest concentration of Rocky Mountain Bighorn Sheep in the United States inhabits the area and surrounding environs.	Yes	Designated BLM public lands*	No	
BLM	White Knob Mountains	10,047	Idaho	Arco	1992	Not Recommended	Wilderness values; local BLM office has additional details	Yes	Designated BLM public lands*	No	
BLM	White Rock Range	3,767	Utah	Southeast of Atlante, NV	1992	Unknown	The White Rock Range Wilderness Study Area is a part of the greater White Rock Mountains, a pristine north-south oriented mountain range that straddles the border of east-central Nevada and western Utah. The Wilderness Study Area is adjacent to designated wilderness in Nevada. The area consists of gentle mountain terrain with foothills and benches. Many side canyons and drainages exist throughout the range offer opportunities for exploration. Vegetation consists mostly of pinyon-juniper woodland and fir depending on elevation, which ranges from approximately 6,200 to over 9,000 feet. Interspersed throughout the area are numerous small grassy meadows where springs support riparian vegetation. Notable wildlife found in the White Rock Range Wilderness Study Area include cougar, bobcat, badger, jackrabbit, along with several bird and reptile species, as well as a large elk herd and mule deer herd.	Yes	Designated BLM public lands*	No	
BLM	Whitehorse Creek	4,002	Wyoming	Farson	1992	Not Recommended	The Whitehorse Creek Wilderness Study Area has many opportunities for solitude. Opportunities for solitude are particularly high in areas west of the Continental Divide, north of the Oregon Buttes and south of Pastel Butte. The rugged terrain and the eroded escarpments provide opportunities to avoid the sights and sounds of others. From the top of the largest butte in the area, which rises 650 feet above the basin floor and 7,915 feet above sea level, a sense of isolation and solitude is felt as one looks down into the maze-like setting created by the eroded escarpments lining the Whitehorse Creek Basin.	Yes	Designated BLM public lands*	No	
BLM	Wild Horse Basin	12,967	Oregon	West of Boise, ID	1992	Not Recommended	Wilderness values; local BLM office has additional details	Yes	Designated BLM public lands*	No	

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BLM	Wildcat Canyon	34,746	Oregon	west of Rome, Oregon	1992	Recommended	Wilderness values; local BLM office has additional details	Yes	Designated BLM public lands*	No	
BLM	Willow Creek	29,853	Oregon	North East of Denio, OR	1992	Recommended and Not Recommended (different portions)	Wilderness values; local BLM office has additional details	Yes	Designated BLM public lands*	No	
BLM	Windy Gulch	12,274	Colorado	Meeker	1992	Not Recommended	The Windy Gulch Wilderness Study Area is characterized by a series of high ridges, deep gulches and side drainages. East Jordan Gulch, West Jordan Gulch, and Windy Gulch have cut through the Gray Hills, north to south, creating very steep, rugged topography. Steep, rocky cliffs and hillsides support stands of conifers including Douglas fir, ponderosa pine, pinyon, and juniper. Vegetation also includes tall sagebrush, native grasses and forbs, oakbrush, serviceberry, mountain mahogany, aspen, and other mountain brush species. Fauna includes mule deer, elk, black bear, mountain lion, golden eagles, various other raptors, and numerous other birds, mammals, and reptiles. Activities include hiking, backpacking, camping, hunting, and photography.	Yes	Designated BLM public lands*	No	
BLM	Winter Range	15,501	Oregon	West of Rome, OR	1992	Not Recommended	Wilderness values; local BLM office has additional details	Yes	Designated BLM public lands*	No	
BLM	Winter Ridge	43,322	Utah	60 miles south of Vernal, UT	1992	Unknown	The main feature in the northern part of the Wilderness Study Area is Main Canyon, a relatively shallow canyon that drains toward the northwest. Tributary canyons and the northern slopes of Winter Ridge comprise the southern portion of the unit. Vegetation is predominantly pinyon juniper woodland and sagebrush/saltbrush. The Wilderness Study Area has year-round populations of cougar, elk, mule deer, and black bear which are species associated with wilderness. The peregrine falcon and bald eagle and six other animal species considered sensitive may occur in the Wilderness Study Area.	Yes	Designated BLM public lands*	No	
BLM	Beauty Mountain	3,830	California	Riverside, CA	1991	Not Recommended	Wilderness values; local BLM office has additional details	Yes	Designated BLM public lands*	No	
BLM	Big Butte	1,500	California	3 miles southeast of the town of Bridgeville, CA	1991	Not Recommended	Wilderness values; local BLM office has additional details	Yes	Designated BLM public lands*	No	
BLM	Bitterbrush Instant Study Area	640	California	Susanville, CA	1991	None	Wilderness values; local BLM office has additional details	Yes	Designated BLM public lands*	No	
BLM	Bodie	16,482	California	between Lee Vining and Bridgeport	1991	Not Recommended	Wilderness values; local BLM office has additional details	Yes	Designated BLM public lands*	No	
BLM	Bodie Mountain	23,934	California	between Lee Vining and Bridgeport	1991	Not Recommended	Wilderness values; local BLM office has additional details	Yes	Designated BLM public lands*	No	
BLM	Buffalo Hills	856	California	Susanville, CA	1991	Not Recommended	Buffalo Hills Wilderness Study Area is located primarily in Washoe County, Nevada with a small portion in Lassen County California. Because accessibility to this Wilderness Study Area is closer to the Eagle Lake Field Office rather than the Winnemucca District Office, the Wilderness Study Area is administered by BLM California. The Wilderness Study Area consists of relatively flat terrain with small rims and shallow canyons. Dominate vegetation is sagebrush with associated shrub/grass communities and scattered juniper. Features of topographic interest are the Hole-In-The-Ground, a 200' deep one-mile wide caldera and the canyons of the west, middle and north forks of Buffalo Creek. The canyons of Buffalo Creek provide opportunities for exploration and activities such as hiking, wildlife observation, nature study and geological sightseeing.	Yes	Designated BLM public lands*	No	

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BLM	Caliente Mountain	17,590	California	Maricopa, CA	1991	None	Caliente Mountain WAS lies entirely within the Carrizo Plain National Monument. The topography is rugged consisting of steep canyons and high ridges. Vegetation varies from chaparral and juniper along ridgelines to scattered shrubs and annual grasses in canyon floors, in additional seasonal wildflower displays are possible in the late spring. Caliente Mountain Ridge Trail is a 14 mile round trip hike and provides scenic views of Carrizo Plain and Cuyama. Along the trail you might see roadrunners, scrub jays, red-tailed hawks, cottontail rabbits and maybe deer, you also might spot animal tracks for mountain lion, bobcat and bear.	Yes	Carrizo Plain National Monument	Yes	Carrizo Plain National Monument
BLM	Carrizo Gorge	890	California	60 miles east of San Diego and 52 miles west of El Centro	1991	None	The Carrizozo Lava Flow Wilderness Study Area is located in central New Mexico. This lava flow is believed to be one of the most recent lava flows in the continental United States, dating back 1,500 years. This is a flat plain but a rugged landscape nonetheless. The surface of the lava is extremely rough and broken by fractures, collapsed lava tubes, and pressure ridges. Sparse desert shrubs and grasses grow in the cracks providing an interesting contrast of green against the National Scenic Trail black lava. The area supports a remarkably diverse ecosystem, including melanistic species -- i. e. their fur or skin is darker than is typical for their species since they live mostly on the dark lava. The landscape is difficult to traverse; consequently, the opportunity to find solitude is limitless.	Yes	Designated BLM public lands*	No	
BLM	Carson Iceberg	550	California	northeast boundary of Mono and Alpine Counties	1991	None	Wilderness values; local BLM office has additional details	Yes	Designated BLM public lands*	No	
BLM	Casa Diablo	5,325	California	Bishop, CA	1991	Not Recommended	Wilderness values; local BLM office has additional details	Yes	Designated BLM public lands*	No	
BLM	Cerro Gordo	5,800	California	Keeler, CA	1991	Not Recommended	Wilderness values; local BLM office has additional details	Yes	Designated BLM public lands*	No	
BLM	Chain of Craters	18,300	New Mexico	Southwest of Grants	1991	Not Recommended	The Chain of Craters Wilderness Study Area is located in west-central New Mexico within the El Malpais National Conservation Area. This is a line of more than 25 cinder cones that was the result of magma finding a weak spot in the Earth's crust. The lower elevations are dominated by piñon and juniper woodland giving way to forests of ponderosa pine at higher elevations. The tops of many of the craters offer expansive vistas after a modest climb of several hundred vertical feet.  The Continental Divide National Scenic Trail passes through this Wilderness Study Area.	Yes	Continental Divide National Scenic Trail corridor, El Malpais National Conservation Area	Yes	El Malpais National Conservation Area
BLM	Chidago Canyon	19,702	California	Bishop, CA	1991	Not Recommended	Wilderness values; local BLM office has additional details	Yes	Designated BLM public lands*	No	
BLM	Crater Mountain	7,069	California	Big Pine, CA	1991	Not Recommended	Wilderness values; local BLM office has additional details	Yes	Designated BLM public lands*	No	
NPS	Craters of the Moon National Monument - 2000 Great Rift Wilderness Study Area addition	341,000 (R)	Idaho	Arco	1991	Recommended	Meets NPS eligibility criteria	Yes	Craters of the Moon National Monument	Yes	Craters of the Moon National Monument
BLM	Dry Valley Rim	18,131	California	Susanville, CA	1991	Unknown	Dry Valley Rim Wilderness Study Area is located in Washoe County Nevada and Lassen County California. Because accessibility to this Wilderness Study Area is closer to the Eagle Lake Field Office rather than the Winnemucca District Office the Wilderness Study Area is administered by BLM California. The western side of the Wilderness Study Area does not vary topographically consisting of numerous small rims and shallow canyons. This side of the Wilderness Study Area offers excellent opportunities for wildlife viewing where wintering deer and antelope herds are prevalent. Bands of wild horses and burro are also common in this area. The eastern and northern parts of the Wilderness Study Area contain steep canyons offering excellent opportunity for solitude.	Yes	California National Historic Trail corridor	No	

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BLM	Eden Valley	6,166	California	East of Laytonville, CA	1991	Not Recommended	Wilderness values; local BLM office has additional details	Yes	Designated BLM public lands*	No	
BLM	Excelsior	9,383	California	northeast of Mono Lake, CA	1991	Not Recommended	Wilderness values; local BLM office has additional details	Yes	Designated BLM public lands*	No	
BLM	Fish Slough	14,700	California	six miles north of Bishop, CA	1991	Not Recommended	Wilderness values; local BLM office has additional details	Yes	Designated BLM public lands*	No	
BLM	Five Springs	47,823	California	Susanville, CA and Reno, NV	1991	Not Recommended	Five Springs Wilderness Study Area extends from Lassen County California to Washoe County Nevada with 97% of the Wilderness Study Area in California. Because the Wilderness Study Area is closer to the Eagle Lake Field Office rather than the Winnemucca District Office the Wilderness Study Area is administered by BLM California. The Wilderness Study Area is about 30 miles south of Susanville, CA. The Nevada portion of the Wilderness Study Area consists of a small volcanic mesa approximately one mile long and 1/4 mile wide. Vegetation consists of low desert shrubs and grass communities. In general, as a whole , elevation ranges from 4,500 to 6,300 feet with numerous broad open canyons throughout the Wilderness Study Area. The Wilderness Study Area also provides a good example of the transition from arid Great Basin volcanic mountain ranges.	Yes	California National Historic Trail corridor	No	
BLM	Garcia Mountain	80	California	Pozo, CA	1991	Not Recommended	Garcia Mountain Wilderness Study Area consists of two small parcels of public lands adjacent to Los Padres National Forest's Garcia Mountain Wilderness Area. Like the adjacent Garcia Mountain Wilderness, this Wilderness Study Area contains rugged, chaparral-cloaked slopes and oak woodlands highlighted by meadows, grasslands, and lush creekside vegetation. Los Padres National Forest's Caldwell Trout Creek Trail (15E06), a possible future part of the 400 mile long Condor Trail, passes through this Wilderness Study Area.	Yes	Designated BLM public lands*	No	
BLM	Hauser Mountain	5,540	California	Campo, CA	1991	Not Recommended	Wilderness values; local BLM office has additional details	Yes	Pacific Crest National Scenic Trail corridor	No	
BLM	Independence Creek	6,458	California	eight miles south of Independence, California	1991	Not Recommended	Wilderness values; local BLM office has additional details	Yes	Designated BLM public lands*	No	
BLM	Lava	10,770	California	Alturas, CA	1991	Not Recommended	Wilderness values; local BLM office has additional details	Yes	Designated BLM public lands*	No	
BLM	Machesna	70	California	25 miles east of San Luis Obispo, CA	1991	Not Recommended	Machesna Wilderness Study Area is a small Wilderness Study Area located adjacent to Machesna Mountain Wilderness Area. Like the surrounding Wilderness Area, Machesna Wilderness Study Area consists mostly of chaparral brushland and oak- and coulter pine- dotted grassland. You may see deer, mountain lions, or black bears. The area borders critical habitat for the protection of the California Condor.	Yes	Designated BLM public lands*	No	
BLM	Merced River	12,959	California	eight miles north of Mariposa, CA	1991	Not Recommended	Wilderness values; local BLM office has additional details	Yes	Merced Wild and Scenic River corridor	No	
BLM	Milk Ranch/Case Mountain	8,970	California	Three Rivers, CA	1991	Not Recommended	Milk Ranch/ Case Mountain Wilderness Study Area is located adjacent to Sequoia National Park. It includes some of the only Giant Sequoia groves managed by the Bureau of Land Management, as well as pine and fire forest, and dense chaparral. The area provides outstanding views of the High Sierras, particularly the high peaks around Mineral King in Sequoia National Park.	Yes	Designated BLM public lands*	No	
BLM	Mount Biedeman	13,069	California	Bridgeport, CA	1991	Not Recommended	Wilderness values; local BLM office has additional details	Yes	Designated BLM public lands*	No	
BLM	Owens Peak	310	California	30 miles east of the town of Lake Isabella	1991	Recommended	Owens Peak Wilderness Study Area encompasses many of the public lands adjacent to Owens Peak Wilderness Area. Just as in adjacent Owens Peak Wilderness, here the Sierra Nevada meets the Great Basin and the Mojave Desert, creating unusual overlapping ecosystems. You'll find creosote bush scrub communities, Joshua trees, cactuses, and flowering annuals presenting dramatic wildflower displays, as well as dramatic views of Owens Peak-- a high point in the southern Sierra Nevada Mountains at more than 8,400 feet.	Yes	Designated BLM public lands*	No	
BLM	Panoche Hills North	6,631	California	25 miles south of Los Banos, CA	1991	Not Recommended	Wilderness values; local BLM office has additional details	Yes	Designated BLM public lands*	No	



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BLM	Panoche Hills South	11,229	California	25 miles south of Los Banos, CA	1991	Not Recommended	Wilderness values; local BLM office has additional details	Yes	Designated BLM public lands*	No	
BLM	Pinto Mountain	9,484	California	Palm Springs, CA	1991	Unknown	Wilderness values; local BLM office has additional details	Yes	Designated BLM public lands*	No	
BLM	Pit River Canyon	11,724	California	50 miles northwest of Susan Riley and 10 miles south-southwest of Bieber, CA	1991	Not Recommended	Wilderness values; local BLM office has additional details	Yes	California National Historic Trail corridor	No	
BLM	Piute Cypress Instant Study Area	3,453	California	3 miles south of Bodfish, access through Lake Isabella	1991	Not Recommended	The Piute Cypress ISA is located in the southern Sierra Nevada southwest of Lake Isabella and includes 3,453 acres of BLM and 1,760 acres of Forest Service, for a total of 5,213 acres of public land. The Wilderness Study Area is known for its populations of the rare Piute cypress ( <i>Hesperocyperis nevadensis</i> ), which occur only in 13 small groves in the southern Sierras. Piute cypress is a fire-dependent species; the persistent cones only open after a fire has passed through a grove. Fires passed through the area in 1921 and 2010.	Yes	Designated BLM public lands*	No	
BLM	Rockhouse (a)	130	California	Kennedy Meadows, CA	1991	Not Recommended	Rockhouse Wilderness Study Area is located along the boundary of the US Forest Service portion of Domelands Wilderness. It consists mostly of Pinyon Pine woodland, overlooks the South Fork of the Kern River, and provides some views of the striking granite formations of Domelands Wilderness. The Pacific Crest National Scenic Trail (PCNational Scenic Trail/PCT) travels within three tenths of a mile of the Wilderness Study Area in its route along the South Fork of the Kern River.	Yes	Designated BLM public lands*	No	
BLM	Rocky Creek/Cache Creek	6,570	California	Clear Lake, CA	1991	Not Recommended	Wilderness values; local BLM office has additional details	Yes	Berryessa Snow Mountain National Monument	Yes	Berryessa Snow Mountain National Monument
BLM	Sacatar Meadows	140	California	7 miles south of the community of Kennedy Meadows	1991	Recommended	Sacatar Meadows Wilderness Study Area includes several small parcels of public lands located adjacent to the higher elevation portions of Sacatar Trails Wilderness. Like the adjacent Wilderness, it consists stands of outstanding Pinyon Pine woodland intermixed with open, high desert meadows of sagebrush and rabbitbrush.	Yes	Designated BLM public lands*	No	
BLM	San Benito Mountain Instant Study Area	1,500	California	southern part of San Benito County	1991	None	Wilderness values; local BLM office has additional details	Yes	Designated BLM public lands*	No	
BLM	San Felipe Hills	5,325	California	18 miles west of Borrego Springs and 85 miles northeast of San Diego	1991	Not Recommended	Wilderness values; local BLM office has additional details	Yes	Pacific Crest National Scenic Trail corridor	No	
BLM	San Ysidro Mountain	2,125	California	18 miles west of Borrego Springs and 85 miles northeast of San Diego	1991	Not Recommended	Wilderness values; local BLM office has additional details	Yes	Designated BLM public lands*	No	
BLM	Sawtooth Mountains A	3,883	California	35 miles west of Borrego Springs and 95 miles northeast of San Diego	1991	Not Recommended	Wilderness values; local BLM office has additional details	Yes	Designated BLM public lands*	No	

# DOI Wilderness Study Areas - Data Call

5/3/2017

DOI Bureau/ Office	Name of Wilderness Study Area	Number of acres	Wilderness Location: State	Wilderness Location: City	Year of Study	Suitability Determination (if any)	Synopsis of the Values Protected/Reason for Potential Wilderness Designation	Wilderness Area Located within a Designated Public Lands Area? (Y or N)	If yes, what is the Name of the Designated Public Lands Area?	Wilderness Area Located within a Monument Boundary? (Y or N)	If yes, which Monument?
BLM	Sawtooth Mountains C	600	California	45 miles west of Borrego Springs and 95 miles northeast of San Diego	1991	None	Wilderness values; local BLM office has additional details	Yes	Designated BLM public lands*	No	
BLM	Sheep Ridge	5,102	California	Three Rivers, CA	1991	Not Recommended	Sheep Ridge Wilderness Study Area is located adjacent to Sequoia National Park north of the town of Three Rivers. It encompasses a rugged, steep ridgeline between Sheep Creek and the North Fork of the Kaweah River. Like most other lands in the foothills of the Sierras, Sheep Ridge Wilderness Study Area includes scattered oaks and grasslands and dense chaparral scrub. Karst/ limestone formations in the area suggest the possible locations of as yet undiscovered caves.	Yes	Designated BLM public lands*	No	
BLM	Skedaddle	61,421	California	Susanville, CA	1991	Not Recommended	Skedaddle Wilderness Study Area is located primarily in Lassen County California with a relatively small acreage in Washoe County Nevada. Because the Wilderness Study Area is closer to the Eagle Lake Field Office rather than the Winnemucca District Office the Wilderness Study Area is administered by BLM California. The Wilderness Study Area is about 30 miles southeast of Susanville, CA. The Wilderness Study Area includes the Skedaddle and Amedee Mountain ranges where elevations range from 4,200 feet in the lower foothills to the 7,680 foot summit of Skedaddle Mountain. Sage and bunchgrass communities dominate the Wilderness Study Area. The unique geographic location of the Wilderness Study Area provides visitors with panoramic views of three major geologic provinces, the Cascade Mountains, the Great Basin and the Sierra Nevada.	Yes	Designated BLM public lands*	No	
BLM	Slinkard	6,268	California	northeast boundary of Mono and Alpine Counties	1991	Not Recommended	Wilderness values; local BLM office has additional details	Yes	Designated BLM public lands*	No	
BLM	South Warner Contiguous	4,330	California	Fifteen miles south of Cedarville	1991	Recommended	Wilderness values; local BLM office has additional details	Yes	Designated BLM public lands*	No	
BLM	Southern Inyo	4,900	California	Four miles east of Lone Pine	1991	Recommended	Wilderness values; local BLM office has additional details	Yes	Designated BLM public lands*	No	
BLM	Symmes Creek	7,694	California	Southwest of Independence	1991	Not Recommended	Wilderness values; local BLM office has additional details	Yes	Designated BLM public lands*	No	
BLM	Table Mountain	1,018	California	60 miles east of San Diego and 45 miles west of El Centro	1991	Not Recommended	Wilderness values; local BLM office has additional details	Yes	Designated BLM public lands*	No	
BLM	Thatcher Ridge	130	California	160 miles north of San Francisco	1991	Not Recommended	Wilderness values; local BLM office has additional details	Yes	Designated BLM public lands*	No	
BLM	Timbered Crater & Baker Cypress Instant Study Area	17,896	California	10 miles north of Fall River Mills and 50 miles northeast of Redding	1991	Not Recommended	Wilderness values; local BLM office has additional details	Yes	Designated BLM public lands*	No	
BLM	Tule Mountain	16,998	California	Alturas	1991	Not Recommended	Wilderness values; local BLM office has additional details	Yes	Designated BLM public lands*	No	
BLM	Tunnison Mountain	19,884	California	10 mi northeast of Susanville	1991	Not Recommended	Wilderness values; local BLM office has additional details	Yes	Designated BLM public lands*	No	

# DOI Wilderness Study Areas - Data Call

5/3/2017

DOI Bureau/ Office	Name of Wilderness Study Area	Number of acres	Wilderness Location: State	Wilderness Location: City	Year of Study	Suitability Determination (if any)	Synopsis of the Values Protected/Reason for Potential Wilderness Designation	Wilderness Area Located within a Designated Public Lands Area? (Y or N)	If yes, what is the Name of the Designated Public Lands Area?	Wilderness Area Located within a Monument Boundary? (Y or N)	If yes, which Monument?
BLM	Twin Peaks	25,677	California	Lassen County, California	1991	Unknown	Twin Peaks Wilderness Study Area is located 40 miles southwest of Eagleville, CA and 45 miles west of Gerlach, NV. The majority of the Wilderness Study Area is within Washoe County with an extension into Lassen County California. Because the Wilderness Study Area is closer to the Eagle Lake Field Office rather than the Winnemucca District Office, the Wilderness Study Area is administered by BLM California. The Wilderness Study Area contains steep canyons, numerous peaks and ridges, small springs and two perennial streams. Vegetation is a mixture of big and low sage, grass communities and sparsely scattered junipers. Elevation range from 3,900 to 6,572 feet at the summit of Twin Peaks. Excellent opportunities exist for sightseeing, wildlife observation and nature study. The Smoke Creek Archeological District which is eligible for National Register status is within the Wilderness Study Area.	Yes	Designated BLM public lands*	No	
BLM	Volcanic Tablelands	12,499	California	northwest of Bishop	1991	Not Recommended	Wilderness values; local BLM office has additional details	Yes	Designated BLM public lands*	No	
BLM	West Potrillo Mountains	148,697	New Mexico	Southwest of Las Cruces	1991	Recommended and Not Recommended (different portions)	The West Potrillo Mountains Wilderness Study Area is located in southern New Mexico, approximately 30 miles southwest of Las Cruces in the Chihuahuan Desert. These mountains are a series of 48 volcanic cinder cones with small sand dunes, playas, and lava fields in-between. The vegetation consists of desert grasses and shrubs. Indian Basin, a natural depression at the southwest end of the West Potrillo Mountains, fills with water during the rainy season providing a temporary pond for ducks. Wintering raptors are found in high numbers due to a high small mammal prey base.	Yes	Organ Mountains-Desert Peaks	Yes	Organ Mountains-Desert Peaks National Monument
BLM	Yolla Bolly Contiguous	646	California	Covelo	1991	Not Recommended	Wilderness values; local BLM office has additional details	Yes	Designated BLM public lands*	No	
NPS	Aniakchak National Monument and Preserve	602,779 (S)	Alaska	King Salmon	1987	Suitable	See footnote (4) below	Yes	Aniakchak National Monument and Preserve	Yes	Aniakchak National Monument and Preserve
NPS	Cape Lookout National Seashore	2,990 (P) 2 (PP)	North Carolina	Harkers Island	1985	Proposed and Proposed Potential	Meets NPS eligibility criteria	Yes	Cape Lookout National Seashore	No	
BLM	China Cup Butte Instant Study Area	166	Idaho	Idaho Falls	1985	Not Recommended	BLM manages approximately 160 acres of public lands in the China Cup Butte Wilderness Study Area. This geologically important area features an almost perfectly circular cone 1,260 feet in diameter with a 100-foot deep crater located about nine miles southwest of Big Southern Butte in the south-central Snake River Plain.	Yes	Designated BLM public lands*	No	
BLM	Great Rift Instant Study Area	46,632	Idaho	Arco	1985	Not Recommended	Wilderness values; local BLM office has additional details	Yes	Craters of the Moon National Monument	Yes	Craters of the Moon National Monument
Confederated Salish and Kootenai Tribes * <i>Designated Tribal Wilderness Area</i>	Mission Mountains Tribal Wilderness	89,500	Montana	Polson, MT	1982	N/A	The Confederated Salish and Kootenai Tribes designated privately owned tribal lands along the western slopes of the Mission Mountains as wilderness, the first such wildland dedication by any tribe on its own. These mountains have an abundance of water from perpetual snowfields that feed one of the densest concentrations of alpine lakes in the northern Rockies. Waterfalls, creeks and streams are plentiful. The tribes' management demonstrates their cultural and spiritual links to wilderness with a priority on wildlife.	No		No	
NPS	Glen Canyon National Recreation Area	588,855 (P) 48,995 (PP)	Arizona/Utah	Page, AZ	1980	Proposed and Proposed Potential	Meets NPS eligibility criteria	Yes	Glen Canyon National Recreation Area	No	
BLM	Bear Canyon	318	California	King City, CA	1979	None	Wilderness values; local BLM office has additional details	Yes	Designated BLM public lands*	No	
BLM	Bear Mountain	4,023	California	King City, CA	1979	None	Wilderness values; local BLM office has additional details	Yes	Designated BLM public lands*	No	

# DOI Wilderness Study Areas - Data Call

5/3/2017

DOI Bureau/ Office	Name of Wilderness Study Area	Number of acres	Wilderness Location: State	Wilderness Location: City	Year of Study	Suitability Determination (if any)	Synopsis of the Values Protected/Reason for Potential Wilderness Designation	Wilderness Area Located within a Designated Public Lands Area? (Y or N)	If yes, what is the Name of the Designated Public Lands Area?	Wilderness Area Located within a Monument Boundary? (Y or N)	If yes, which Monument?
NPS	Arches National Park	61,547 (R) 8,461 (RP)	Utah	Moab	1978	Recommended and Recommended Potential	Meets NPS eligibility criteria	Yes	Arches National Park	No	
NPS	Big Bend National Park	538,250 (R) 44,750 (RP)	Texas	Big Bend National Park	1978	Recommended and Recommended Potential	Meets NPS eligibility criteria	Yes	Big Bend National Park	No	
NPS	Bryce Canyon National Park	20,810 (R)	Utah	Bryce	1978	Recommended	Meets NPS eligibility criteria	Yes	Bryce Canyon National Park	No	
NPS	Colorado National Monument	13,842 (R) 937 (RP)	Colorado	Fruita	1978	Recommended and Recommended Potential	Meets NPS eligibility criteria	Yes	Colorado National Monument	Yes	Colorado National Monument
NPS	Crater Lake National Park	127,058 (R)	Oregon	Crater Lake	1978	Recommended	Meets NPS eligibility criteria	Yes	Crater Lake National Park	No	
NPS	Cumberland Gap National Historical Park	12,191 (R) 1,900 (RP)	Kentucky	Middlesboro	1978	Recommended and Recommended Potential	Meets NPS eligibility criteria	Yes	Cumberland Gap National Historical Park	No	
NPS	Dinosaur National Monument	205,672 (R) 5,055 (RP)	Colorado/Utah	Vernal, UT	1978	Recommended and Recommended Potential	Meets NPS eligibility criteria	Yes	Dinosaur National Monument	Yes	Dinosaur National Monument
NPS	Grand Teton National Park	122,604 (R) 20,850 (RP)	Wyoming	Moose	1978	Recommended and Recommended Potential	Meets NPS eligibility criteria	Yes	Grand Teton National Park	No	
NPS	Yellowstone National Park	2,032,721 (R)	Wyoming/ Montana/ Idaho	Yellowstone National Park	1978	Recommended	Meets NPS eligibility criteria	Yes	Yellowstone National Park	No	
NPS	Canyonlands National Park	260,150 (R) 18,270 (RP)	Utah	Moab	1977	Recommended and Recommended Potential	Meets NPS eligibility criteria	Yes	Canyonlands National Park	No	
NPS	Capital Reef National Park	179,815 (R) 4,050 (RP)	Utah	Torrey	1977	Recommended and Recommended Potential	Meets NPS eligibility criteria	Yes	Canyonlands National Park	No	
NPS	Assateague Island National Seashore	440 (R) 4,760 (RP)	Maryland	Berlin	1974	Recommended and Recommended Potential	Meets NPS eligibility criteria	Yes	Assateague Island National Seashore	No	

DOI Wilderness Study Areas - Data Call

DOI Bureau/ Office	Name of Wilderness Study Area	Number of acres	Wilderness Location: State	Wilderness Location: City	Year of Study	Suitability Determination (if any)	Synopsis of the Values Protected/Reason for Potential Wilderness Designation	Wilderness Area Located within a Designated Public Lands Area? (Y or N)	If yes, what is the Name of the Designated Public Lands Area?	Wilderness Area Located within a Monument Boundary? (Y or N)	If yes, which Monument?
NPS	Glacier National Park	927,550 (R) 3,360 (RP)	Montana	West Glacier	1974	Recommended and Recommended Potential	Meets NPS eligibility criteria	Yes	Glacier National Park	No	
NPS	Great Smoky Mountains National Park	418,031 (R) 400 (RP)	North Carolina/ Tennessee	Gatlinburg	1974	Recommended and Recommended Potential	Meets NPS eligibility criteria	Yes	Great Smoky Mountains National Park	No	
NPS	Cedar Breaks National Monument	4,830 (R)	Utah	Cedar City	1973	Recommended	Meets NPS eligibility criteria	Yes	Cedar Breaks National Monument	Yes	Cedar Breaks National Monument

Notes - National Park Service (NPS)

Footnotes:	<p>(1) Abbreviations: <b>S</b> = Suitable Wilderess; <b>E</b> = Eligible Wilderness; <b>R</b> = Recommended Wilderness; <b>RP</b> = Recommended Potential Wilderness; <b>P</b> = Proposed Wilderness; <b>PP</b> = Proposed Potential Wilderness</p> <p>(2) Year of determination listed in column G.</p> <p>(3) The NPS replaced the term "suitable" with "eligible" in the 2006 Management Polciies. They have the same meaning.</p> <p>(4) Primary Eligibility Criteria: NPS lands will be considered eligible for wilderness if they are at least 5,000 acres or of sufficient size to make practicable their preservation and use in an unimpaired condition, and if they possess the following characteristics (as identified in the Wilderness Act): The earth and its community of life are untrammeled by humans, where humans are visitors and do not remain. The area is undeveloped and retains its primeval character and influence without permanent improvements or human habitation. The area generally appears to have been affected primarily by the forces of nature, with the imprint of humans’ work substantially unnoticeable. The area is protected and managed so as to preserve its natural conditions. The area offers outstanding opportunities for solitude or a primitive and unconfined type of recreation.</p>
Definitions:	<p><i>Proposed Wilderness: The findings and conclusions of a formal wilderness study that have been submitted as the NPS proposal by the Director to the Department of the Interior, but has not been approved by the Secretary.</i></p> <p><i>Potential Wilderness: Lands which possess wilderness characteristics which would normally qualify them for designation within the National Wilderness Preservation System but contain temporary non-conforming or incompatible conditions (such as structures or roads) or uses (such as in-holdings, valid mining claims or operations) which prevent their being immediately designated as wilderness. These lands may be identified as "potential wilderness" in NPS wilderness proposals, wilderness recommendations, and by Congress in legislation designating other portions of the park as wilderness. Desiganted potential wilderness should be converted to designated wilderness once the non-conforming uses have been extinguished by publishing a notice on the federal register.</i></p> <p><i>Recommended Wilderness: An eligible wilderness area that has been studied and proposed by the NPS, recommended for wilderness designation by the Secretary to the President, and then transmitted by the President as his recommendation for wilderness designation to Congress.</i></p>

Notes - Bureau of Land Management (BLM)

Footnotes:	<p>Fourteen Wilderness Study Areas are in more than one state; these are listed under each state in this table. The total number of BLM Wilderness Study Areas is 517.</p> <p>*Designated BLM public lands areas may be general public lands or any of several various designation types determined through the public planning process (Special Recreation Management Areas, Special Bird Areas, etc.).</p>
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## **NPS Lands Determined to be Suitable or Suitable but Not Enacted for Wilderness Designation**

### **Summary**

- Lands included in this list all meet NPS wilderness eligibility criteria and are at varying levels of proposed action
- Each of these areas were studied for their eligibility for designation as a wilderness area after notifying the public and the final determination for eligibility was published in the Federal Register.
- Differences in terminology used between agencies are defined below in an attempt to provide consistency when comparing the status of land evaluation.
- All lands are within the boundaries of NPS units.

### **NPS Classifications of Wilderness Included**

The NPS has several classifications of lands in relation to their eligibility for wilderness designation. The lands included in this report have are at varying level of NPS or DOI recommendation, but have had no final action by Congress. The NPS response includes lands in the following NPS classification:

- **Proposed Wilderness:** Eligibility determination and studies are complete. The NPS Director has evaluated, but the Secretary has not forwarded the proposed wilderness to the President.
- **Recommended Wilderness:** Eligibility determination and studies are complete. Includes lands forwarded by the Secretary for the President's consideration. The President is then responsible for transmitting his recommendations with respect to wilderness designation to both houses of Congress.

### **“Suitable” vs “Eligible”**

NPS Management Policies 2001 used the term “suitability” to refer to the NPS's initial screening assessment as to whether lands meet the minimum criteria for inclusion in the national wilderness preservation system. The Wilderness Act, however, uses “suitability” to refer to the Secretary's determinations in forwarding recommendations to the President. For purposes of clarity, the NPS initial screening assessment has been renamed an “eligibility” assessment.

### **Criteria for Eligibility as a Wilderness Area**

NPS lands will be considered eligible for wilderness if they are at least 5,000 acres or of sufficient size to make practicable their preservation and use in an unimpaired condition, and if they possess the following characteristics (as identified in the Wilderness Act):

- The earth and its community of life are untrammeled by humans, where humans are visitors and do not remain.
- The area is undeveloped and retains its primeval character and influence without permanent improvements or human habitation.
- The area generally appears to have been affected primarily by the forces of nature, with the imprint of humans' work substantially unnoticeable.
- The area is protected and managed so as to preserve its natural conditions. The area offers outstanding opportunities for solitude or a primitive and unconfined type of recreation.



## **NPS Reference Manual #41 2013**

### **NPS Wilderness Land Status Definitions<sup>1</sup> - March 2013**

The purpose of the NPS Wilderness Land Status Definitions guidance is to provide internal clarification about wilderness land status categories. Articulated definitions of these categories will allow managers to better understand which category to classify their unit's wilderness resource under for internal tracking purposes. The broad categories may be used for reporting wilderness resource acreage to external entities, such as the number of eligible wilderness acres within the National Park system. The main purpose of the categories, however, is for internal data management, not external communication.

#### Un-assessed

- Land has not been assessed by a Superintendent to determine if it is eligible or ineligible for wilderness study.
- Land has been assessed in the past and found ineligible, but subsequent changes in interpretation of possible eligibility requires that the land be re-assessed.
- Land was assessed and found ineligible because of non-conforming or incompatible uses, but the use has been terminated or removed and land needs to be re-assessed.

#### Assessed

- Superintendent has assessed which lands are eligible or ineligible for further evaluation in a wilderness study, but a memorandum from the Regional Director has not been forwarded to the Director.
- Lands have been assessed for eligibility for further wilderness study by the Superintendent, and the Regional Director has forwarded the managerial determination of eligible/ineligible to the Director, but the Director has NOT approved the determination and published it in the Federal Register.

#### Ineligible

- Director has approved the managerial determination of "ineligible" and has published notice of this determination in the Federal Register.

#### Eligible<sup>2</sup>

- Director has approved the managerial determination of "eligible" and has published notice of eligibility in the Federal Register.
- Lands have not gone through the assessment process, but subsequent legislation directs that wilderness studies be completed on said land.
- Lands have been determined eligible and are in the process of being reviewed by a wilderness study.

## NPS Reference Manual #41 2013

### NPS Wilderness Land Status Definitions<sup>1</sup> - March 2013

- Lands that have been determined eligible, but upon completion of a formal wilderness study are not included in the proposal, are identified as "eligible - not proposed" for wilderness designation. According to NPS Management Policies Chapter 6, this is the only wilderness category that does not require the application of "minimum requirement" for the administration of the area. However, "eligible – not proposed" lands are still managed according to the 1916 Organic Act, other NPS wilderness management policies, and to preserve their eligibility (wilderness character) for possible future designation.

#### Proposed wilderness

- Formal wilderness study has been completed and lands have been identified as "proposed," a Record of Decision (ROD) has been signed, and the Federal Register Notice completed, but the Director has not acted on or forwarded the proposed wilderness to the Secretary.
- Lands have been evaluated by the Director and forwarded to the Secretary as proposed wilderness, but Secretary has not evaluated and forwarded the proposed wilderness to the President.

#### Proposed potential<sup>3</sup> wilderness

- Formal wilderness study has been completed and lands have been identified as "potential", a Record of Decision (ROD) has been signed, and the Federal Register Notice completed, but the Director has not acted on or forwarded the proposed potential wilderness to the Secretary.
- Lands have been evaluated by the Director and forwarded to the Secretary as potential wilderness, but Secretary has not evaluated and forwarded the proposed potential wilderness to the President.

#### Recommended wilderness

- Recommended wilderness lands have been forwarded by the Secretary to the President as *suitable* for wilderness designation, but recommendations have not been transmitted by the President to Congress. A public hearing, in conformation with CFR standards, must be completed<sup>4</sup> by this stage.
- Lands recommended by the President to Congress for Wilderness designation that have accompanying maps and legal descriptions.

#### Recommended potential<sup>5</sup> wilderness

- Recommended potential wilderness lands have been forwarded by the Secretary to the President as *suitable* for wilderness designation, but recommendations have not been transmitted by the President to Congress.
- Lands recommended by the President to Congress for Potential Wilderness designation that have accompanying maps and legal descriptions.

#### Designated Wilderness

- Lands designated by Congress and signed into law by the President as Wilderness.

#### Designated Potential<sup>6</sup> Wilderness

- Lands designated by Congress as "Potential Wilderness".

# **NPS Reference Manual #41 2013**

## **NPS Wilderness Land Status Definitions<sup>1</sup> - March 2013**

### Transferable Wilderness Inholdings<sup>7</sup>

- Private, State-owned, Tribal, or other lands not under Federal control located within a designated Wilderness boundary that can convert to Wilderness without further Congressional action IF they are acquired by the National Park Service. Acquisition of said lands is subject to willing sellers, not condemnation.

# NPS Reference Manual #41 2013

## NPS Wilderness Land Status Definitions<sup>1</sup> - March 2013

<sup>1</sup> Definitions are based on the 1964 Wilderness Act, subsequent Wilderness legislation, and NPS *Management Policies 2006*.

<sup>2</sup> For purposes of clarity, the NPS *Management Policies 2006* renamed the initial NPS wilderness screening assessment, changing it from a “suitability” assessment to an “eligibility” assessment. The 1964 Wilderness Act uses the term “suitability” to refer to the Secretary’s determinations in forwarding recommendations to the President. Therefore, the use of “suitability” is confusing to use for the initial NPS wilderness screening assessment. The change from “suitability” to “eligibility” for the initial NPS wilderness screening assessment in no way lessens the protected status of “eligible” lands, and still requires management through the use of Minimum Requirement/Minimum Tool procedures once lands are determined eligible. (NPS *Management Policies 2006* 6.2.1)

<sup>3</sup> NPS lands proposed for wilderness designation that do not qualify for immediate designation due to temporary nonconforming or incompatible conditions. If designated by Congress as “Potential Wilderness”, these lands can become designated “Wilderness” without further Congressional action, if the nonconforming use or incompatible condition is terminated or removed. Potential wilderness lands must be surrounded by or adjacent to eligible, proposed, recommended, or designated wilderness lands.

<sup>4</sup> The required public hearing, in conformation with CFR standards, can be completed during Wilderness Study, or at any subsequent stage, as long as the public hearing process is completed before the Secretary recommends the wilderness lands for designation. If significant change occurs in the proposed boundaries of the wilderness area after the public hearing has been completed and public comments have been incorporated in the boundary delineation, but before the Secretary recommends the lands to the President, another public hearing must be conducted.

<sup>5</sup> NPS lands recommended for wilderness designation that do not qualify for immediate designation due to temporary nonconforming or incompatible conditions. If designated by Congress as “Potential Wilderness”, these lands can become designated “Wilderness” without further Congressional action, if the nonconforming use or incompatible condition is terminated or removed. Potential wilderness lands must be surrounded by or adjacent to eligible, proposed, recommended, or designated wilderness lands.

<sup>6</sup> NPS lands that do not themselves qualify for immediate designation due to temporary nonconforming or incompatible conditions, but will become designated wilderness upon the Secretary's determination, published in the *Federal Register*, that they have finally met the qualifications for designation by the cessation or termination of the nonconforming or incompatible conditions.

<sup>7</sup> This is a subset of Designated Wilderness lands.

---End of Guidance---